DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

Vol III No 228 26 November 1986

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KARPOV PROPOSES DEFINING 'PERMITTED RESEARCH'

LD261045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0943 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- Reykjavik opened up a unique opportunity to enter the 21st century without the strategic offensive weapons possessed by the USSR and the United States and possibly to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons on earth by that start of the century. The door that had been pushed open by the efforts of the Soviet Union for a nuclear free world was closed by the efforts of Washington and the main lever by which these efforts were brought to bear was the SDI program. This was stated by Viktor Karpov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Directorate on the Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament and head of the Soviet delegation in Geneva at the Soviet-U.S. talks today at a press conference held here.

Right now, said Viktor Karpov, the U.S. Administration is trying to portray the Strategic Defense Initiative as completely compatible with the ABM Treaty. Arguments that SDI is in accordance with the ABM treaty bans the creation [sozdaniye], testing [ispytaniya], and deployment [raz ertyvaniey] of ABM systems or their space based components regardless of whether these systems or their components are based on those physical principles that existed at the time when the treaty was concluded in 1972 or on new physical principles.

We consistently come out in favor of the ABM Treaty being observed completely and in the form in which it was ratified. We are against the introduction into it of any changes or corrections, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry emphasized.

It might be possible to define more precisely the general understanding of the limit of permitted research so that no misunderstanding or possible suspicions may arise concerning the observance of the treaty. There is a precedent here. In the seventies, within the framework of the Political Consultative Commission, a common Soviet-U.S. understanding of the term "tested for ABM purposes," used in the ABM Treaty, was agreed and recorded. This agreement was advanced on the initiative of the United States, and the Soviet Union went along with it. We are now proposing to act similarly with regard to another question -- the understanding of "permitted research" in the field of ABM space systems, which will not require any changes at all in the treaty and can be fully implemented within its framework.

However, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks said in conclusion, the momentum [inertsiya] of the SDI program is obviously so great in the United States that the U.S. side, under various pretexts, avoids this work, which in our opinion, given the businesslike and constructive approach of both sides to the solution of this question, would open the possibility for progress not only on the questions of observation of the ABM Treaty, but also would, on this basis, give a chance to implement the mutual understanding on liquidation of strategic offensive weapons and nuclear disarmament that was achieved at Reykjavik.

AKHROMEYEV DISCUSSES SEPARATE EUROMISSILE ACCORD

AU260820 Paris AFP in English 0806 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, Soviet deputy defence minister and chief-of-staff of the Red Army, said here Wednesday in a magazine interview that a separate agreement on short-range nuclear arms in Europe "is not impossible".

The marshal, interviewed by the West German weekly STERN, included in this category missiles with a range of 1,000 kms (600 miles) and tactical combat aircraft. But he stressed the links laid down by the Soviet Union between the three main disarmament issues -- strategic arms, medium range missiles and space weapons. This excluded all compromise over Soviet Euromissiles proposals put forward at the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Reykjavik as long as Washington remained intransigent over its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), described by Marshal Akhromeyev as "an ofensive arm."

He pointed out that the Soviet Union waas "capable of perfecting excellent counter-measures at less cost than SDI" which "would be of no use to the United States." He gave a broad hint that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, which ends January 1, 1987, would not be renewed.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON NUCLEAR TESTS END IN GENEVA

LD251607 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 25 TASS -- The third round of the talks between the USSR and the United States on issues on ending nuclear tests ended here today. The Soviet delegation is led by Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy .

'No Tangible Results'

LD251524 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] At a news conference here in Moscow a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry has said that another round of talks in Geneva on banning nuclear tests has brought no tangible results. He said the Soviet delegation had suggested a concrete plan for a general and comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions. The American delegation however would not discuss this. It was willing to discuss only nuclear weapons test reductions.

U.S. CHEMICAL MODERNIZATION BLOCKING AGREEMENT

LD252012 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- TASS Political Observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Pentagon is going to spend 12.4 billion dollars in the coming years on chemical weapons. The American weekly DEFENSE NEWS which reported it on Monday specified where exactly the money would go.

Thus, 8 billion dollars will be allocated for equipping Army units with all that is necessary for combat operations with the use of chemical weapons. 2.5 billion dollars will be spent on the purchasing of new types of chemical weapons, including binary ones.

The weeekly DEFENSE NEWS deals with military issues, and the information that it gives shows the striving of the Pentagon to modernize and build up U.S. chemical arsenals. This striving is even more alarming today, because a regular round of talks on the banning of chemical weapons that started in Geneva within the framework of the disarmament conference could bring them to a concluding stage.

The USSR comes out for the complete elimination of chemical weapons and the industrial basis for their production as soon as possible, which was reaffirmed in the large-scale disarmament program put forward by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15. Late the USSR took steps specifying provisions of the program that refer to chemical weapons. The USSR which strives for the early banning and scrapping of these mass destruction weapons attaches much importance to the creation of an effective and reliable verification system.

On November 24 the Soviet delegation put forward at the Geneva conference new proposals on measures for preventing the production of chemical weapons in the commercial industry. This is one of the most important problems on which accord has not been achieved so far at the talks on drawing up an international convention. Soviet proposals are of a compromise nature. They take into account the ideas expressed earlier by some other participants in the talks. Thus, they open up the way to the early coordination of all the provisions of the convention and its further signing.

However, this way is being blocked by Washington's striving to modernize its chemical arsenals. In this context it is difficult to understand some of the statements made in the West and obviously encouraged by Washington to the effect that before scrapping nuclear weapons it is necessary to clarify the situation with chemical and conventional weapons. Soviet proposls on this package of problems have been put on the negotiating table. It is for Washington and its NATO allies to respond to them.

UN BODY FAVORS DISARMAMENT-DEVELOPMENT MEETING

LD171558 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] New York November 17 TASS -- The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly today recommended that an international conference on relationship between disarmament and development be held at the United Nations Headquarters on August 24-September 11, 1987.

This conference had to be convened, in keeping with the U.N. General Assembly decision, in Paris last summer. However, the United States and its closest partners thwarted the meeting in the capital of France.

CEMA COOPERATION CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

PM251213 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p3

["Communique on the International Conference 'New Tasks and Problems of Cooperation Between CEMA Countries in the Light of Fraternal Party Congress Decisions'" -- SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA headline]

[Text] The international conference "New Tasks and Problems of Cooperation Between CEMA Countries in Light of the Fraternal Party Congress Decisions" was held in Moscow on 19 November 1986.

The conference, organized by the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, and the "World Socialist System" Problem Commission for Multilateral Cooperation Between the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries, discussed topical problems relating to the intensification of the socialist community countries' economies on the basis of speeding up scientific and technical progress; questions of further improving international socialist production relations; and the prospects of coordinated interaction between the CEMA countries in resolving major national economic problems in the light of the CEMA economic summit conference directives.

An important place at the international conference was given to the discussion of questions concerning the implementation of the CEMA Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress and its role in the development of the international socialist division of labor. The conference participants devoted considerable attention to the analysis and generalization of the collective experience in socialist building accumulated by the CEMA countries while making the transition to a new type of socialist expanded reproduction and improving the economic mechanism. They also discussed certain topical problems connected with the state and prospects of developing relations between CEMA countries and third countries.

The international conference proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and scientific questing and demonstrated the striving of CEMA scientists to increase their creative contribution to resolving the topical problems of improving and developing all-round economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CEMA countries and to fulfilling the tasks stemming from the results of the discussion at the working meeting of the CEMA countries' fraternal party leaders (November 1986) on the questions of further intensifying relations in the economic area and using new, more progressive forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the interests of speeding up the fraternal countries' socioeconomic development and improving the wellbeing of their peoples.

BLOC SCIENTISTS DISCUSS FAR EAST ISSUES

PM241641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Opened"]

[Text] International relations and topical problems of ensuring peace and security in the Far East -- this is the theme of an international scientific conference that opened in Moscow 18 November. Taking part are scientists and staffers of relevant organizations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, and the CSSR, representatives of a number of USSR Academy of Sciences institutes, and Leningrad, Kiev, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Tashkent, Dushanbe, and Alma-Ata scientific research centers.

The opening ceremony was attended by I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister.

ROMANIAN REFERENDUM APPROVES CUT IN ARMS BUDGET

LD251936 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 25 TASS -- A referendum, held in the Socialist Republic of Romania on November 23, approved the initiative for reducing by five per cent Romania's armaments, troops and military spending.

At the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest on June 10-11, 1986 the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation are known to have proposed drastic mutual cutbacks in the armed forces and armaments of the military-political alliances confronting each other in Europe.

These proposals, once realized, would cut the two alliances' land forces and tactical strike aviation by approximately 25 per cent as against the current level, that is by half a million people on either side. The reductions would be accompanied with the respective drop in the states' military spending.

The United States and its NATO allies have failed to respond to this initiative so far, as well as to the proposal that contacts be established between the working groups of the two military-political alliances to consider in detail the issues of the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS COMMITTEE TO MEET IN DEC

LD251731 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- A meeting of the Defense Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states has been scheduled to be held in Warsaw, the capital of the Polish People's Republic, in the first half of December of 1986.

12TH WFDY ASSEMBLY OPENS IN BUDAPEST 23 NOV

LD232345 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest November 23 TASS -- The 12th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) opened in the Hungarian capital today.

Taking part in its work are delegates from more than 120 countries and representatives of several international and regional youth organizations.

The participants in the international youth forum will discuss major questions of campaigning for peace, invigorating anti-imperialist struggle and upholding youth rights.

A general political debate has begun at the assembly under the motto "Together for peace, for a world without nuclear arms, for the peoples' right to freedom and independence."

FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFS PRESS ON ISSUES

Gorbachev Trip, Disarmament

LD251617 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, November 25 TASS -- The character and scope of the official friendly visit to India by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev reflects the facts that relations with India hold a priority place in the Soviet Union's foreign policy, said First Deputy Head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Boris Pyadyshev. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Relations between the USSR and India set an example of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and economic systems. Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation are a factor of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world, he said.

Touching upon an official friendly visit to the USSR by Benin's president Mathieu Kerekou the visit that is drawing to a close, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said: "We are satisfied with how the USSR-Benin talks have passed and, above all, with the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and the leader of Benin. The Soviet Union attaches special importance to the development of its relations with African countries that took the road of progressive development. We are brought closer to those countries by the community of views on the processes taking place in today's world".

In connection with a regular round of the talks of the USSR and U.S. delegations on banning nuclear tests that is concluding today in Geneva, Boris Pyadyshev said that the Soviet delegation had suggested to embark without delay on full-scale talks which should lead to a complete ban on nuclear explosions. Regrettably, it must be noted that the U.S. delegation had no constructive programme. The USA would like to conduct talks only on the limitation of nuclear tests, not on their ending. As to the Soviet Union, it viewed and views complete ending and banning of nuclear testing as an important political step toward nuclear disarmament and will be exerting every effort for this purpose.

U.S. Arms to Iran

LD251804 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, November 25 TASS -- Boris Pyadyshev, deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the fact that President Reagan had personally sanctioned the deliveries of modern armaments to Iran had exposed the U.S. intention to go on with its policy aimed at putting the Persian Gulf area under its control to the detriment of Arab nations.

The assurances of the Reagan administration to the effect that it seeks to put an end to the confrontation in the Middle East and to work for a political settlement there is nothing but empty talk. In fact, the double-dealing of the White House around the Iranian-Iraqi conflict heightens even further the tension in the region.

The latest developments showed once again that the U.S. was not a reliable international partner, that each of its statements required thorough verification, first of all with deeds. As for the Soviet Union, Boris Pyadyshev continued, the purpose of the principled policy of the USSR is the termination of hostilities between Iran and Iraq.

The U.S. Administration is being denounced today both for its arms deliveries to Iran and for other even more serious things, primarily for the turning down of concrete agreements in Reykjavik, for the refusal to take concrete steps for achieving real disarmument. In this connection the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Washington could take today major risky actions with the aim to distract the attention of world public opinion from the scandal with the arms deliveries to Iran.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER HUMAN RIGHTS 'VIOLATIONS'

LD252114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Viktor Mikheyev report]

[Text] The participants in the Vienna meeting have been discussing the fulfillment by states of the positions of the Helsinki Final Act. Our correspondent Viktor Mikheyev reports from the capital of Austria:

[Mikheyev] At the last session of the auxiliary working grouped of the Vienna meeting the Soviet side drew attention to te fact that in certain countries of the West there is no equality of people before the law. For example, in England the lower classes of citizens are deprived of the civil rights the upper classes have and which all people in civilized society should have. It was stated at the Vienna meeting that in the United States there are approximately 3 million people deprived of both the right and the opportunity of having even a roof over their heads. Presently, 40,000 people are living on the streets of London.

In England and in certain other Western countries people do not have the right to the mandatory guarantee of accomodation, as is the case in the USSR or the other socialist countries. In London in the winter, people die from cold on the streets. Delegations from socialist countries of the exploitation of child labor and the persecution of people for their democratic convictions, right up to the execution of those who demand observance of the Helsinki accords.

The delegates from the socialist countries have expressed the hope that the representatives of the NATO countries will inform their governments of the concern at the Vienna meeting over the violation of human rights and basic concerns in England and other Western countries.

PRAVDA'S AVERCHENKO REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM251421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Taking the Route of Creation [subhead]

This week's sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 11th convocation, which examined very important questions of the Soviet state's further development, was a significant event both in our country's domestic life and on an international plane. The decisions it adopted reflected the consistency of the Communist Party's Leninist course aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of mastering the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and maximally revealing the potential of the socialist system.

The session showed that the process of our society's all-around restructuring is gathering momentum, and the program guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress are being embodied in practical deeds. The USSR's dynamic development has always attracted the interested attention of our friends. Our political and ideological antipodes also keep a close watch on the life of Soviet people. Some of them do so with concern and even fear lest the reserves and advantages enshrined in socialism are revealed and exert their influence still more quickly. Others do so in their search for "food" to maintain anticommunist propaganda that is deficient in arguments. These latter are not averse now, in particular, to kicking up a song and dance over the new law on individual labor activity. Look, they say, the USSR is clutching at "private initiative." And it never occurs to the misinformers that they are just showing off their ignorance. For individual labor activity has never been, as it were, a bedfellow of "private enterprise," which is based on exploitation of another person's hired labor. And it is generally time the anti-Soviets realized that the Soviet parliament's laws serve just one aim -- the good of the people and the strengthening of the socialist society of freedom and peace.

Evidence of this is provided by the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the USSR for 1987 approved by the supreme organ of Soviet power. At the same time, this confirms once again the socialist society's peaceful creative character. As observers rightly point out in the progressive press, our plans can only be realized given lasting peace on earth. Incidentally, something else is also true: The more efficiently we work and the quicker and better we implement our plans, the stronger are our revolutionary gains and the more reliable the obstacle to the nuclear threat.

Socialism was born to create, and its ideal is a world without weapons. Our position is immutable -- equitable dialogue and cooperation. The Soviet Union has opposed and is opposed to the senseless waste of colossal human, material, and financial resources on the arms race. It has proposed and now proposes embarking on the path of real disarmament -- which would make it possible to release multimillion sums and channel them toward creative purposes. However, as the Reykjavik meeting and the U.S. Administration's subsequent steps have shown, the ringleaders of American imperialism have not abandoned their age-old dream of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. But these are empty illusions. They are fated never to come true. While the imperialist threat exists, the Soviet Armed Forces will receive as much funding as they need to maintain the country's reliable defense ability. And our State Budget provides for the necessary defense appropriations for next year, 1987. Their proportion of total spending is being maintained at this year's level -- 4.6 percent.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World" is eliciting a broad response on all the planet's continents. Pointing to the Soviet Union's desire to resolutely improve international affairs and to the importance of its proposed radical measures for nuclear disarmament, news media of very different political trends point out that these measures constitute a unified package in which we see a balance of interests and concessions, a balance of the removal of mutual anxieties, and an interdependence of security interests.

Many commentators point to the fact that today, at an extremely crucial and, perhaps, decisive moment in human history, it is precisely the Land of the Soviets -- which proclaimed "Peace to the Peoples!" more than 69 years ago, on the first day of its birth -- that is once again appealing for resolute support for a practical transition to the building of a nuclear-free world and to the creation of security that it equal for all states. It calls all peoples to action.

The official friendly visit M.S. Gorbachev will soon make to India will undoubtedly make a weighty contribution to implementing the peace-loving Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Unanimously approving our party's foreign policy activity, Soviet people support the policy of further developing good relations between the two countries. The public of India is also awaiting the Soviet leader's visit with great interest, believing that it will serve the common cause of strengthening and broadening cooperation between the two friendly peoples. The upcoming summit, international observers point out, will be of great significance for ensuring peace and security in the Asia and Pacific region and removing the threat of nuclear war on the planet.

Strong in Unity [subhead]

Despite complex foreign economic conditions, various discriminatory actions by the West, and, chiefly, the tense international situation, the CEMA countries are continuing to increase production and strengthen the scientific and technical potential. Although their economic growth rates have fallen somewhat, over the past 5 years they have, on the whole, been 50 percent higher than in the capitalist world. Much has also been done in the social sphere to enhance the working people's material well-being, improve their working and living conditions, and develop culture and health care. The picture is quite different in capitalist countries, where unemployment is continuing to grow, and social programs are being cut.

Bourgeois propagandists and opponents of socialism try their utmost to belittle the community countries' achievements and use various fabrications and slander to sow mistrust of the new social system among the people's masses. They make up cock-and-bull stories about insurmountable difficulties that have arisen in the CEMA countries' development and try to drive wedges into their ranks and to upset their cohesion and cooperation. However, no one will succeed in refuting the inalterable facts -- this year, as previously, the fraternal countries are systematically implementing the outlined plans. They have begun the 5-year plan cofidently, are developing the economy dynamically, and are ensuring a rise in the population's living standards. For all the diversity of conditions, potentials, and traditions that distinguish the socialist states, their plans contain much that is common and interconnected. They have one chief task today -- to accelerate socioeconomic development on the basis of intensifying production and cardinally enhancing its efficiency.

Life in the fraternal countries moves to a single rhythm and is full of impassioned creative labor. Czechoslovak statisticians report that the republic's industry overfilfilled the plan for the first 10 months of the year by ensuring an overall increase in output of 3.1 percent. [paragraph continues]

This year proved unkind for rural workers, but they managed to harvest an average of 42.8 quintals of grain per hectare. Meat and milk purchases increased. The GDR economy is developing confidently. The national income and the volume of industrial output increased 4.3 percent during the first three quarters of this year. Farmers also worked well. The average yield for grain crops stood at 46.3 quintals per hectare this year.

The Bulgarian national economy is advancing. The increase in industrial production during the past three quarters stood at 5.4 percent compared with the same period last year, while production of net output increased 8.1 percent. The economy of people's Poland is increasing its pace, overcoming the consequences of the crisis. During the past 10 months production of industrial output increased 4.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. On the domestic market various commodities were sold to the tune of 22.5 percent more than during the same period in 1985. Further growth in production of industrial and agricultural products and the development of science and culture have marked the past months in Hungary, Romania, Mongolia, and other community states.

Of course, upward movement is not free of difficulties, omissions, and shortcomings. But socialism's creative potential is such that it enables obstacles to be quickly overcome and the most complex tasks to be resolved.

Following the behest of the great Lenin, who noted the tremendous importance of unity and the closest cooperation among the peoples who have embarked on the path of socialism, the fraternal countries' communist and workers' parties show constant concern to deepen all-round ties. The attention of the broad world public was drawn recently to the working meeting in Moscow of leaders of the socialist CEMA countries' fraternal parties. Friendly top-level contacts and the collective, comradely examination of urgent questions of domestic and international policy in our community long ago became a good tradition. But now that the socialist community has entered a new stage of development and is faced with complex new tasks, the fraternal countries' cooperation must naturally be raised to a higher level.

The community states' working people greeted with satisfaction the results of the Moscow working meeting, which are of great significance for the fraternal countries' progress and for broadening their ties in all spheres. Special attention is devoted here to questions of further deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, to the development of integration processes, the utilization of new, progressive forms of economic ties, and the exchange of progressive experience.

The implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is being expanded. The solving of a number of major problems in the course of coordinating the plans for 1986-1990 has been a significant result of these countries' joint activity recently, as was pointed out at the recent 42d meeting of the CEMA session in Bucharest.

But life does not stand still. It advances new tasks and problems which await their solution, including top-level principled accords. Much still has to be done, for example, to strengthen the dynamics of mutual trade exchange, to improve the quality of products going for export, to go over to profound specialization and collaboration, and in the development of nuclear power. Many other questions also arise that require regular collective discussion and the elaboration of joint measures.

The fraternal states' cohesion and unity and the all possible broadening of their international cooperation are a vital necessity and a very important condition for the successful advance of each country and of the community as a whole, for strengthening socialism's might, and for increasing its prestige and influence in the world.

Stoking Again...[subhead]

This week the world public has followed with concern the events in Central America, where Washington has mounted a new campaign of threats and provocations against Nicaragua. Disregarding the peoples' will and contrary to the elementary norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, the United States is stepping up open interference in the affairs of that sovereign, independent country.

U.S. President R. Reagan recently signed a law on funding counterrevolutionary mercenary gangs and granting them various kinds of arms. But even this seems too little to the Washington rulers. Reports have appeared in the press that training of Somocista cutthroats has begun on U.S. territory under the guidance of American instructors. What is more, it is, in point of fact, envisaged that U.S. military personnel will participate directly in the actions of mercenary gangs.

Washington does not conceal its intentions toward Nicaragua, setting itself the aim of overthrowing its legitimate government and liquidating the gains of the Sandinista revolution. The provocative U.S. actions represent an open challenge to international law and order. As is known, the International Court has demanded an end to encroachments on Nicaragua's sovereignty and independence. However, the U.S. Administration has disregarded this. it has also ignored Security Council decisions and a UN General Assembly resolution, as well as the nonaligned movement's clearly expressed position. The White House systematically torpedoes the constructive proposals and efforts of the Contadora Group and its support group to achieve a mutually acceptable political settlement in Central America.

Meanwhile, counterrevolutionary groupings are making intensive preparations to extend their criminal actions. They are seeking to secure more quickly the U.S. aid allocated to them to the tune of 100 million dollars. This will make it possible to increase the bandit formations' numerical strength by 250 percent, declared A. Robelo, one of the leaders of the (ONS) [?UNO], the insurgents' organization most closely linked with the CIA. And then, he insolently held forth, we must carry out operations that "will show the Nicaraguan people the possibility of victory...by shooting down helicopters, establishing control over the roads, capturing important cities, and making strikes..."

Actively encouraging and supporting the rebels, the U.S. leaders resort to the hackneyed fabrication about the supposedly "increasing Soviet military presence" in Nicaragua in order to cover up their interventionist actions, as has already happened many times.

In its statement published at the beginning of this week the Soviet Government resolutely rejected such totally groundless allegations and demanded an end to criminal preparations directed against the Nicaraguan people. It urged the United States to show restraint, realism, and responsibility. The Soviet Union once again confirms its firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's righteous cause and its readiness to continue giving them assistance and support in the struggle for their freedom and independence.

The statement by the government of the Land of the Soviets, which always sides with with progressive, democratic states, meets with broad international public approval.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS SURFACE IN IRAN ARMS DEAL

Meese Press Conference Cited

LD252258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1848 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: President Reagan today announced the resignation of John Poindexter, his aide for National Security Affairs (NSC), and the dismissal of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a high-ranking NSC staff official. Reagan also announced the formation of a special commission to investigate "the role and methods of work of NSC staff in carrying out foreign policies and policies in the field of national security."

At a press conference held at the White House, Attorney General Edwin Meese said that his department would investigate the activities of Lt Col North, who was directly in charge of the arms shipments to Iran and who allegedly used methods that were not coordinated with the President and the NSC leadership. In particular, North, according to Meese, was channelling "a part" of the money obtained from the arms sales to Iran "to forces in Central America," that is, to anti-Nicaraguan contras. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the value of the American arms sold to Iran is estimated at $150-250 million.

By its maneuvering, the administration hopes to calm the scandal over the secret shipments of U.S. weapons to Iran. The latter were carried out on direct instructions from the White House and were implemented by the Central Intelligence Agency under the leadership of the NSC staff, ignoring Congress and U.S. law.

The adventurist "secret initiative" of the White House toward Iran, developed and realized in close cooperation with Israel and directed at rekindling the Iran-Iraq war, caused profound dissatisfaction in many countries, including those in the Middle East. It has also led to a deep split within the administration and Congress. Disapproval of this NSC "initiative" was expressed even by high-ranking officials of the State Department; it was criticized by many members of the House of Representatives and senators, because it was too revealing in showing to the whole world the double-dealing nature of U.S. policies on the Middle East, which, as is believed here, caused irreparable damage to the prestige of the United States and led to the complete loss of credibility in the President's policies.

As observers note, "the secret initiative," in accordance with which the United States, together with Israel, shipped arms to Iran in violation of the self-imposed embargo on the export of arms to this country, has shown in an extremely convincing way that the underlying "principle" of Washington's policies is to say one thing and to do another. The fact that the United Stages is intending to pursue this principle even further is proved by the fact that the Iranian operation, ratified by President Reagan on 17 January, has not been canceled and remains in force.

Arms Sent Through Lajes

LD252336 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] According to Angra do Heroismo television in the Azores, U.S. arms shipments to Iran were sent secretly through the Lajes airbase. DC-8 aircraft based at Lajes carried arms to Iran in July. It is significant that the spokesman for the U.S. military command at Lajes did not absolutely deny the report carried by regional television.

Lajes base is thus (?justifying) the great attention devoted to it by Washington. It is being urgently modernized and constantly inspected by high-ranking Pentagon officers. It was recently visited by Air Force Secretary Edward Aldridge who once again stressed the paramount significance of the base for U.S. strategic interests. This is why the Pentagon assigns Lajes the role of a staging point for strategic nuclear weapons and the Rapid Deployment Force, lately, as reported by Azorean regional television, for the secret shipment of arms to Iran.

The Portuguese democratic press says that the United States is master in the Azores in the same way that it is master in its own home. The Lisbon government has no say on what type of weapons are shipped by the United States through the Azores, nor on their destination. All the military operations are carried out by the United States under the utmost secrecy.

But, as the saying goes, truth will win out: The world has learned about Washington's secret dealings with Iran and the Portuguese have learned the use to which Lajes base is being put.

Crowe Denies Participation

LD252149 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 25 TASS -- Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated that neither he, nor his officers took part in the discussion of arms deliveries to Iran. Speaking at hearings in the House Committee on Armed Services, he emphasized that he had not even been informed of the preparation of that operation. Admiral Crowe said that he had learned quite by chance recently that the U.S. was selling arms to Iran.

COMMENTARIES CONDEMNING IRAN ARMS SALES CONTINUE

Kornilov: U.S. 'Double-Dealing'

LD251600 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, a TASS news analyst:

The row mounting in Washington around the Iranian adventure, which the London TIMES describes as Reagan's biggest blunder after he came to power, and the French television company Antenne-2 -- as a "serious crisis of the White House" has once again demonstrated for the whole world to see the adventurism of the foreign policy pursued by the U.S. Administration, the double-dealing of the United States in the international arena.

They in Washington are having recourse to all sorts of manoeuvres in an attempt to hush up the scandal, to bring down the mounting wave of public indignation and stabilize the situation, which, as the CBS television company said, may result in an explosion. The campaign includes "emergency" press conferences, at which black is shamelessly described as white, and vice versa, feverish attempts to find "scapegoats" for putting the blame on them for the fiasco. Yet all is in vain. As follows from the returns of public opinion polls, more than 80 per cent of the Americans have no trust in the White House.

There is a strong impression in Tokyo that the Americans have betrayed Japan, since only two years ago Washington made the Nakasone cabinet give up the sale to Iran of even spares to motor launches under the pretext that they could be used in landing boats, the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN said today.

Yet, as has been established now, it was practically at the same time that Teheran received from the USA big batches of weapons through secret channels. The credibility gap at home and abroad -- this is the outcome of the "Irangate" for those who planned and carried it out.

It follows from the course of international developments that Washington's most cunning propaganda pirouettes inevitably end in a lamentable fiasco, that the lies spread by it are exposed sooner or later and then burst like a soap bubble. "Irangate" or "the Iranian fiasco", as BBC described it, is fresh proof of the fact that nothing is secret that sooner or later shall not be made manifest. It has most explicitly demonstrated that duplicity, lies and adventurism are not the kind of tools by which one can secure dividends in foreign policy. Will those who use these tools draw lessons from what happened: Judging by the latest statement by the U.S. President, who claims that the Iranian operation was no "blunder", this is hardly likely...

Zholkver Cites Public Opinion

LD252051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1721 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surgfuchev; Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The scandal in connection with the revelation of U.S. weapons supplies to Iran continues in Washington. I will ask our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to talk about this in greater detail:

[Zholkver] I will note, above all, that recently, President Reagan himself, speaking to press conferences and on television, three times attempted -- as U.S. journalists say -- to put out the flame of the scandal that has seized the White House. As THE WASHINGTON POST writes, however, the President's statements were inconsistent, contradictory, and unconvincing. In fact, the President's assurances that supplies of U.S. arms to Iran were allegedly insignificant burst like soap bubbles. NEWSWEEK magazine assesses the cost of these supplies from the United States alone at $50 million. After all, as it is turning out, the arms were sent not just from arsenals in the United States, but also from U.S. military warehouses in other countries: in Israel, Italy, Portugal, and Great Britain. The same NEWSWEEK reports the sum total as $100 million. Incidentally, reports appeared that the U.S. arms were destined not just for Iran itself, but, so to speak, in transit to the Afghan dushmans.

Who was the initiator of all this, as we can see, vast operation? Now, as the U.S. television company NBC points out, the President's closest aides, worry about their reputation, are pushing responsibility on to each other. As still the same NEWSWEEK writes, however, it is increasingly being determined that the central role was played by the CIA. Incidentally, even other U.S. press organs admit that the CIA has by no means been active toward Iran just this year, but for quite a long time. It does not limit itself just by organizing the arms supplies. For instance, it handed to the Iranian secret police data about activists of the party of the people, who were then thrown into jail and executed.

True, CIA chief Casey is now attempting to cover the tracks of the actions of his agency with increasing intensity. As a CBS correspondent at the U.S. Congress has reported, Casey is running from one Congress house to another attempting to preserve trust in the administration. It seems that he did not succeed. Indeed, U.S. congressmen subject the scandalous action of the administration to increasingly sharp criticism. As the latest opinion polls show, the majority of the U.S. population -- according to some data more than 80 percent -- feels that the President and his closest entourage are simply lying.

Here the matter does not at all concern just the Iranian scandal. Many observers now remind that in the White House -- mildly speaking -- they did not speak the truth at the time when the CIA was mining the Nicaraguan harbors and when the U.S. troops were landing at Grenada, and most recently when they were distorting and continue to distort the course and outcome of the meeting in Reykjavik.

One cannot but recall the words of a former White House master. It is possible to deceive some of the nation for a time. But it is impossible to deceive the entire nation all the time.

'Subversive Operations' Cited

PM260955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Nov 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov dispatch: "The Facts Exposed"]

[Text] During its 6 years in office the Reagan administration has approved at least 50 extensive secret subversive operations against various states and national liberation movements. This is reported by the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, citing "sources in the administration and the U.S. Congress." According to the newspaper, their objective was to "influence the course of events with the aid of military actions, propaganda, and financial payments to political movements and individuals."

There is practically no region where the Washington authorities have not been involved in subversive activity. As early as March 1981 -- that is, within 2 months of coming to power -- the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER reports, President Reagan approved a plan for supporting opposition forces in Iran which were attempting to overthrow the country's leadership headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni. Under this plan the CIA was to deliver weapons and other military supplies to Iranian antigovernment groups' bases in Turkey, Egypt, and France. Subversive objectives were also pursued by the secret deliveries of American arms to Iran, which President Reagan was compelled to admit a few days ago.

It is Central America, however, which has been and remains the object of special attention from the American special services. Here the undeclared war against Nicaragua is only "the tip of the iceberg." [paragraph continues]

Thus, for example, in March 1981 Reagan approved a plan prepared by the CIA for conducting aerial reconnaissance in El Salvador with the aim of determining the location of armed detachments of patriots and coordinating the Salvadoran butchers' actions.

Africa has also become an arena of active subversive CIA operations during the years that the Reagan administration has been in power. In 1981, the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER points out, the Langley bosses allocated $10 million for the overthrow of the Transitional National Unity Government in Chad. Their efforts were not in vain. Last year, using arms and money provided by the CIA, the Habre grouping was able to seize power in Ndjamena and establish a proimperialist regime in the country.

In violation of U.S. laws, Americans themselves have also been the victims of secret operations by the CIA and other special services. Thus for 3 years, the newspaper notes, the U.S. National Security Council carried out within the framework of the "democracy and public diplomacy program" a secret operation to "influence" the country's mass media to get them to present events in Central America in a light beneficial to the administration.

Pogodin: 'Double Standards'

LD252036 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Developments continue to mount in Washington over the exposure of secret arms deliveries to Iran. More from our commentator Aleksandr Pogodin. This is what he writes:

Big political scandals are commonplace for the United States though the scale of the current one makes it special. Calls can be heard in Washington for the replacement of top-ranking Administration officials and some people even include the President himself among the officials to be replaced. Of course, this cannot fail to produce a wide interest, though in the long run this is a strictly internal matter for the United States itself. I would like to draw your attention to some aspects of the current scandal that have international implications.

To begin with, it is clear that the United States Administration has simply lied for a long time. Its practical deeds ran counter to the officially proclaimed line. There is a pertinent question: how do official commitments of Washington tally in general with its real actions? Where is the guarantee that deliberate deception will not happen again and again? For this is not the first time such a scandal has flared up. Furthermore, this is an obvious practice of double standards of Washington on the issue of terrorism. Having accused Iran of encouraging terrorism -- and I will not go into how well founded these accusations were -- the United States Administration was regularly supplying Iran with large consignments of arms. Having (?boldly) announced that Libya was a terrorist nation the United States bombed defenseless cities in that country.

It is also interesting how Washington is trying to justify its actions. Assurances are made there now that the arms supplies for Iran should have helped forces in that country that sympathize with the United States and in this way bring about changes in Iran's policy. In other words, these are obviously subversive actions against a sovereign nation, actions that defy international law.

Objectives 'Anti-Soviet'

PM251419 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion": "Iranian Gambit"]

[Text] I am convinced that this chess term is appropriate when analyzing the new U.S. political game which began 18 months in Iran. The first moves have already been made. President Reagan has given the "OK" for deliveries of U.S. arms and for R. McFarlane to conduct talks with Iranian representatives in Tehran prompted by strategic considerations. Iran is a neighbor of the Soviet Union, and what an important one at that! Washington suffered a crushing defeat when the Americans had to flee from there in February 1979 following the collapse of the shah's regime. I had an opportunity to hear a U.S. diplomat say that the loss of Iran was far more serious for the United States than the loss of South Vietnam. Now the United States is trying to return to Iran.

The goal of the game that has started is also clear. The United States wants to transform Iran into its own anti-Soviet strategic bridgehead. I recall how, in February 1979, the suddenly dumbstruck "silent Americans" rushed about in Tehran, where I happened to be at the time. Some of them had come down from the north, where they had been manning 11 listening posts deployed by the Pentagon along the Iranian-Soviet border. Listening to what? The Transcaucasus, Central Asia, the Urals, West Siberia? The Pentagon has always been very keen to know, and even to sense what is happening in those parts of the Soviet Union. People in the White House "inner circles" are already talking today about a possible reinstatement of U.S. listening posts in Iran. In exactly the same places, along the border with the Soviet Union!

Speaking a few days ago at the U.S. Ethics and Public Policy Center, Reagan released a flood of anti-Sovietism on his audience. The U.S. President did not make this "move" accidentally. He wanted not only to distract the attention of U.S. legislators, observers, and the population from the "Iranian misjudgment," but also to emphasize that the game which has begun around Iran pursues the very same goal. Reagan virtually called for a formal war against the "evil empire". So much for the Reykjavik accords!

The United States now intends to even pay the price of arms deliveries to regain the lost "Iranian link" in its global strategic design of protecting "vitally important" U.S. interests. This link would join Turkey with Pakistan.

The overriding task of the undeclared U.S. war against Afghanistan has become totally obvious. In October I had an opportuonity to hear quite an interesting reflection on it. The United States wishes to retain its "Afghan black move" as a guarantee for its return to Iran.

The United States, Britain, and their subservient Israel intend to restore the strategic, political, and ethnic balance in the Near and Middle East that was disrupted in March 1976. That was the time when Iran and Iraq signed an accord on the settlement of border and other conflicts. Tehran ceased the Kurdish wars and started turning toward the Arabs and away from Tel Aviv, and this brought the U.S. and British establishments to a state bordering on panic. Their entire policy, based on the principle of "divide and rule," which for some reason or another we consider an anachronism, was falling apart...

The basic calculations in Reagan's "Iranian gambit" seem to be accurate enough. Indeed, can anyone deny that those who conducted talks with R. McFarlane in Tehran have a special need for weapons and calculate on dismembering Iraq in the very near future, setting up something like a "Shi'ite republic" in its southern territory, and resuming the Kurdish wars. The danger of such a turnabout in the Iran-Iraq war is particularly acute today.

As for the continuing noise in Washington about the secret purpose of the Reagan team's game in Iran being to help liberate U.S. hostages in Lebanon or who knows what else, that is nothing but a diversionary maneuver. The claims by the U.S. President's closest aides that the volume of U.S. arms shipments is "not large" are also false. Let alone claims that they were allegedly "defensive weapons." Some authoritative Israeli politicians and military figures declared that Israel has delivered offensive weapons to Iran in the last few months at Reagan's request. And in rather impressive quantities, at that....

This is the essence of Reagan's "Iranian gambit." The details of the game have yet to be revealed. But the anti-Soviet orientation of the new U.S. game in Iran, for the purpose of establishing relations with those people in Tehran who would help the return of the United States and the resumption of everything that was being done against the Soviet Union until February 1979, is obvious. As we can see, the United States is again swimming against the tide there.

KORIONOV HITS SDI STANCE OF U.S. 'EXTREME RIGHT'

PM251414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "Echo of Reykjavik": "SDI" A Big Stick Against the World"]

[Text] In the light of Reykjavik, the sinister role of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" became particularly clear.. It was SDI which was the means used by the opponents of international cooperation to bar the path to the resolution of questions of vital importance for mankind. Naturally, all over the world the resistance to this White House militarist venture is growing and widening. Hence Washington's subterfuges designed to mask the true nature of the "Star Wars" program.

"Introducing: A Virtuoso in Juggling" -- that was the title of an article by Tom Wicker that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago. First the American observer cited such instances of the fraudulent "juggling" of facts Washington-style as, for instance, the assertions that "taxes can be cut, military spending increased, and the budget can still be balanced," or: "If unemployment this month is 7.15 percent as against 7.25 percent last month, the juggling virtuosos will declare that the economy is on the upswing." But everything, Wicker notes, "was eclipsed by the circus put on by the juggling virtuoso and his assistants after the Iceland summit." The journalist explains: "We have now been lucky enough to make the acquaintance of the one and only juggling virtuoso who can send a ball on the most intricate trajectory, presents conjuring tricks better than anyone, and has probably broken all records in the art of presentation. It turns out that this is not a magician from the emerald city, but President Ronald Reagan," Wicker states. These "conjuring tricks" include the White House's attempts at all costs to disguise the militarist nature of SDI and present it as practically an "olive branch" being sent into the depths of space.

But truth is stronger than "juggling." On the eve of the present "team's" installation in the White House, an article was published in the United States by one of the ideologists of the extreme right -- R. Tucker, in which he put forward the slogan: "The clock must be put back at least 15 years." This means approximately to the beginning of the seventies, when the U.S. ruling class had the hope of holding in its hands military superiority over the Soviet Union. But the more apparent it became that this superiority cannot be retained on earth, the more persistently the hegemonists turned their gaze to the skies. Perhaps it is from there that the "divine mission" will descend on America, perhaps from space it will be possible to "control the whole world." It was no accident that the President's 23 March 1983 speech, which set forth the "Star Wars" program, declared: "We are beginning efforts which promise to change the course of human history."

But how can you change the course of history when billions of people have already made their choice, once and for all, in favor of peace, freedom, and socialism? Imperialilsm sees the militaist nuclear stick as the main instrument here. By brandishing this stick, the politicians, obediently following the orders of the military-industrial complex, would like to acquire the opportunity to impose their own will on all peoples and countries.

The journal POLICY REVIEW recently printed an article by Robert Dole. Dole is still the leader of the Republicans in the Senate, but the article is presented in the journal which is the organ of the Heritage Foundation -- the nerve center of the most diehard reaction. Dole does not disguise his attitude to us. The USSR, he declares, is the "sworn enemy." It is from this standpoint that the Republican boss strives to proclaim "common principles for an approach to the Russians." What princples? The "big stick" -- that is the title of the third section of the articles, and answers that question.

Dole sees Soviet-American relations only through gun sights. And he assigns to SDI the main role of "stick." "We must possess significant technical superiority over the Russians in both nuclear and conventional arms," he cries. And he specifies: "The main means for this could be SDI."

It is superfluous to say that the pugnacious senator is infuriated by the very idea of the possibility of detente in Soviet-American relations, or international relations in general. "The imaginary god of detente," "detente is a dangerous myth" -- such utterances are scatterred through the article. "Only if we can get rid of the idea of detente once and for all will we have a real chance of achieving what we want in relations with the Russians" -- that is R. Dole's creeed.

The Doles are evidently not capable of the new way of thinking. They have learned no lessons from the history of Soviet-American relatins, even in recent decades. Let us recall: In the seventies, when military-strategic equality was established between the USSR and the United States, a series of large-scale agreements were concluded between our countries, and that was of inestimable benefit to the cause of universal peace. But the present U.S. Adminstration not only has not concluded a single agreement with the USSR, but even seeks to destroy everything that was concluded formerly. The harm this does top the cause of universal peace, including the security of the Unitred States itself, is obvious to every sensible person.

But the whole point is that there is a clear shortage of sensible people in Washington's offices. Those who are "crazy" speak most forcefully there. The notorious Richard Perle, for instance, assures people that SDI is like a locomotive "pulling the arms control train." [paragraph continues]

But Reykjavik clearly showed that SDI is drawing this train in precisely the wrong direction. As for verification, the Soviet Union only had to declare that it consents to any forms of verification of the disarmament process, whereupon the "lovers of verification" across the ocean, who had shouted until they were hoarse that the whole question of ending the arms rase rested on verification, suddenly lost interest in the subject.

Now let us try to look at things from another angle. Washington claims: The United States only had to step up the implementation of the SDI program for the USSR to "appear" at the table in Geneva for talks on nuclear and space arms. Hence the assertion: SDI is Washington's trump card at the talks. But what if the Soviet Union resorts to the same tactics and declares that in no event will it agree to a reduction of ground-based ballistic missiles, since this is the threat which is supposed to keep the Americans at the conference table? What would the future of the talks then be?

In putting forward its far-reaching proposals in Reykjavik, the Soviet Union made considerable concessions to the American side. This was done in the name of peace. But let Washington not forget V.I. Lenin's words: "We have repeatedly declared our desire for peace, stated that we need peace... But we do not intend to allow ourselves to be stifled to death for the sake of peace." We do not intend to, and will not!

U.S. PLANS ARMED FORCES 'CHEMICAL REFURBISHMENT'

LD251840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov (TASS) -- Over the next decade the United States is planning to spend $12.4 billion on the chemical refurbishment of its Armed Forces, reports the DEFENSE NEWS weekly. The Pentagon intends to spend $8 billion of this sum on equipping Army subunits with modern equipment for staging military operations using chemical warfare. Also, $2.5 billion will be allocated for purchasing some of the most up-to-date types of chemical weapons, including so-called binary ammunition, as well as the means for its delivery.

Thus, under the cover of hypocritical statements by the Washington administration to the effect that a total ban of such weapons is its "primary task," the United States is in fact actively continuing to prepare for warfare in which this mass destruction weapon would be applied. DEFENSE NEWS gives evidence that the Pentagon strategists are drawing up plans for the application of chemical weapons in Europe.

To justify these plans the leaders of the Pentagon are resorting to false references to a certin "weakness" of the United States in this sphere. But, U.S. chemical arsenals already have as many as 3 million ammunition units containing a total of 150,000 metric tons of poisonous substances. Soon there will be added a decision on the production of binary ammunition, which the White House achieved from Congress after a lengthy campaign of pressure and intimidation with "the Soviet military threat." In particular, in a special message to Congress, President Reagan alleged that the European NATO countries had approved plans for deploying this new generation of chemical weapons on their territory should a "critical situation" arise. This was one of the conditions for Congress agreeing to its production. But in reality, the defense ministers of the NATO countries had only "taken note of" the U.S. plans.

JAPAN ALLEGED 'BACKSTAGE ORGANIZER' OF IRAN DEAL

PM251649 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Behind the Scenes Deal"]

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Nov — Japan was the backstage organizer of the secret U.S.-Iranian deal to supply weapons to Tehran, a deal which has now caused a stormy political scandal in Washington. As the newspaper YOMIURI has reported, this was stated by Iran's permanent representative at the United Nations. Addressing a press conference, he said in particular: "Japan performed the role of intermediary in the talks between the United States and Iran."

The disclosures of Japan's participation in the secret U.S.-Iranian deal has caused a ruckus in Tokyo. The Foreign Ministry has held an emergency conference of Japan's ambassadors to Near Eastern countries who, apparently, are required to make extraordinary efforts to avert the after-effects of the scandal that is brewing.

The KYODO news agency reports that on 11 November the Iraqi Air Force bombed an Iranian-Japanese petrochemical complex on the Persian Gulf coast. The Japanese Foreign Ministry "expressed regret" at this incident to the Iraqi ambassador.

MONGOLIAN, DPRK LEADERS SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

PM251655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Signed"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Nov — The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] speaks of the determination of the DPRK and the MPR to make active efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and to cooperate in the interests of defending peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The treaty was signed today by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Commentary on Visit

PM251009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Vyacheslav Razuvayev: "Following a Coordinated Course"]

[Text] Pyongyang — The visit to people's Korea by a Mongolian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, proceeded in a truly comradely and friendly atmosphere. A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other documents were signed during the visit.

The DPRK's all-around relations with socialist states are constantly expanding and acquiring new forms and content. This is being furthered to a large extent by exchanges of high-level delegations. [paragraph continues]

This year alone the DPRK was visited by a party and government delegation from the Republic of Cuba headed by Comrade F. Castro; a Polish party and state delegation headed by Comrade W. Jaruzelski; Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; and eminent figures and representative delegations from other socialist countries. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, was on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union in October this year. These visits and the exchanges of opinions that took place during them displayed common approaches to fundamental questions of world development and demonstrated the unity, unbreakable bonds of friendship, constantly developing multilateral cooperation between the fraternal peoples and parties, and their desire to continue improving the relations based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is also reflected in the treaty of friendship and cooperation which has just been signed by the DPRK and Mongolia. It was noted that the successes of both countries' peoples in socialist building help to strengthen the positions of peace and socialism in Asia.

A wide range of political, economic, and other questions and important international problems were touched upon and discussed during the Korean-Mongolian talks in Pyongyang and at the meetings with leading figures from socialist states which took place here earlier. In their speeches during the visit they declared the need to continue implementing a foreign policy course agreed and coordinated between the fraternal countries whose goal is to ensure peace and security on our planet.

They highly appraised the efforts by the CPSU and the government of the Soviet Union aimed at terminating the arms race and its transfer to outer space and eliminating the thermonuclear threat. Expressing serious anxiety over the growing tension in Asia, the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries pointed out that a positive influence on the cause of easing it could be exerted by the large-scale Soviet proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok.

The implementation of these proposals, as the emissaries of fraternal countries who visited Pyongyang noted, could also substantially help the Korean people's struggle for the easing of tension in the Korean peninsula and its transformation into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace. And this would ultimately help the creation of favorable conditions for attaining the peaceful unification of North and South Korea.

The community of goals and the loyalty to Lenin's banner of peace and socialism enable the socialist countries to act jointly in the international arena and to strengthen their alliance — one of the most important sources of world socialism's strength and prestige in the struggle for peace and social progress.

MURAKHOVSKIY TALKS WITH DPRK ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

PM241309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 18 November V.S. Murakhovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], received Kim Chong-u, DPRK vice minister of external economic affairs.

A number of questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK were discussed.

Present during the conversation was Kwon Hui-kyong, the DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-ROK-JAPAN FAR EAST TRIANGLE

PM261019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Why They Are Completing the Triangle"]

[Text] "Keen Edge" was the name given to the joint maneuvers held this fall in which U.S. and Japanese ground, naval, and air forces took part simultaneously for the first time since the war. In this respect they have been compared with previous American-South Korean "Team Spirit" exercises, which have now been held 10 years running. Comparison of these maneuvers reveals not only a qualitatively new level of collaboration between the Armed Forces of the United States and its Far East allies but also their integration on a trilateral basis.

During those exercises ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson," and the battleship "New Jersey," made use alternatively of the Japanese port of Sasebo and the South Korean port of Pusan. A-10 ground-attack aircraft out of air bases in South Korea took part in the "Keen Edge" maneuvers, while F-16 fighter-bombers based in Japan took part in the "Team Spirit" exercises. The main thing here, however, is that representatives of the Japanese "self-defense force" were invited to the American-South Korean maneuvers, and that South Korean aircraft took part in the joint U.S.-Japanese Air Force maneuvers on Okinawa.

The idea of a triangular military alliance which would form the nucleus of a Pacific NATO equivalent has become popular in Washington since the failure of American intervention in Indochina. Although Carter at that time paved his way to the White House with promises to exclude the possibility of any repetition of such adventures and, in particular, with the promise to withdraw American troops from South Korea, endeavors were made soon afterwards to forget about this. The sole contingent of U.S. ground forces on Asian soil was expanded and strengthened (as were marine units on Okinawa). Around 1,000 units of tactical nuclear weapons have been deployed in the south of the Korean peninsula, and underground stores for nuclear warheads are being built. The other day the Pentagon announced the shipment of highly-mobile Lance ground-to-ground nuclear-capable missiles to South Korea. Thanks to generous dollar handouts the /SOUL CLIQUE/ [capitalized passage between slantlines printed in boldface] is also building up its own military potential annually, which consumes almost one-third of the South Korean budget.

At the same time Washington is energetically developing military cooperation with Tokyo and seeking to elevate it to the level of allied ties that it enjoys with its West European NATO partners. The agreement on "basic principles of American-Japanese cooperation in the defense sphere," which laid the foundation for the development of joint combat operations and the exchange of intelligence information, marked an important step in that direction.

Despite the "three nonnuclear" principles, Japan is becoming even more deeply embroiled in U.S. global nuclear policy. The Kadena air base on Okinawa has become the deployment site for C-141 transporters designed to deliver container-loads of nuclear warheads. [paragraph continues]

There also are stationed KC-135 aircraft, which are used to refuel B-52 strategic bombers so that they can reach the Soviet Far East from Guam. F-16 fighter-bombers, which are capable of delivering nuclear strikes, are based at Misawa, in the north of Japan. And ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet armed with Tomahawk missiles put in at both South Korean and Japanese ports.

Washington's military integration with each of its Far East allies is paving the way to the creation of a triple alliance. To complete the triangle it is necessary to draw in its third side, that is to say, strengthen ties betwen Tokyo and Seoul. And that has proven to be no easy task. After all, from 1910-45 Korea was a Japanese colony, and the painful scars of the past are felt to this day. Twenty years were needed to reach agreement on the size and forms of compensation for the material damage inflicted during the years of Japanese colonial domination. Around 700,000 Koreans live in Japan (descendants of those taken there for slave labor in military plants) and they continue to suffer humiliating treatment as "aliens." Japan and South Korea have still not settled the territorial dispute between them (both sides claim the island of Take Shima). And the painful problems of the past are being augmented by new ones. Seoul complains of the imbalance of trade. Tokyo is worried by competition from South Korean firms.

Across the Pacific this friction is regarded as an undesirable obstacle to U.S. Far East strategy. Washington is persistently urging Tokyo and Seoul to meet each other halfway. On becoming head of the Japanese Government, Nakasone began his foreign trips with a visit to Seoul rather than the traditional pilgrimage to Washington. The upshot of that visit was that Japan granted South Korea favorable credit and loans worth 4 billion dollars. Washington has justified its prompting of Tokyo to "loose its purse strings" quite cynically: Since, it says, Japan cannot increase its own military expenditure any more quickly, let it lessen the U.S. burden indirectly by financing the Seoul regime.

Additional support for the Chon Tu-hwan clique is, of course, very opportune. And Tokyo also has its own gains to make on this score. It has longed dreamed of sending its "self-defense force" abroad under the UN's blue flag. And, after all, the Americans, formally speaking, are in the south of the Korean peninsula in just such a capacity. The Japanese military would be glad to become at least a partial substitute for them.

Talks on trilateral military cooperation or, more accurately, on collaboration between the U.S., Japanese, and South Korean Armed Foces were held in Seoul in 1984. The creation of a Far East NATO equivalent was thus put on a practical footing.

The formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist triangle could seriously destabilize the situation in the Far East. With the aim of preventing the Asian and Pacific region from becoming an arena for military confrontation and of enabling it to participate actively in the creation of an all-embracing system of international security the Soviet Union has put forward a constructive action program. It is not imposing a ready-made formula for pan-Asian security on other countries but rather urges them to participate jointly in developing such. And this kind of quest is, of course, incompatible with the cobbling together of new military blocs.

TEXT OF GORBACHEV FOREWORD IN BOOK FOR INDIA

LD231151 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 23 TASS -- A ceremony on the occasion of the publication in India of the book "Peace Has No Alternative" by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was held in the presidential palace here today. The book is a collection of recent speeches, articles and interviews by Mikhail Gorbachev. It was issued by the Delhi "Patriot publishers". Taking part in the ceremony of presenting the book to the Indian public were Zail Singh, president of India, Narayan Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs, prominent politicians and public figures of the republic.

In the foreword specially written for this book and addressed to the Indian reader Mikhail Gorbachev writes:

"Dear friends,

This book includes my recent speeches, articles and interviews. I hope that they will also be of interest to Indian readers.

The Soviet Union and India have different political biographies, and different histories and current conditions of development. It would be wrong to equate the concrete tasks that are now being accomplished by the Soviet and Indian peoples. Nonetheless, we are motivated by similar ideals. The Soviet Union and India cherish the goals of peace, development, perfection, and goodneighbourly cooperation to an equal degree.

For the past few decades we have been bound by ties of lasting and sincere friendship. This friendship has never been directed against the interests of third countries, and selfish schemes have always been and remain alien to it. We have invariably sought solutions that would correspond to both our mutual national interests and the interests of the entire world community.

Soviet people are eager to know more about India, its amazingly rich culture and dramatic history as well as its present day which, in spite of its complexities, is full of tremendous opportunities. I know that the Indians, too, wish to gain a better idea of the Soviet Union's affairs and the changes that are now taking place in our country.

That is why I thought it would be useful to provide this brief foreword to the Indian edition of this book.

At home, our attention is centered on a deep, revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society and the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development. We have set out on a course for reaching a new qualitative state of our society. And this requires a radical economic reform, a potent social policy, an expansion of democracy, and the promotion of self-government by the people. Confident social progress cannot be the product of spontaneous development.

If it is to keep moving forward, not to mention start regressing [as received], a society must be free from complacence, open to fresh ideas, and able to learn lessons not only from its successes but from its mistakes and shortfalls as well.

To be unafraid of the new and to challenge fresh ground, relying on the dialectic method of Marxism-Leninism -- such is our motto, such is our psychological and moral motivation.

Upon acquaintance with the content of this book the reader will be able to get a more accurate picture and become better aware of the spirit injected into the country's internal life by the 27th CPSU Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Quite a few pages of this book are devoted to foreign-policy issues. This is natural. The mountains of weapons stockpiled in the world have led to a situation where humanity finds itself at a point beyond which lies the total ruin of civilization and the turning of our planet into a radioactive wasteland.

This danger imperatively places before all nations and all political and public circles the need to feel profoundly that this is the moment of truth, and to finally start learning -- and quickly -- the great science of living together, respecting the social, political and ideological choice of every people.

The outgoing year of 1986 has been rich in actions and initiatives aimed at radically improving the international situation. We are inspired by the fact that in this most needed and most important work for peace, the Soviet Union and India have acted both in parallel and jointly.

Was it possible to achieve a dramatic turn for the better already in this year? We answer this question in the affirmative. This was shown by Reykjavik and the agreements that became outlined there. But Reykjavik also showed another thing -- new thinking continues to clash with old concepts about one's position in the world and misconceptions about the intentions and capabilities of other members of the international community.

No, neither the force of inertia nor the pipedreams of rising to military superiority -- if not on earth, then in space -- have receded into the past. This means that it is necessary to keep on struggling with redoubled efforts for the sake of a peaceful future for all countries and peoples.

The developing countries, in which more than two thousand million people live, have an important role to play in the fight against the threat of war. Here I would like particularly to stress the role of the great country of India in this noble cause. Suffice it to recall the well-known initiatives of the Delhi Six and your country's fruitful activities in the Non-Aligned Movement.

We share India's concern about the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. For its part, the Soviet Union supports the idea of this huge area becoming a region of peace and cooperation. To this end, our country is ready for wide-ranging cooperation with all states in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Soviet Union and India have together accomplished many good deeds in the past. Even more large-scale tasks and objectives lie ahead. We remember that at the beginning of Soviet-Indian friendship stood the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Lenin, and the great sons of India, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

We remember the fine pages that were inscribed in the record of this friendship with the effective participation of the unforgettable Indira Gandhi. Nowadays the policy towards the all-round development of Soviet-Indian relations continues to be carried on creatively and fruitfully. For me personally, the wide-ranging and friendly talks with India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, remain significant and memorable.

So may Soviet-Indian friendship develop and grow stronger for the benefit of our countries, and for the benefit of universal peace and progress.

I wish the readers of this book and all Indian people peace and success in building anew India, strengthening its unity and territorial integrity, and accomplishing the tasks of economic and social development that are facing it.

Mikhail Gorbachev.

PRAVDA VIEWS INDIAN PROBLEMS, POLICIES

PM251027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, V. Korovikov, and V. Ovchinnikov dispatch: "Our Neighbor — India"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, 23 Nov -- Just a narrow strip of land separates the territory of the USSR and India. In other respects we are neighbors, and good neighbors at that. The contacts and cooperation between our countries are broad, and our peoples are linked by profound feelings of friendship and reciprocal sympathy.

In these November days we are turning again with particular attention in the direction of the great country. How does its heart beat? What is new in its life? What peturbs and preoccupies its 750 million people most of all? What is the progress in our relations, cooperation, and interaction with them? Actually, we are not the only ones interested in all this. Many languages are spoken at the Soviet press center which started its operations today in Delhi's Ashoka Hotel. Representatives of mass news media from dozens of countries are to be seen there. Important days and a major international event are awaited in Delhi, and the whole world is interested in them: The time is coming for the official friendly visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi and the Indian Government. [passage omitted]

New India's successes are obvious. But the country, with its gigantic population, still suffers from some most difficult and still unresolved socioeconomic problems -- poverty, unemployment, social inequality. Negative phenomena are increasingly acute in the natural environment. Soil exhaustion and deforestation (particularly in mountain regions) have intensified erosion, while violent floods lead to the depletion of water sources. Uncontrolled urban growth is accompanied by a grave housing crisis and the emergence of growing numbers of shantytowns where many millions of people are forced to live. Unemployment is high and the working people suffer from price inflation. India's leaders perceive and understand well these complex and difficult problems and are taking serious measures to alleviate and solve them to a certain extent. But the country needs domestic stability and peaceful borders in order to cope successfully with long-existing ailments and newly-emerging difficulties of growth.

But peace-loving India is not left to live and develop in tranquility. It is therefore no accident that today's most important political task is to consolidate the country's unity and preserve its territorial integrity. "India is living through a period full of threats and dangers," the republic's President Zail Singh said in his address to the nation on Independence Day. "Dark forces are trying to raise their heads. Using hostile elements, some foreign forces are showing an unhealthy interest in our domestic affairs. Their intentions threaten our unity. This situation demands constant vigilance from us."

There is no end to intrigues by subversive separatist groups in the Punjab. Clashes are organized between different religious communities, as are noisy campaigns on the pretext of "defending" various religions, various castes, or ethnic groups. U.S. deliveries of modern weapons to Pakistan continue, and this poses a direct threat to the country's security.

Rajkiv Gandhi's government, the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party, and other democratic organizations actively oppose these actions, advocating and implementing a program for the consolidation of united democratic India and its constitutional foundations laid by Javaharlal Nehru. Important agreements on the settlement of years-long conflicts in the Punjab, Assam, Kashmir, and Mizoram were reached in the last 2 years on Rajiv Gandhi's personal initiative. Even though a final solution to these difficult and complex problems is not always possible, the government has achieved a noticeable alleviation of these threatening situations and has thwarted many extremist plans and intrigues by external adversaries to undermine the country's integrity and fan internecine quarrels further still.

India and its leadership also pursue a constructive and peaceful course in foreign policy. It actively continues the struggle for disarmament and the banning of nuclear weapons. Weighty evidence of this is provided by the initiative of the "Delhi Six," the decision of nonaligned forums where India plays an eminent role, the numerous peace initiatives in the United Nations, and the persistent desire to ensure peace and stability in the Indian Ocean and the region as demonstrated a few days ago in Bangalore at the summit meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

India's stance as regards the apartheid regime and the provision of real assisltance to the African frontline states is becoming increasingly active and radical. It was no accident that India was selected chairman of the Foundation to Counter Aggression, Colonialilsm, and Apartheid established by the Harare forum for the purpose of easing the difficult problems of many African states which are victims of aggression and economic pressure by the South African racists and their patrons.

India's new role, just as its active stance in the creation of a fair and equal international economic order, are directly linked with the impressive economic, scientific, and technical potential enjoyed by India-86.

Anyone arriving in Delhi is immediately convinced that it is a world capital, even though it may not be the largest with its 5.7 million inhabitants. India's political prestige and influence in the world arena are considerable. India, our neighbor and friend, is truly a great power which enjoys respect in today's world and has become an important stabilizing factor in international politics.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH TALKS WITH UN'S DIEGO CORDOVEZ

LD232034 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul November 23 TASS -- Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Diego Cordovez, United Nations undersecretary-general for special political issues, at their meeting here today thoroughly discussed questions of the peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has reported.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee informed Cordovez about the situation in the region, and came out in support of the efforts directed at finding a peaceful resolution to the situation around Afghanistan.

Cordovez informed Najib about the course of the Afghan-Pakistani talks and the results of the latest talks with the Pakistani authorities, as well as about prospects of the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva.

Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost attended the meeting.

Cordovez, Dost Meet

LD221953 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul November 22 TASS -- Diego Cordovez, special envoy of the U.N. secretary general, arrived in Kabul today. The BAKHTAR news agency reports that later in the day he met with Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). Matters pertaining to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan were discussed during the conversation.

Cordovez Leaves DRA

LD252128 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul November 25 TASS -- Diego Cordovez, a personal envoy of U.N. secretary-general, who stayed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) to exchange views with the Afghan side on continuing talks between the DRA and Pakistan with an eye to achieving a political settlement around Afghanistan, left Kabul for Islamabad today.

Before departure from the Afghan capital Cordovez told BAKHTAR news agency that during his stay in the DRA he held constructive talks with Najib, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister, and other Afghan officials.

Cordovez noted that there still existed considerable difficulties as regards keeping the process of negotiations in Geneva going and expressed the hope that both sides, the DRA and Pakistan, would keep exerting the necessary efforts to achieve a settlement.

I hope for a success of the talks and hold that given good will and good intentions they can be instrumental in solving any problem, Cordovez said.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT ON PHILIPPINES SCENE

PM260901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "The Philippines: The Night Passed Peacefully"]

[Text] Manila — It has already been reported that at 1500 hours last Sunday the Philippines president, Corazon Aquino, in a television appearance announced the dismissal of all the cabinet ministers, and after this a television report on the swearing in of the new national defense minister, R. Ileto, was shown.

As soon as the broadcast was finished, I set off along [Edsa] Avenue for Camp Aguinaldo where the capital's army units are stationed and where the Defense Ministry is situated. The region, which has become a kind of barometer for the country's political life during and after the overthrow of former President F. Marcos, and a place for mass political demonstrations, was completely calm.

Now there is only the evening and night to live through, a jounalist friend from the newspaper MALAYA said to me with unconcealed emotion. If the forces supporting Defense Minister J.P. Enrile, removed from office, and those who support a return to the former rule, can do nothing, this means that C. Aquino has won this time as well.

During the night nothing happened; the situation in Manila is normal. The conclusion is plain: At the present moment the influence in the army of F. Ramos, the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, supporting C. Aquino at a very dangerous moment, has turned out to be much more weighty than the influence of the forces opposing the president.

The dissolution of the cabinet was so unforeseen that the following morning the most prominent organs of the country's press did not have time to respond to this with profoundly considered commentaries. However, the majority of the first evaluations amount to the view that the president's actions, in removing "her archcritic" J.P. Enrile from the post of defense minister, have defused the country's tense situation.

JOINT COMMITTEES MEET IN PHNOM PENH FOR TALKS

BK230422 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] The USSR-People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] intergovernmental committees for cooperation in the fields of trade, economy, and science and technology held a meeting in Phnom Penh. During the meeting, the committees drafted concrete measures to promote the PRK's production of natural rubber. This program is aimed at expanding the rubber acreages for latex production and at restoring and improving rubber production factories in Cambodia. The two sides also discussed measures to promote cooperation in agriculture. They decided to set up centers for research on new rice strains, cotton experimental stations, and veterinarians in the PRK.

UK 'WILLING ACCOMPLICE' IN SELLING ARMS TO IRAN

PM251159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

["International Remarks" by own correspondent A. Maslennikov: "Making a Fortune From War"]

[Text] London, 23 Nov -- Reports currently appearing in the British press throw new light on the reason by Prime Minister Thatcher was so enthusiastic in her support for U.S. President Reagan, who still has not succeeded in giving a satisfactory explanation for the secret arms shipments to Iran which were carried out on his orders. These reports make it clear that the British Government is itself up to its ears in similar backstage deals, pouring oil onto the fire of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

All this was described in detail by the British press, and subsequently confirmed by Prime Minister Thatcher herself, when she declared on her return from the United States that Britain has supplied and will continue to supply the warring sides with so-called "nonlethal" types of weapons and military equipment. In other words, we are talking about cold-blooded and cynical profiteering from a war in which Iranians and Iraqis should kill each other for as long as possible.

A deal for supplying the Iranian Army with 3,000 British "One-Ten" light trucks made by the famous motor vehicle company "Land Rover," which is currently being negotiated, is cited specifically as a typical example. When fitted with either the "Wombat" 120mm recoilless rifle or the U.S. M-40 106mm gun, this vehicle can be used as an antitank weapon, or it can be used for towing artillery guns or rocket launchers.

Acting in accordance with official instructions, British concerns do not limit themselves to deliveries of military transport facilities to the region of conflict. Speaking on London Television last Saturday, D. Owen, former British foreign secretary and now leader of the Social Democratic Party, announced that for several years now Whitehall has been supplying Iran with spare parts for the "Chieftain" tanks it has in service and for other types of weapons. According to information supplied by another highly informed political observer -- D. Healey, former defense secretary in the Labour government -- Britain plays an active role in supplying the Iranian Navy with patrol boats and other military vessels. Can it therefore be a surprise that London is trying by all means to dampen criticism against its U.S. ally for its interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict?

But even this is not all. In actual fact, the British preachers of "noninterference" in military operations between Iran and Iraq not only themselves "earn" from the blood of the two countries' peoples, but are actively helping their U.S. allies and the latter's Israeli stooges to do the same. THE OBSERVER reports that it was in London that talks on secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran via Israel were held. In addition to the well known international arms speculator A. Khashoggi, these talks were attended by high-ranking representatives of Israel's ruling circles like 'A. Nir, former adviser to the prime minister. Discussions centered on deliveries to Iran of a large consignment of TOW antitank missiles, spare parts for U.S.-made helicopters and F-14 and F-4 fighters, and "Sidewinder," "Maverick," and "Hawk" antiaircraft missiles. Some "international company registered in Britain" provided a "cover" for implementing the deal.

These are the facts. They expose Whitehall as a willing accomplice and active participant in deliveries of deadly weapons to the region of conflict between Iran and Iraq, which could lead to further destabilization of the situation in this already explosive part of the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NETHERLANDS' LEADER

Attends Ballet With Ryzhkov

LD211949 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- The head of the government of the Netherlands laid a wreath to the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall.

In the evening, Rudolf Lubbers and wife watched in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses Yevgeniy Glebov's ballet "Little Prince".

In the government box together with the guests were Nikolay Ryzhkov and wife, and other officials.

The national banners of the Netherlands and the Soviet Union were put up over the box. The band struck the national anthems of the two countries.

Lubbers' Departure Reported

PM250953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Departure"]

[Text] On 22 November Dutch Prime Minister R. Lubbers and his wife left Moscow. He has been in our country on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The prime minister was seen off at the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife.

Also present were V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR ministers B.I. Aristov, B.P. Bugayev, B.I. Gostev, and Ye I. Sizenko; V. Ya. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism; A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.I. Blatov, USSR ambassador to the Netherlands; and other officials.

P. Buwalda, Dutch ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

The Dutch and Soviet state flags were raised at the airport and troops from the Moscow garrison formed an honor guard. The orchestra played the two countries' national anthems.

N.I. Ryzhkov and R. Lubbers inspected the formation of Soviet soldiers.

The sendoff ceremony ended with a march past by the honor guard.

The streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade accompanied by a motorcycle escort passed from the residence to the airport were hung with the state flags of the Netherlands and the USSR and banners of welcome.

Hans van den Broek, Dutch foreign minister, left with the head of the Dutch government.

Before his departure R. Lubbers held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at which he discussed the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. The head of the Dutch Government stressed that he and H. van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister who accompanied him, highly appraise their frank, constructive converstaions and talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other Soviet leaders. The sides thoroughly discussed a broad range of topical international problems and questions relating to the state and prospects of Soviet-Dutch relations. They believe it essential to intensively continue East-West dialogue, particularly with regard to the key issues of international peace and security, taking into account everything positive achieved at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. They will carefully study the possibilities of further developing bilateral ties and mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres. The visit to the USSR was useful and will contribute to better mutual understanding.

Answers were given to questions put by journalists.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS THATCHER-MITTERRAND TALKS

PM251515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Kovalenko Paris dispatch: "Two Trips by M. Thatcher"]

[Text] British Prime Minsiter M. Thatcher has been in the Franch capital on a 1-day visit, accompanied by her ministers of foreign affairs, defense, industry and agriculture. She had talks with French President F. Mitterrand and Prime Minster J. Chirac.

The main attention at the talks was devoted to the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. Paris and London are voicing "concern" at the prospect of nuclear weapons being scrapped -- medium-range missiles in Western Europe in particular. The two capitals are both putting forward the thesis that, as the socialist countries are supposedly superior in conventional weapons, nuclear disarmament is therefore fraught, they say, with a threat to Western Europe. In this respect those on both sides of the Channel are ignoring the proposal made to NATO by the Warsaw Pact states to begin talks on mutual reduction in conventional armed forces and arms in Europe.

It should be noted at this point that before setting our for Paris Margaret Thatcher made a trip across the ocean where, "on behalf of the West Europeans," she voiced her "misgivings." There, according to the press, they hastened to calm the British premier by assuring her that Britain and Washington's other allies could continue to count on the United States with regard to retaining and improving their nuclear arsenals. Now, the right-wing newspaper LE FIGARO states with satisfaction, there can be no talk in Paris and London of totally scrapping nuclear weapons. "More Reykjaviks" must be avoided at all costs, LE FIGARO urges in a commentary devoted to the results of the French-British summit meeting. A special place at the talks was given to the issues of creating a "European defense" system. [paragraph continues]

F. Mitterrand said at a press conference at the close of his meeting with the British premier that "in strategic and military respects our two countries are very close to one another," because they are the only ones in Western Europe with their own nuclear weapons.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES UK UN ASSOCIATION GROUP

LD252136 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS - Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the British U.M. Association led by its chairman, member of the House of Lords of the British Parliament David Ennals.

During the conversation the attention of the guests was drawn to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives put forward at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and to the address of the USSR Supreme Soviet "to the parliaments and peoples of the world". It was emphasized that the Soviet Union was taking an active part in the work of the United Nations organization in the interests of the consolidation of peace and universal security.

GOSBANK CHIEF DEMENTSEV RECEIVES FRENCH BANKER

PM251233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 November V.V. Dementsev, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, received J.-M. Leveque, president of Le Credit Lyonnais, one of the largest French commercial banks, who is in Moscow on a business visit.

FINLAND EXCHANGES INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION

LD241422 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 24 TASS -- Vladimir Sobolev, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Finland, and Eero Kekomaaki, head of the legal department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, today exchanged instruments of ratification of an agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Finnish Republic on the demarcation of the economic zone, fishing and continental shelf in the Gulf of Finland and the north-eastern part of the Baltic Sea, signed in Moscow on February 5, 1985.

PETROVSKIY REITERATES DENIAL OF ARMS TO IRAN

LD260941 Kuwait KUNA in English 0810 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 26 (KUNA) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy was quoted here Wednesday reiterating Moscow's denial of reports that the Soviet Union has shipped arms to Iran. Petrovskiy, talking to Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN in New York, said the U.S. raised the issue during the Reykjavik summit last October "and we had then categorically denied the American allegations."

Citing the unveiling of covert U.S. arms shipments to Iran, the Soviet officials said the deal between Washington and Tehran "clearly shows that the United States is playing double standards toward the Iran-Iraq war."

Petrovskiy was responding to a press report in New York Tuesday claiming that the Soviet Union has dispatched weapons to Iran through Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was listing Iran's arms purchases since the beginning of its war with Iraq, said Tehran bought arms at the value of about two billion dollars in six years from Western countries.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister Tuesday described the resignation of national security advisor John M. Poindexter as a mere change of actors in the same play.

"What we need is a change of policy," the Soviet official said at an informal meeting with members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association.

The Soviet official touched upon a variety of issues, including the Palestinian problem, the Iran-Iraq war and the clandestine American arms sales to Iran.

He criticised the U.S. of its double-standard saying "On the one hand they call for a joint action to stop the war and on the other they put wood into the fire."

He said a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war would lead to a solution of the Middle East problem.

Commenting on the Soviet attempts to mediate between the different factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Petrovskiy called for their unity.

He said "It is very important that there should be unity of action. The absence of the unity does not serve the Palestinian question and division does not help the PLO."

DEMICHEV PRESENTS AWARD TO S. AFRICAN CP LEADER

LD252210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1623 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS) — Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented in the Kremlin today the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to J. Slovo, chairman of the South African Communist Party. It was awarded to him for the services in the struggle against imperialism and racism, for peace, national liberation and social progress and for his contribution to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of South Africa and the Soviet Union and in connection with the 60th annniversary of his birth.

Presenting the award, Petr Demichev pointed out that the South African Communist Party, shoulder to shoulder with the African National Congress, wages a heroic struggle for the elimination of the inhumane apartheid system and the creation in South Africa of a united democratic state, in which there will forever be put an end to racial discrimination. The communists and all Soviet people follow this struggle with the feeling of profound sympathy and wich the African patriots a victorious conclusion.

Nowadays, all progressive mankind condemns the racist regime in South Africa. The policy of apartheid is incompatible with generally recognized human rights, with the norms of human relations.

J. Slovo gave cordial thanks for the award and gave a high appraisal to the support which the CPSU and the Soviet people give to the liberating forces of South Africa. He stressed that the elimination of the racist regime would make it possible to clear up a dangerous hotspot in southern Africa and would assist the improvement of the situation in the world. The anti apartheid fighters are convinced that the day when their just cause will be victorious is not far away, J. Slovo stated.

DEMIRCHYAN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ZIMBABWE 24 NOV

LD250025 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Harare November 24 TASS — A CPSU delegation arrived here today. This visit is in keeping with a protocol on cooperation between the CPSU and the Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF). The delegation is led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia Karen Demirchyan. The delegation was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau, ZANU-PF Secretary for Foreign Affair Didulus Mutasa, by other officials.

In a statement for the press, the head of the CPSU delegation expressed the confidence that the talks with ZANU-PF leadership will promote the further widening and strengthening of friendly relations between the two parties and states.

Air Agreement Signed 25 Nov

LD252157 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Harare November 25 TASS -- An intergovernmental agreement was signed here today on the opening of air traffic between the USSR and Zimbabwe.

ECONOMICS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD202046 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Eight years ago, on 20 November 1978, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia signed their treaty of friendship and cooperation which provided for expanding economic ties between the two countries. We invited the deputy chairman of the National Committee on External Economic Relations, Petr Koshelev, to comment. This is what he said:

The treaty laid foundations for signing in 1984 a long-term program for economic cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia. Under the program the Soviet Union has given Ethiopia assistance in building a plant for assembling tractors in the city of Nazret. Currently we are discussing plans for manufacturing certain parts and units of tractors in Ethiopia. We began to jointly build stations for servicing and for repairing tractors and other agricultural machinery. We have reached an agreement on cooperation in launching the production of tea in Ethiopia, in growing oil-bearing crops, in building factories for processing these crops, in setting up a complex for breeding livestock. The complex will have a veterinary service of its own, its own machinery, and facilities for processing leather.

Our long-term program also provides for promoting cotton growing. Our cooperation in developing agricultural production in Ethiopia will be conducive to resolving Ethiopia's food problem and to expanding its export potential. The friendly and constructive nature of Soviet-Ethiopian relations was also reflected in Soviet aid aimed at helping Ethiopia to liquidate the hard consequences of the long drought. The Soviet Union sent to Ethiopia food products, tank trucks for transporting drinking water, installations for drilling artesian wells, and a large quantity of building materials. Twelve Soviet transport planes, 24 helicopters and 340 cross-country vehicles were engaged in supplying the drought victims with water, food, and medicine. They also helped to evacuate people from the areas of the disaster.

This country will help Ethiopia irrigate 10,000 hectares of land to ensure food for all those who were resettled from the drought-stricken regions. The intergovernmental commission on trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation set up in 1978 plays an important role in promoting economic relations between the two countries. Its task is to review the results of agreement and to study the possibility of further developing economic ties between the two nations.

EXPERT COMMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

PY260139 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 21 Nov 86 p 8

["Exclusive" interview with Viktor Volskiy, director of the Latin America Institute of the USSR Academy of Science, by LA RAZON journalist Martin Granovsky -- date and place not given]

[Text] The Soviet Union will not ask Great Britain for permission to fish inside the exclusion zone established by London on 29 October, according to Viktor Volskiy. Volksiy explained that his opinion was not necessarily that of his country's government, but the fact is that Kremlinologists know that Moscow usually pays close attention to what this former peasant who participated in the liberation of Prague from the Nazis has to say. "One of the reasons for believing that we will not ask for permission is that Great Britain will never give it to us. Furthermore, we would be automatically acknowledging its rights," said Volskiy after telling us that in 1983 he spent a week studying Argentina's sovereignty rights at the General Archives of the Indies [archaic name used for the Americas] in Seville, Spain. Professor Volkiy also believes that Moscow does not want to create any clashes: "We do not want to create a warlike situation," he explained, while drinking his first cup of tea. Volskiy is not addicted to coffee. He said that "in the Soviet Union coffee means something that is hot, bitter, strong and scarce. [play on words in which the Spanish word "cafe" is used as an acronym for "caliente," hot, "amargo," bitter, "fuerte," strong, and "escaso," scarce] I prefer tea."

[Granovsky] What percentage of the Soviet catch comes from the South Atlantic?

[Volskiy] Not more than 10 percent of the fish caught in the oceans, that is, not counting the fish caught in seas inside the USSR.

[Granovsky] Does this 10 percent justify so much interest?

[Volskiy] We like the quality of the Argentine fish.

[Granovsky] Is that as far as your interest in the South Atlantic goes?

[Volskiy] No. Because of its shallowness and the fact that is not covered by continental sediment, Argentina's continental shelf allows scientific research and prospecting for mineral resources such as gas, oil, ferromagnesian minerals, etc. Furthermore, there is the krill.

[Granovskiy] In any case, professor, the items you have mentioned should awaken Argentina's interest. Why do they awaken the interest of the Soviet Union?

[Volskiy] We can render scientific cooperation and help Argentina control its natural resources.

[Granovskiy] There is a geopolitical theory which says that once Panama recovers its canal in 1999 it will be vital for the United States to control the South Atlantic straits. Do you believe in this theory?

[Volskiy] Yes, but that will come true long before 1999. It is true now. The Panama Canal is too narrow for a carrier, a large cruiser or a tanker. You must also remember that the precision of current weapons allows a single missile to destroy the canal. Meanwhile, the Straits of Magellan do not freeze over and can be used by any ship. Thus, I believe that the United States and Great Britain will do everything they can to control these straits. Furthermore, they will try to control the situation in Argentina and Chile.

[Granovsky] It is obvious that you are among those who believe that Washington has as much interest in the Malvinas as London?

[Volskiy] The truth is that the United States and Great Britain may have some contradictory policies (for example, they clash over Great Britain's pretension of having an independent aeronautics industry) but on the whole their objectives are similar. After World War II the United Kingdom slipped to fifth place in the world, after the United States, Japan, the FRG and France, and it is possible that it will fall even further, to sixth place, due to the development of computer sciences in Italy. Among other reasons, this decline makes London's relationship with Washington even more vital.

[Granovsky] Last Monday LA RAZON ran a REUTERS cable summarizing an article from PRAVDA, the mouthpiece of Soviet communism. The writer of the article contended that in a world permanently threatened by nuclear war it could be dangerous to exacerbate regional conflicts or to adopt extremely left-wing attitudes. Did that article state an official position?

[Volskiy] The writer of that article is a young man whom I know. The material in question was an article, therefore, it cannot be automatically interpreted as a party document. However, the young man is quite right. On one hand there is the factor you mentioned, that is, the close relationship between what happens anywhere in the planet and the risk of a nuclear holocaust. On the other hand, the subject should not be looked upon only from the negative point of view. I feel that if the United States seeks to impose its current neoglobalist approach according to which everything is linked to everything else, no matter where it takes place, then a globalist revolutionary approach is also feasible. Current conditions increase the possibilities of peaceful revolutions. Within the framework of these revolutions not only the peoples but even governments realize the need to abandon capitalism. I do not rule out armed struggle, but I look at two examples: Portugal and Chile. In both cases peaceful revolutions succeeded.

[Granovsky] However, these revolutions were later defeated.

[Volskiy] Yes, but not because of their initial steps but because they failed to thwart the counterrevolution and were unable to stop foreign interference. Today, there is no room for adventures disguised by revolutionary verbiage because any adventure implies risking peace worldwide. All revolutionaries must be conscientious and skillful. Just as it is true that revolutions cannot be exported (because each revolution is the result of domestic conditions in its country), it is equally true that the U.S. neoglobalist approach makes it difficult for a revolution to survive alone. The important thing is to take measure capable of broadening the spectrum of solidarity within which the support of socialist nations or of those in the midst of a revolutionary process is not the only support that counts. For example: Does not Nicaragua benefit from Argentina's position in favor of self-determination?

[Granovsky] A lone stand in the dispute over the foreign debt is equally useless?

[Volskiy] The debt is just one aspect of the overall neoglobalist approach.

[Granovskiy] Do you rule out lone reactions such as moratorium to which any one country may resort?

[Volskiy] The international counterrevolution will hurl itself at that country. How many countries are there in the Consensus of Cartagena?

[Granovskiy] Eleven.

[Volskiy] You see. That is something different. Eleven is not the same as one.

[Granovskiy] Professor Volskiy, have the relations between Moscow and Buenos Aires changed with the installation of the constitutional government in Argentina?

[Volskiy] Never had an Argentine president visited the Soviet Union before Alfonsin. This is part of my answer. As a rule we welcome any change from a military dictatorship to an open democracy. Under democratic systems the conditions prevailing in the countries are more favorable for struggling for improvements. Furthermore, democracy helps improve the relations among the states.

MESYATS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS ARGENTINA

PM191636 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov -- A CPSU delegation headed by V.K. Mesyats, first secretary of Moscow Party Obkom, left here for home. It took part in the work of the 16th Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] Congress.

The CPSU delegation was seen off at the capital's airport by F. Edelman, member of the PCA Central Committee Political Commission, and other officials.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH CUBAN PROSECUTOR GENERAL

PM251253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Cuban prosecutor general's office headed by Prosecutor General R. de la Cruz in the Kremlin on 21 November.

In the course of the friendly conversation the guests were familiarized with the results of the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and work to improve legislation, monitor the fulfillment of laws and the activity of state organs, and further develop socialist democracy in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, and also R. Mirabel, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA CARRIES LAW ON INDIVIDUAL LABOR ACTIVITY

PM251201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 86 First Edition p 1,3

[USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity -- passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Individual labor activity in the USSR is used in order to satisfy more fully society's needs for goods and services, to increase the employment of citizens in socially useful activity, and provide them with an opportunity to earn extra income commensurate with their expenditure of labor.

I. General Provisions

Article 1. /Individual labor activity./

The USSR Constitution and this law permit individual labor activity in the USSR in the sphere of cottage industry and handicrafts and consumer services as well as other types of activity based exclusively on the personal labor of citizens and of members of their families. The state regulates individual labor members of their families. The state regulates individual labor activity and ensures its use in the interest of society.

Individual labor activity means citizens' socially useful activity in the production of goods and the provision of paid services unconnected with their labor relations with state, cooperative, and other social enterprises, institutions, and organizations and unconnected with citizens and with labor relations within kolkhozes.

The state encourages citizens engaged in individual labor activity to enter in contractual relations with state, cooperative, and other social enterprises, institutions, and organizations and to form cooperatives, voluntary societies, and partnerships [tovarishchestvo] in accordance with the legislatively prescribed procedure.

Individual labor activity involving hired labor, which aims at deriving unearned income, or which harms other social interests is not permitted.

Article 2. /Legislation on individual labor activity./

Relations connected with citizens' performance of individual labor activity is regulated by this law and other legislative acts of the USSR and the union republics.

The effect of this law does not extend to citizens' creative activity in the sphere of science, technology, literature, and art or to the performance of paid work of an occasional nature [razovyy kharakter] or to work that is negligible in terms of its volume or in terms of labor remuneration.

Article 3. /Categories of citizens permitted to engage in individual labor activity./

Individual labor activity may be performed by citizens of full legal age who take part in social production and in time free from their main work, housewives, the disabled, pensioners, students, and others engaged in study. [student i uchashchiysya].

Other citizens not engaged in social production may also engage in such activity in the light of social needs in instances envisaged by the legislation of the USSR and the union republics.

Individual labor activity may be performed by citizens with the participation of members of their family resident with them (spouse, parents, and other members of the family or dependents who have reached the age of 16).

In the light of society's needs, local soviet ispolkoms may allow citizens possessing a high level of skill in the manufacture of rare artifacts to train other citizens who have the appropriate aptitude and vocation. The regulations on this training are confirmed by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems with the agreement of the AUCCTU.

Article 4. /Property that may be used for the purposes of individual labor activity/

Individual labor activity is performed by citizens using raw materials, semimanufactures, tools, and other property belonging to them by the right of personal ownership or transferred to them by the client as well as property obtained under property hire contracts with enterprises, institutions, and organizations or with citizens.

Persons engaging in individual labor activity may obtain their necessary raw materials, semimanufactures, tools, and other property from the state and cooperative retail trade network and at markets and may also use the natural resources that they need for this activity while observing the established rules.

In instances and according to the procedure envisaged by the legislation of the USSR and union republics, these persons may obtain surplus and unused materials and other property from enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

Article 5. /Assistance to citizens engaged in individual labor activity/

With the aim of more fully satisfying the needs of the population of a given locality for the corresponding goods and services, local soviet ispolkoms, enterprises, institutions, and organizations may give citizens engaged in individual labor activity assistance in acquiring raw materials, semimanufactures, tools, and other property necessary for engaging in this activity and assistance in the sale of output, and according to the established procedure may lease them nonresidential premises and other property and also provide them with essential information. First and foremost this assistance is given to citizens who have concluded contracts with enterprises, institutions, and organizations as well as to citizens of reduced labor capacity or to people performing individual labor activity in remote regions or regions that are difficult to access.

The USSR Gossnab and its territorial organs and union repubic councils of ministers will provide the necessary material and technical resources to citizens engaged in individual labor activity.

Credit may be provided according to the established procedure to citizens engaging in individual labor activity to acquire the necessary raw materials, semimanufactures, tools, and other property and also to obtain them by lease or hire.

Under legislation of the USSR and union republics, certain categories of citizens engaging in individual labor activity -- war and labor veterans, the disabled, the chronically sick, and others -- may be granted privileges in connection with the performance of this activity (the preferential right to the leasing of nonresidential premises, the acquisition of the necessary property on preferential terms, and so forth).

Article 6. /Permission to engage in individual labor activity/

Citizens who have expressed a desire to engage in individual labor activity must obtain the permission of the rayisplokom, gorispolkom, city rayispolkom, settlement ispolkom, and rural ispolkom in their place of permanent residence. The period of validity of the permit is determined by the corresponding soviet ispolkom but is not to exceed 5 years.

An appeal against a decision to refuse permission to engage in individual labor activity may be lodged with the ispolkom of a superior soviet, the council of ministers of an autonomous republic, or the council of ministers of a union republic which has no oblast-level division.

Krayoblispolkoms, oblispolkoms, councils of ministers of autonomous republics, and councils of ministers of union republics with no oblast-level division may determine the types of individual labor activity for which permission is not necessary. The population is to be notified of this decision.

Article 7. /The registration certificate and license/

Before engaging in individual labor activity, citizens must obtain a registration certificate or a license from the financial department of the rayispolkom, gorispolkom, or city rayispolkom.

The types of activity for which citizens may obtain licenses and the scale of the annual license payment are determined by union republic councils of ministers.

In accordance with established procedure a state duty is levied on the granting of the registration certificate the the license.

Article 8. /The obligations of citizens engaging in individual labor activity/

Citizens engaging in individual labor activity are obliged to observe the established procedure for the performance of this activity, the rights and legal interests of purchases, clients, and others, to ensure the appropriate quality of the goods being produced and services that they provide, and to observe health and fire regulations and nurms as well as other rules relating to the given form of activity.

Citizens engaging in individual labor activity from which the income is liable to taxation under the existing law are obliged to account for all the income and expenditure arising from that activity and to present an income declaration to the financial department of the rayispolkom, gorispolkom, or city rayispolkom in their place of permanent residence.

Article 9. /Taxation of the incomes of citizens engaging in individual labor activity/

Citizens engaging in individual labor activity are to pay tax on the incomes obtained from that activity in those instances and under the procedure envisaged by the USSR law. The tax rates are to be fixed in accordance with the total income received and taking the interests of society into account.

Citizens with licenses entitling them to engage in individual labor activity are exempt from the payment of income tax based on income deriving from this kind of activity.

Article 10. /Payment for license/

Payment for a license is based on the average annual income of people engaged in analogous activity at state, cooperative, and other social enterprises, institutions, or organizations or of people performing analogous work as individual labor activity without licenses and on the population's corresponding income tax rates. The amounts of the aforementioned payment are counted as income of the USSR State Budget according to the established procedure for levying income tax from the population.

II. Individual Labor Activity in the Sphere of Cottage Industries and Handicrafts.

Article 11. /Individual labor activity in the sphere of cottage industries and handicrafts/

The manufacture of articles for sale is recognized as individual labor activity in the sphere of cottage industries and handicrafts.

Cottage industry and handicraft products may be sold in accordance with the established procedure both in the place of manufacture and in other cities and rayons in accordance with the norms of civil legislation.

Artilcle 12. /Types of activity permitted in the sphere of cottage industries and handicrafts/

In the sphere of cottage industries and handicrafts the following types of manufacture are permitted:
1) clothing, footwear, headgear, and fur, sewn, and fancy goods;
2) yarns, fabrics, knitwear, and embroidery;
3) furniture and other woodwork products;
4) carpets and carpet items;
5) pottery and ceramics;
6) toys and souvenirs;
7) household utensils and garden and horticultural implements;
8) fishing tackle (excluding tackle whose use is banned);
9) articles made from wood, paper, bone, rushes, willow, straw, can, and other materials.

Other kinds of cottage industry and handicrafts are permitted so long as they are not prohibited by the USSR and union republic legislation.

Article 13. /Types of activity in the cottage industry and handicraft sphere which are prohibited/

In the cottage industry and handicrafts sphere the manufacture of the following goods are prohibited:
1) goods made from the skins of valuable fur-bearing animals obtained by hunting and subject to mandatory surrender to the state not bearing the state seal (stamp) and also from the skins of carnivorous fur-bearing animals which citizens are not allowed to keep;

2) chemical goods, perfumes, and cosmetics;
3) toxic and narcotic substances and also medicines;
4) articles made from precious metals, precious stones and amber or goods made using such materials;
5) any kinds of weapons, ammunition, explosives, and fireworks;
6) duplicating and copying equipment, punches, stamps, presses, and type.

Other types of cottage industries and handicrafts may be prohibited by USSR and union republic legislation if they contradict society's interests.

III. Individual Labor Activity in the Sphere of the Population's Consumer Services.

Article 14. /Individual labor activity in the sphere of the population's consumer services/

The provision of paid consumer services to the population are recognized as individual labor activity in the consumer services sphere.

Paid consumer services are provided in accordance with the civil law norms.

Article 15. /Types of services permitted in the consumer services sphere/

The following are permitted in the consumer services sphere;
1) the construction, repair, equipping, and provision of amenities for housing, summer houses, garages, and other construction projects;
2) services in the provision of amenities for allotments of land granted to citizens;
3) the pasturing of livestock;
4) the technical servicing and repair of private cars and other means of transport;
5) the repair of metal goods, household machines and appliances, and radio and television equipment;
6) the repair of clothing, footwear, headgear, and fur, sew, and fancy goods;
7) the repair of furniture and other woodwork products and garden and horticultural equipment;
8) the repair of carpets and carpet goods;
9) photography and other photographic work based on customers' orders;
10) hairdressing and other cosmetic services not connected with medical treatment or surgical activity;
11) stenography, typing, and bookbinding;
12) transport services for citizens by the owners of private cars and other means of transport;
13) services for the very old, the disabled, and other citizens unfit for work and living alone;
14) boarding house services for tourists, holidaymakers, and other citizens under contracts with enterprises, institutions, and organizations (accommodation, consumer services, and so forth).

Other types of services are permitted in the consumer services sphere so long as their provision is not probihited by USSR and union republic legislation.

Article 16. /Types of services in the consumer services sphere which are prohibited/

The following are prohibited in the consumer services sphere:
1) the repair and alteration of articles made from precious metals, precious stones and amber or of goods made using those materials;
2) the maintenance of gaming establishments, fairgrounds [attraktsion], bathhouses, the organization of games of chance, and the acceptance of wagers on sporting and other competitions;
3) the repair of all types of weapons.

Other types of services in the consumer services sphere may also be banned by USSR and union republic legislation if they contradict society's interests.

IV. Individual Labor Activity in the Sociocultural Sphere

Article 17. /Individual labor activity in the sociocultural sphere/

The provisions of paid sociocultural services is recognized as individual labor activity in the sociocultural sphere.

Individual labor activity associated with the teaching of certain professional skills and expertise or demanding medical, pedagogical, or other specialized knowledge may be engaged in by citizens who possess the requisite training or, in cases envisaged under the legislation of the USSR and union republics, the relevant education.

Individual labor activity in providing paid sociocultural services is to be carried out in accordance with the norms of civil and other branches of legislation.

Article 18. /Kinds of services permitted in the sociocultural sphere./

The following are permitted in the sociocultural sphere:
1) instruction in cutting out, sewing, and knitting
2) instruction in playing musical instruments and dance;
3) instruction in stenography and typing;
4) academic coaching;
5) translation of texts from foreign languages and also from the languages of the peoples of the USSR;
6) medical activity.

Other kinds of sociocultural services are also allowed, provided their provision is not forbidden under the legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Article 19. /Kinds of individual labor activity in the sociocultural sphere in which it is forbidden to engage/

Citizens are forbidden to engage in the following activities in the sociocultural sphere:
1) medical activity in certain specialties determined in accordance with USSR health legislation;

2) work on subjects and courses outside the curricula of general education schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher educational institutions of the USSR;
3) organization of theatrical shows and entertainments [zrelishchnyye meropriyatiya].

Other kinds of individual labor activity in the sociocultural sphere can also be forbidden under the legislation of the USSR and union republics if they are contrary to the interests of society.

V. Other Kinds of Individual Labor Activity

Article 20. /Individual labor activity in the sphere of the folk art industries/

Individual labor activity in the sphere of folk art industries, that is to say, the creation of traditional folk art and applied decorative art wares for sale is to be carried out with the permission of the relevant artistic council and in observance of the requirements of Article 7 of the this law.

The state is to provide incentives to develop folk art industries.

Article 21. /Engagement in certain kinds of individual labor activity not provided for under the present law/

Relations connected with certain kinds of individual activity not provided for by the present law (the obtaining of pelts, raw fur material, and meat of game animals, the gathering of products growing wild, and so forth) are regulated by the legislation of the USSR and union republics.

VI. Monitoring of Individual Labor Activity. Liability for Breach of Legislation on Individual Labor Activity

Article 22. /Monitoring of citizens' observance of the procedure for engaging in individual labor activity/

Monitoring of citizens' individual labor activity is to be carried out by local ispolkoms.

Financial bodies and internal affairs bodies must identify citizens engaged in individual labor activity in breach of the established procdure or engaged in prohibited forms of individual labor activity.

Article 23. /Liability for breach of the legislation on individual labor activity./

Breach of the procedure for individual labor activity or engagement in individual labor activity which is subject to a special prohibition entails liability provided for under the legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Persons in breach of the procedure laid down for engagement in individual labor activity may be forbidden to engage in such activity. The decision on this is to be taken by the ispolkom that granted permission. In so doing the registration certificate or license will be revoked. An appeal against the prohibition of individual labor activity may be lodged under the procedure laid down in Article 6 of this law.

All income obtained by citizens from engagement in forbidden individual labor activity or from engagement in individual labor activity without due permission is subject to confiscation by the state as prescribed under the legislation on civil procedure.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
The Kremlin, Moscow. 19 November 1986

ZIMYANIN SEES OFF NIKONOV ON VISIT TO BERLIN

LD251914 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Nikonov left Moscow for Berlin today on a working visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. At the airport, he was seen off by Comrade Zimyanin and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was among those who saw him off.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS LOMONOSOV JUBILEE SESSION

AU261211 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[RATAU report: "A Great Son of the People"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On the 275th anniversary of the birth of M.V. Lomonosov, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian Ministries of Higher and Secondary Special Education, of Culture, and of Education, and the Republic's Knowledge Society held in the October Palace of Culture in Kiev on 21 November a solemn jubilee session.

The session was presided over by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Yu. N. Yelchenko, A. P. Lyashko, V. A. Sologub, and A. A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members; S. I. Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Academician B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; G. I. Revenko, Kiev Obkom first secretary; F. M. Rudich, chief of the Science and Education Institutions Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; scientists, cultural workers, and public representatives. At the session, Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, delivered a report entitled "M. V. Lomonsosov as a Great Russian Scientist." [passage omitted]

READERS CONCERNED ABOUT CHERNOBYL EFFECTS

AU251440 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Seven months after the Chernobyl nuclear explosion, citizens in two western Soviet republics are still worried about fallout and rumours persist that the disaster was far worse than the authorities have said, Soviet press reports said Tuesday.

In an unusual step, the SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA published a selection of readers' letters, one of which asked whether it was true that a second explosion had occurred at the plant, and that the authorities had extended a 30-kilometer (18-mile) evacuation zone to 120 kilometers (75 miles).

The daily brushed aside such rumours, saying: "Gossiping tongues are worse than guns." It assured readers that farm produce was being verified "throughout the republic," during harvesting, food processing and in the shops. "It is just that in certain regions, citizens are advised not to drink milk," it said.

The republic of Belorussia enforced a number of health measures after southerly winds brought fallout from the Ukraine where the April 26 accident occurred.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian party daily PRAVDA UKRAINY said that the authorities had opened special centres in the Kiev region that would handle queries about any health risks. Some people were asking whether it was safe to have a child now, whether cabbage could be salted before being eaten, whether one should eat only the crumb of a loaf and trim the crust, and if it was safe to burn dead leaves, it said.

UKRAINIANS APPROVE DRAFT 1987 PLAN, BUDGET

AU181102 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Nov 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 10 November, a session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers examined the draft 1987 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR and the draft 1987 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR. Reports were delivered by V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Gosplan chairman, and V.P. Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

The session noted that the 1987 plan and budget had been drafted in line with the decisions of the 27th party congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the July 1986 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and that they suited the tasks set under the state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1986-90. They have determined a package of measures to further improve the efficiency of the republic's national economy. The main attention has been paid to the consolidation and development of the positive changes that have been achieved in the economy in the current year, to the utilization of lasting growth factors in communal production, and to improvements in the latter's structure. The tasks envisaged in the drafts are based on the wide application of the achievements of scientific-technological progress and advanced experience, on switching the economy over to the new management conditions, on intensifying the economic methods of leadership, and on accelerating the process of production intensification, which will make it possible to raise labor productivity, to further reduce prime costs and at the same time to improve the quality of goods and of works, and to increase incomes.

The social purposefulness of the plan and the budget has been strengthened. Much importance has been attached to the efforts to increase the production of consumer goods and paid services to the population, and to radically improve material supplies to the entire sociocultural sphere.

The draft plan envisages the further intensification of the branches integrated in the agro-industrial complex. Particular attention has been paid to the consolidation of the material-technical base, to the wide application of intensive technologies, and to the efforts to ensure that procured agricultural produce is preserved, processed on time and well, and that food supplies to the population improve.

A great deal is to be done to restructure management and to perfect the economic mechanism in construction, to concentrate forces and resources on projects which are about to be commissioned, to hasten the reconstruction of enterprises, and to ensure that capacities and projects are put into service on schedule.

The allocations provided for in the draft 1987 state budget are sufficient to accomplish the tasks set under the draft 1987 state plan. They have been fixed to meet requirements for raising economic effectiveness.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers for the most part approved the draft 1987 plan and budget. In the adopted decision it envisaged that they would be subject to an examination at the forthcoming session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers requested the republic's ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms to take steps to tighten plan discipline, to strictly carry out contracted obligations, to observe schedules for construction, to intensify the policy of economizing on and of utilizing in a rational manner fuel and energy resources, raw and other materials. The need was noted to significantly raise the effectiveness of performance in the agro-industrial complex. The instruction has been given to take more pains to expand production and to improve the quality and choice of consumer goods.

As of 1 January 1987, new management conditions will be put into effect, and in connection with this the republic's ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms have been requested to further improve management in economic branches, to perfect cadres training and retraining, and to increase their part in accelerating socioeconomic development.

The attention of Ukrainian ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms has been called to the need to develop everywhere organizational work to successfully fulfill the plans, as well as socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives. The task has been set to maximally use for this purpose the achievements of scientific-technological progress, to widely apply full economic accountability and the principles of self-financing, to ensure that the work is of regular pace, to engage the existing reserves in production, and to enhance good organization and discipline at all management levels.

A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, participated in the session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, addressed the session.

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES OFFICIALS

AU191318 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the organizational measures taken in the republic to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on perfecting the party political education of leading cadres in light of the 27th CPSU Congress. It has been noted that the shortcomings dealt with in this document fully applied to the republic's party committees and the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

Individual party obkoms have slackened their attention to the training of promising functionaries in higher party educational institutions, as well as to the engagement of graduates from the Academy of Social Sciences and the Higher Party School, both under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

In the adopted decision, the Central Committee has drawn up measures to improve the system of cadre training and retraining. Measures have been approved to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision.

The Central Committee has discussed shortcomings incurred by Volyn Obkom in the efforts to restructure work among cadres in line with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the adopted decision, the Central Committee notes that the obkom bureau has been insufficiently consistent and persistent in pursuing cadre policy that meets the present requirements. Functionaries are being appointed without the previous careful scrutiny of their businesslike and political qualities, publicity and collegiality in decision making are nonexistent, and no sufficient account is being made of the opinions of the communists and basic party organizations. Many functionaries misbehave, abuse their official status, are arrogant, and inattentive to people. A real reserve of cadres is practically nonexistent. The plan worked out by the obkom for long-term work among cadres is too general, does not take future prospects into account, and does not steer toward the consolidation of decisive sectors. As a result of the serious shortcomings in the work performed in the oblast among cadres and of the insufficient exactingness to them, many vital problems concerning production intensification and the development of the social sphere have been neglected.

The work carried out by the obkom bureau in selecting, distributing, and educating cadres has been found unsatisfactory. Comrade Z.S. Kovalchuk, obkom first secretary, has been reprimanded. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the obkom to radically restructure work among cadres in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Emphasis has been placed on the need to increase the responsibility of functionaries for the successful accomplishment of the tasks to hasten the oblast's socioeconomic development, and to concentrate the efforts of party committees, basic party organizations, administrative and economic organs, and labor collectives on the absolute fulfillment of the 1986 plans and socialist pledges, and of the 5-year tasks as a whole.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the situation in rural vocational and technical schools training machine operating cadres. A working plan has been approved for implementing the CPSU Central Committee decisions on this issue.

The Central Committee has discussed serious shortcomings in organizing the implementation of the decisions adopted by the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees on intensifying the struggle against book doctoring and eyewash practices. In its decision, the Central Committee notes that some ministers, department leaders, obkoms, and oblispolkoms have drawn no appropriate conclusions from the demands of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees, and have failed to take resolute steps to eradicate the manifestations of eyewash and book doctoring. Instead of mobilizing labor collectives for fulfilling the plans, leaders of many enterprises and organizations deliberately resort to deceiving the state and distort accountancy. This foul practice is harmful economically, politically, and morally; it corrupts cadres, seriously hampers the restructuring of the management mechanism, and must not be tolerated any longer.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has severely called the attention of Comrades N.P. Shulgin, D.P. Galkin, I.I. Grunyanskiy, Yu. A. Bondar, V.I. Slinchenko, V.P. Stynik, P.P. Volkov, and F.D. Ploshchenko, Ukrainian ministers; as well as of Comrades A.S. Masselnikov and M.V. Grishko, respective chairmen of Kharkov and Chernigov Oblispolkoms, to the serious shortcomings existing in the organization of implementing the party and government decisions regarding the struggle against book doctoring, and has warned them that if proper order is not introduced in this respect, they will be dismissed from the posts they hold.

Ukrainian ministries and departments have been requested to take steps to reinforce departmental control cadres, to improve the organization of accountancy, to tighten control over the state of accountancy and of accountability in the national economy, and to increase the responsibility of leaders and chief accountants at enterprises and organizations for the timely presentation and truthfulness of state accountancy.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, People's Control Committee, Minstry of Finance, the republic-level offices of the USSR State Bank and Construction Bank, and their local organs to more effectively exert control over the authenticity of accountability data on plan fulfillment. The republic's Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Ministry of Justice have been requested to intensify supervision over the timely and thorough examination of cases connected with book doctoring and eyewash.

The Central Committee has examined the issue concerning the loss of the Admiral Nakhimov steamship and the measures to guarantee the safety of navigation. A working plan has been approved for implementing in the republic the decision adopted on this issue by the CPSU Central Committee on 30 October 1986.

The Central Committee has called the attention of Comrade A.P. Nochevkin, Odessa Obkom first secretary, to the serious shortcomings in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres in the Black Sea Steamship Line. Note has been taken of the decisions adopted by the obkom bureau, Odessa Gorkom, and the party committee of the Black Sea Steamship Line to expel from the party and to dismiss Comrade A.G. Tretyak, deputy chief of the Black Sea Steamship line, and V.T. Lyutyy, service chief in the steamship line, from the posts they held, and to call to account a number of other functionaries of the steamship line, the Council of Tourism and Excursions, and of party and trade union orgns for the grave shortcomings in their work.

By a decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Yu. P. Datsyuk, deputy chief of the Black Sea Steamship Line for cadres, has been dismissed from the post which he held and severely punished along the party line, and Comrade V.S. Zapadnya, chairman of the republic's Council for Tourism and Excursions, has been brought to party account.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, as well as leaders and party committees of maritime steamship lines, railroads, the republic's transport ministries and departments, and tourist organizations have been requested to draw principled conclusions from the catastrophe suffered by the Admiral Nakhimov steamship and from other transport accidents, to thoroughly and self-critically analyze the situation in each transport organization, and to take exhaustive measures to tighten discipline and guarantee traffic safety.

DEPUTY PROCURATOR ON INDIVIDUAL LABOR LAW

LD250405 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 86

[From the "Radio Mailbag" program, discussion with Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, USSR deputy procurator general, presented by Boris Kondratov]

[Text] [Kondratov] The subject for our discussion today is the USSR law concerning individual labor activity that was adopted at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Obviously you are already familiar with the text of this law from the newspapers and you know that having obtained the appropriate permission, citizens are now going to be able to render to the population -- for payment, during the time they are free from their basic work -- services that cannot yet be satisfied in full by the state and cooperative retail trade and service enterprises. Making no secret of their abilities, these people will be able, for the benefit of others, to engage in sewing and carpentry, to build summer houses and repair automobiles, to carry passengers in them, to bind books, repair shoes, and prepare schoolchildren for entry into higher education establishments.

The list of services within the areas of sociocultural activities, crafts and cottage industries; and everyday services for the population that has been given in the law is a long one. However, even that is not the limit. With due consideration for local conditions; other kinds of activity can also be permitted in different parts of the country where the population's need for them is particularly acute. Aware from the press that this kind of law was being prepared, our listeners have sent in questions about individual labor activity to us in the editorial offices. Today we are going to be able to reply to some letters that I have had to hold over until this law was adopted. I have with me Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, USSR deputy procurator general. Viktor Vasilyevich, obviously we ought to begin by explaining how the need arose for working out the law we are going to be discussing today.

[Naydenov] I would like to say that this law has been worked out in connection with the fact that the 27th CPSU Congress raised the question of developing the production of consumer goods in every way. Our constitution -- in particular, Article 17 -- directly establishes the right of citizens to engage in individual labor activity. Taking into consideration the fact that in our country there is a large section of the population -- I am thinking of pensioners, invalids, students -- who are able to engage in individual labor activity during their free time, the task was set of drawing in these forces in order for them to be able, together with the state, to solve this important task.

[Kondratov] Especially, no doubt, when one considers the most vulnerable sectors, so to speak, of our services sphere, or the production of certain individual types of goods.

[Naydenov] Yes, what we have in mind in the first place is that individual labor activity will mainly be used by people who will engage in this activity in agriculture, in the area of providing services to the population, in areas where there are still shortages of goods of one kind or another, where there is tight supply and where the state is unable at the present stage to fill all the gaps.

[Kondratov] It would appear that this is one of those laws whose adoption has been preceded by some kind of discussion. We have seen articles in the newspapers; there have been letters to the radio from listeners in which people have put forward their own proposals dealing precisely with the regulation of individual labor activity, and in fact making their own suggestions.

[Naydenov] Yes, and they have raised the issue of the need to create a law on individual labor activity. During the preparation of this law the experience of the fraternal socialist countries and other experience was also taken into consideration.

[Kondratov] No doubt our listeners have already had an opportunity to study the text of the law, and we cannot fail to mention here the fact that the following basic principles have been incorporated at its base: the use of individual labor activity in the interests of society, which must not lead to an outflow of labor resources, obviously; second, the removal of unfounded restrictions and even the use of terms such as private operators [chastniki] in a contemptuous sense -- These, too, no doubt must disappear from our practice, as one cannot adopt a scornful attitude to someone if he wants some additional earnings; Third, the development and regulation of individual labor activity in such a way as to ensure that the incomes from this activity correspond to the personal labor that has been expended by the citizens. In other words, making sure there is no profiteering. Is that right?

[Naydenov] Yes, you are putting it quite correctly, because that is what it says in the law, that the state regulates and ensures that this activity is used in the interests of society. I would like to stress that the principle here is supplemented by the fact that there must be an increase in the extent to which people are engaged in labor that is useful to society without any outflow of labor resources from public sector production. In short, what we have in mind is that part of the population will engage in individual labor activity after it has completed its basic working time. And you have correctly drawn attention to one of the most important principles, the fact that income has to correspond to the personal labor expended and to the principle of social justice. Citizens are now given wide rights in law for this.

[Kondratov] That is to say, as I understand it, that the kind of situation in which, for example, a skilled worker working on his own who names his own price for padding a door, will now have to disappear gradually from our practice. How will these things be decided?

[Naydenov] The fact of the matter is that the law itself on individual labor activity points out that the application of this law must itself undergo another stage, the stage in which the local authorities or the relevant ministries and departments will work out documents in which all these questions will be explained; this includes the fixing of rates of all kinds and principles governing the payment of people who will engage in individual labor activity, either independently or directly, say through the formation of cooperatives or voluntary associations -- in short, everywhere that is possible and permitted under the law, having in mind just one thing, that the labor of other people cannot be used for this activity.

[Kondratov] You mean people who are not members of the family?

[Naydenov] In accordance with the law they have the right to involve members of the family in individual labor activity. What it means is that a father, say, and a mother, if they are working, then after work they can engage in individual labor activity and they can involve members of their families in this, too, their son, say, their daughter, or other people who live with them. But on no account can they involve private individuals; that is to say, they cannot permit the exploitation of other people's labor, of any kind of hired labor.

[Kondratov] Viktor Vasilyevich, without doubt this law will be received with satisfaction, if you like, by that part of the population that already engages in individual labor activity. Their activity was simply not regulated; they engaged in it illegally, so to speak. I don't know, they would offer their services to citizens in decorating apartments, in laying parquet floors, and so on. Now this is being channeled and they can engage in this activity in peace, with the proviso that they pay a certain tax to the state.

[Naydenov] In general, that is so.

[Kondratov] But alongside the category who will follow the letter of the law, clearly there will remain people who will prefer to live in the old way. What will happen as far as these people are concerned, those who engage in individual labor activity but who do not fulfill all the requirements of the labor law.

[Naydenov] Here I would like to make the following points. During the period up to the time when this law will come into operation, that is to say 1 May 1987, these questions will indeed have to be settled by the ministries and departments and the local soviets. Evidently special bureaus, say, will be created for this, or some other mechanisms and organizations, in order to ensure that all of this is under the control of the state.

You have drawn attention to the fact that citizens who will be engaged in individual labor activity will be able to form cooperatives and enter into voluntary associations and carry out work in accordance with this. Naturally, their work will be controlled, and we do have a special body that deals with this control. Besides this one cannot fail to mention the fact that a citizen who is going to engage in individual labor activity is going to get permission; on the strength of this he is going to produce certain types of goods or provide certain services. After that he is going to have to present information to the taxation bodies, in particular, about the amount he has earned during the year. And on the basis of this he will naturally have to pay a certain amount of tax. If he avoids making a correct declaration of the earnings he has had or if he distorts the figures, then on the first occasion he can be brought to account under administrative procedures taking the form of a fine. If he repeats the same thing he can also be brought to account under criminal procedures where punishments like corrective labor for up to 2 years or a fine of up to R1,000 are envisaged.

[Kondratov] As far as I understand it, Viktor Vasiliyevich, you are now talking mainly about people who have to engage in this activity under some control, of the local soviets, say. But would you not also rule out the fact that there will remain people who will, as they have done in the past, without permission go from apartment to apartment offering their services, asking exorbitant prices and not paying any taxes -- all this will go on as it did in the past. What do you think?

[Neydenov] The law itself is worded in such a way that all these people who are able to provide services - say, repairing apartments, covering doors, laying parquet floors and then varnishing them -- that these people, with the help of the local authorities, will have to be on the books of the bureau, and there it will be explained about the principles that exist governing payment for the labor that they are going to carry out.

[Kondratov] But what about those who will not want to submit to this?

[Naydenov] As far as this category of people is concerned, if they have not obtained this permission then naturally they cannot engage in this. In other words, they are breaking the law and consequently such people can be brought to account in the appropriate way.

[Kondratov] Understood. But you are talking a great deal about the importance, about the role of the local soviets in this matter. Indeed, if the local soviets approach each letter of this law in a creative way, then it seems things will go all right and these services will be brought close to the population. But it must not happen that these bureaus once again become turned into some kind of bureaucratic establishment and that customers and clients will have to go somewhere, to some organization that has fixed opening hours. Once again there will be the same kind of inconvenience that we often experience when we deal with everyday service enterprises.

[Naydenov] As far as the times at which people will be able to do this are concerned, these will be extended, because workers and office personnel who work in production can only engage in this during the time they are free from their work.

[Kondratov] Yes, and this applies to them after work.

[Naydenov] It does apply to them after work.

[Kondratov] And there is a question about the materials that will be placed at the disposal of these people engaged in individual labor activity. The law says that this, too, is a concern of the local soviets. Is that right? Well, I'm apprehensive on this score: It's well known, for example, that spare parts for motor vehicles are in short supply today even at service stations. If the service stations do not have them, I doubt that the repairman working on his own will have them, and I doubt whether the local soviet ispolkom will put its own more important things to one side in order to provide these spare parts for that repair man.

[Naydenov] You have obviously noted that during the discussion at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet this question was raised specially. In particular it was said that the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply should think about the solution of this problem. Indeed, the law itself says that people who set up cooperatives or some kind of voluntary society and who engage in individual labor activity are able to conclude agreements even with enterprises, organizations and institutions that deal with this. Consequently these organizations must give people engaged in this same kind of activity all manner of help. You know that more building materials are now being sold, in keeping with the demands that were earlier formulated for greater quantities of building materials of different kinds to be sold in our country. Reserves have been found. And here, too, I believe the state will solve this problem, especially in view of the fact that this is what is clearly written down in the law. Otherwise these people will quite simply be unable to engage in the repair of cars, say, if they do not have the spare parts or other materials with which to do so.

[Kondratov] Viktor Vasiliyevich, you have said that the enterprises must give assistance to...

[Naydenov interrupts] To people engaged in individual labor activity.

[Kondratov] But I had the following conversation with a taxi driver, who said that if private operators are going to carry citizens, then that will be competition for us. He was afraid of that, and I doubt whether the taxi station will welcome new drivers and cars with open arms, so to speak, especially if we are talking about carrying passengers.

[Naydenov] You know, as far as competition is concerned, and in particular the thinking of your taxi driver on what competition amounts to, I do not think that there is any need to fear this now.

The thing is that we still do not have enough vehicles and taxi depots, and this is why people are raising the question of solving this problem, in particular, by means of bringing in private transportation.

[Kondratov] In my view this is a good thing, because if people feel that at such and such a workship their shoes are mended less well than they are by Ivan Ivanovich the cobbler, then they will go to Ivan Ivanovich and perhaps the workshop will reorganize its work.

[Naydenov] In my opinion it is here that we have a very great and important side of the law itself. If, say, a man engaging in boot repair work, using the right to carry out individual labor activity, if his output or repair work is carried out with high quality and if people are satisfied with it, then naturally they will go to him. And naturally the state enterprise in the services sphere that deals with these things will have to think hard and improve the quality of its work, so that they will have to have a more serious and responsible attitude to their labor and put more quality into the repair, say, of the shoes, the watches and the television sets.

[Kondratov] And I have another question. Say, for example, that we are traveling by taxi. In the event of an accident the responsibility is borne by the state in the person of the depot, the motor transportation base and so on. But suppose there's an individual driver at the wheel: What's the situation there?

[Naydenov] I understand your question. In any event the guilty parties will bear the responsibility, since all this is laid down in the law on responsibility.

[Kondratov] And the passenger will receive compensation for his loss?

[Naydenov] And naturally the passenger will receive compensation for his loss.

[Kondratov] That's if we are talking about transportation. But what if we are talking about output of poor quality goods by these people?

[Naydenov] If they turn out poor quality output, then naturally every citizen has the right to present his requirements. He will see that if, say, the output is of poor quality, then he will simply not take it. And if he does take it, then he will bring it back and will get in exchange the money he paid.

[Kondratov] So this is how I understand it, that the interests of the purchasers and those ordering services will not be reduced?

[Naydenov] Yes, they will be protected by law just as they are protected at the present time. And I think that in time these interests will be protected in an increasingly exacting fashion and that those responsible will be brought more strictly to account than they have until recently.

[Kondratov] Meaning before the adoption of this law, when all manner of workmen would come and do something for us, we really didn't know who would bear the responsibility afterward.

[Naydenov] No one was responsible, and we paid whatever we were asked to pay.

[Kondratov] Now, Viktor Vasiliyevich, if you've no objection could you give some answers to specific letters. Some of them in fact, you have already answered, Viktor Vasilyevich. I didn't read out the names and addresses of the listeners in order to save time on the program, but here are some specific letters.

A letter from Mikhail Ivanovich Kornaukh, from Moscow, he's a worker at the Likhachev motor works. He writes: If I have been repairing domestic radio equipment after work -- let me stress that -- in addition to my basic work, and if I have been doing so regularly since 1980, does this mean that they can put me into the category of plunderers of state property? Perhaps the wording isn't quite right, but at any rate he obviously has in mind being lumped together with those who are involved in getting nonlabor incomes.

[Naydenov] Yes, this is now permitted by the law on individual labor activity. After work he is able to engage in this type of work.

[Kondratov] He works at the car factory, but engages in the repair of domestic radio equipment. Isn't it possible for there to be some objections here in view of the fact that it doesn't correspond to his basic profession?

[Naydenov] I don't think it is possible, because the law itself says that it is essential to use people's experience, their qualifications and their interests. In particular Comrade Kornaukh is evidently interested in the repair of radio equipment in addition to his basic work; he is a radio amateur, and he can of course do what he wants if he has the skill and if he can carry out this work with a high standard of quality. This will be permitted.

[Kondratov] But as I understand it someone is going to check whether he really does have the skill in this field, is that so?

[Naydenov] Well, I think that the things he does will themselves be the check. If he spends such an amount of time doing it and if people have no complaints, then that means that he does have experience, he does have the knowledge with the help of which he carries out these repairs. So from the law's point of view he will be permitted to do this, as will others.

[Kondratov] Comrade Tuzhin from Voronezh, who fought in the Great Patriotic War, writes as follows: I have been an amateur photographer since childhood. My friends from the front, and indeed my neighbors, sometimes ask me to take photographs of a wedding or some other event. I comply with their requests and photograph them. They pay me according to current rates at the photo studio. It doesn't happen very often, just as the occasion arises. I believe that I am right to do this, but now I'm worried by the decree -- he's referring to the one dealing with combating nonlabor incomes -- and so I've decided to ask your advice: How can I avoid becoming a speculator? I am 67 years old and a pensioner.

[Naydenov] The law states directly that photography is a type of individual activity. Therefore having in mind the fact that he is a pensioner, certainly he can engage in photography and accordingly earn a certain sum of money. In addition, he will simply be providing a service to our population, a service that is needed.

[Kondratov] Comrade Popin, an engineer from Moscow, writes: This many-thousand strong army of private automobile owners uses state gasoline and oil. On their days off, as they say, they currently make money on the side, R25-30 as a rule. Well, in the first place it is difficult to agree with him that the entire army of private car owners uses state gasoline.

[Naydenov] It cannot be said that all people drive on state gasoline. I would simply like to observe that the USSR Procuracy is constantly dealing with this issue.

It has carried out checks in particular in Kalinin Oblast, Gorkiy Oblast, in the Armenian SSR, in the Azerbaijan SSR, and in other places, and it has placed these matters before the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleulm Products for their examination. It has taken and is taking additional measures intended to close off the channels by which the plunder of state gasoline and other materials takes place.

[Kondratov] And fears that state raw materials and goods will be used for these purposes are really a matter for the law enforcement bodies?

[Naydenov] Yes, this is up to the law enforcement bodies.

[Kondratov] In conclusion here are two letters, two questions dealing with one and the same subject. Mariya Timofeyevna Belosvetskaya from Krasnoyarsk Kray, the two of Kansk, asks whether the means derived from the sale of produce from household plots are regarded as nonlabor income. She writes that if someone works in production during th day and then in the evening grows potatoes of whatever on his plot and then sells this on the market or takes it out of the town, how is this controlled? The second question in this connection comes from Yuriy Petrovich Samoilov, who calls for a more resolute campaign against people who bring flowers from the hot south to the northern cities and who resell them there, taking advantage of shortcomings in the retail trade system.

[Neydenov] As far as the first question is concerned, I would like to say the following: If someone is working in production or in a kolkhoz or sovkhoz and if he has a household plot, then during the time he is free from work he can engage in producing, say, vegetables, fruit, or other produce, and subsequently he can sell these on the market or into the cooperative system. These are very real labor incomes. And if in a number of places people ike this have not been allowed into the market, if they have not been permitted to sell, then this has simply been a distortion of a kind to which attention was given -- and attention is currently being given to it in order to rectify things.

It is a different matter when individuals who are capable of working in production, who are physically healthy, use their household plots in order to produce single crops of different kinds. They consume cheap gas and electricity produced by the state: of course they expend a certain amount of their own labor. But the fact of the matter is that in engaging in the production of single crops -- say the flowers that have already been mentioned -- they obtain incomes that are several times greater than what they expend on this in the form of labor and resources. Here we are talking about a disparity, and in such a case we say that this can be put into the category of nonlabor income. It is different where, say, a pensioner or a housewife who does not work for valid reasons produces flowers: there is no question of nonlabor income here. Such people have engaged and can engage in selling on the market at the prices that are fixed there, and no one will be brought to account for doing so.

I would like to mention the fact that the law on individual labor activity gives a great deal of attention to questions of cooperative activity, to making the cooperative system work better, to making it operate in places where the produce and the different types of goods that it can purchase and subsequently sell at cooperative prices are made. This will naturally enable these people to save time on traveling to market, on finding the transportation for this and on people who are needed to give assistance, because it will mean that the acceptance of produce like vegetables and other items from the population -- produced either under agreements or without agreements -- will be organized locally. But all of this has to be solved by the cooperatives.

[Kondratov] Viktor Vasiliyevich, the time for our program is coming to an end. Obviously in conclusion one only has to say that this law, that the application of individual points in this law, we will be able to discuss next year; we must remember that the law comes into force in May.

[Naydenov] Yes, I would like to say that the law on individual labor activity itself is linked to the decisions of the party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on combating nonlabor incomes. It is, so to speak, a continuation of the work that is being carried out.

I would just like to note that those norms that have been codified in this law, now that it has been adopted, are the law, and are not able to be changed. What we are talking about now is something else, the question of how these can be applied practically in our life, and, as I have already said, the necessary time has been set aside for this so that the competent authorities concerned can study this law and work out specific measures for putting this law into practical operation.

[Kondratov] Well, comrades, it remains only for me to thank Viktor Vasilyevich for his thorough answers.

Economist Explains Law

LD252309 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1012 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS) -- "The law on individual labor activity, recently adopted by the Soviet parliament will regulate relations which, in many respects, have already taken shape in the Soviet Union," eminent Soviet economist Leonid Kunelskiy said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He took a direct part in the elaboration of this document.

Individual labor under socialism is radically different from capitalist private enterprise, the economist noted. It will only extend to the services sector and the manufacture of consumer goods. The manufacture of the means of production remains in the hands of the state. The use of hired labor is excluded. And, what is most important, the state itself will regulate the development of individual production. The local bodies of authority -- the Soviets of People's Deputies --are obliged to render assistance to persons wishing to engage in personal labor activity: to supply them with uninhabited premises and help them to obtain the necessary equipment.

It is intended that most individual producers, Leonid Kunelskiy went on, will have agreements with state enterprises, which will help them to arrange the sale of production and acquire raw and other materials. Students, housewives, pensioners and other citizens who have sufficient free time will be given the opportunity to engage in individual labor.

Today there are over 100,000 people engaged in individual production in the USSR. It is expected that their number will grow significantly after the law comes into force (1 May 1987). The state, with the help of the taxation system, will stimulate the development of the production of the most essential goods. The organization of cooperatives and associations by individual workers is encouraged.

In the preparation of this law, the economist noted, wide use was made of the experience of other socialist countries. Work on improving the legislative norms which regulate this sphere of economic relations in the USSR will continue.

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Vol III No 229 28 November 1986

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ARMS EXPERTS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON SDI 26 NOV

LD262351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 26 Nov 86

[News conference replacing the scheduled "World Today" program, moderated by B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Affairs; with Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, chief of the Arms Limitation and Disarmament Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva; Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union; and Academician Boris Viktorovich Raushenbakh, member of the International Academy of Astronautics, held at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 26 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Pyadyshev] Taking part in the press conference are: Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, chief of the Arms Limitation and Disarmament Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva; Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union; and Academician Boris Viktorovich Raushenbakh, member of the International Academy of Astronautics.

And so we begin our press conference with a speech from Viktor Pavlovich Karpov.

[Karpov] A unique opportunity was revealed in Reykjavik to enter the 21st century without the strategic offensive weapons which are now in the arsenals of the USSR and the United States, and perhaps to complete the total elimination of nuclear weapons on earth by the beginning of the next century, as proposed in a statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January this year.

The door to a nuclear-free world, opened by efforts of the Soviet side, was shut by Washington's efforts: the Strategic Defense Initiative program was the main lever applied in the course of these efforts. The American Adminstration is now trying to make out that the Strategic Defense Initiative is fully compatible with the ABM Treaty, as it only envisages, they say, research work, and its task is not yet the deployment of antimissile systems outside the ABM Treaty. But if this is the case why then did the U.S. President reject proposals made to him in Reykjavik on limiting, in the course of a 10-year period, work on space ABM's to a laboratory framework?

For us the rejection of the Soviet proposal by the President was proof of the fact that the declared aims of the SDI program and the genuine content of those works which are being carried out, and will be carried out, in the United States in order to implement it, by no means correspond with one another. Oviously the aim is not to place any barriers on the path to SDI implementation, to use it as a means of whipping up the arms race, as a channel for experiments in the sphere of the creation [sozdaniye] of new space weapons which, by the way, will play a considerable role in the strengthening of the strategic offensive potential of the United States of America.

So the SDI, by its very essence, is in glaring contradiction with the spirit and letter of the ABM Treaty. Even Washington recognizes this, obviously, if one bears in mind the fact that in Reykjavik President Reagan proposed, at the same time as the reduction of the number of strategic arms, to sign a treaty which would replace the ABM Treaty.

[Pyadyshev] I would like to ask Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov to give an answer to a question from Comrade Jerzy Koroshewski, who represents TRYBUNU LUDU.

One of the popular American arguments in defense of the SDI consists of the assertion that the Soviet Union, so they say, has already been working for a long time on, and as a matter of fact has, an antimissile defense system, and at the same time is hindering the United States from creating [sozdat] such a system. Could you help to unravel this argument?

[Chervov] In principle such a formulation on the part of the American Administration is incorrect. In accordance with the ABM Treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States each have the right to have one ABM deployment [razvernut] area on their territory, a limited ABM area with a radius of 150 km. In this limited ABM area there should also be a limited number of ABM components. Regrded as ABM components are: antimissile missiles, antimissile missile launching installations, and also radar stations. Each side is permitted to have a limited ABM area with a radius of 150 km. The Soviet Union selected and deployed [razvernul] such an ABM area -- centered on the capital of our homeland, the city of Moscow. The Americans selected and deployed [razvernut] a similar limited ABM area, centered on the Grand Forks intercontinental ballistic missile base. After this the United States partially dismantled their means in that limited area. But this dismantling of these antimissile defense weapons was carried out only formally. The PAR radar stations are functioning and are on combat duty. Antimissile missiles have been mothballed. All the Soviet Union's weapons are on combat duty. But according to the ABM Treaty all components which are either in the combat structure or are mothballed -- this has no significance -- they come under the ABM Treaty. What we're talking about is the fact that the American side, in implementing its SDI program, is trying to deploy [razvernut] a wide-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements, that is, an antimissile system to defend the territory of its country and to deploy [razvernut] strike space weapons in space. These aims are a glaring contradiction of the ABM Treaty.

[Pyadyshev] A question from APN for Academician Raushenbakh: In Washington it is claimed that SDI will assist a breakthrough in the sphere of technical equipment and technology. This is evidently correct, or partially correct. The question runs as follows: Can a scientific-technical breakthrough similar in scale be secured through peaceful space programs?

[Raushenbakh] When it is said that scientific progress is a consequence of the development of military hardware, I personally feel as though I am talking to a man from a madhouse. The fact that some achievements of military technology [voyennaya tekhnika] can have a peaceful application is trite, a platitude. For instance, it can be said that launch vehicles, peaceful rockets, and ballistic missiles are very much alike for a whole range of parameters. But for all that, they are also acutely different. Well, for instance, in the following way: The peaceful rockets, the space-launch vehicles are usually of a large size, they have open-air launch sites, well, etc, etc. Ballistic missiles, as a rule, are of a small size relative to space-launch vehicles; they are launched from underground silos, from submarines, etc. So the question arises: Why then, before building a peaceful space rocket, develop for it a launch from underwater from submarines? This is raving madness. Excuse this undiplomatic word. It is absolutely clear that a rocket should be made directly for peaceful purposes and it should not be made first in a military version as a missile for submarines. I personally interpret this matter as showing the helplessness of the apologists for the Defense Initiative. They simply don't know what more they can say in its favor. The large-scale peaceful space program promises immense technological achievements without threatening life on earth.

[Pyadyshev] A correspondent for Czechoslovak radio question: Representatives of the U.S. Administration claim that SDI is of a defensive nature, that it is an insurance policy for America and a guarantee of its security?

[Chervov] The SDI program is a military program and its main purpose is the creation of weapons, these weapons having an offensive nature. These are offensive weapons. I will adduce only three arguments for you and let the representatives of this program refute my arguments.

First of all, the weapons which come under the SDI program are intended for the destruction of the major satellites of the other side.

The second argument: Under the SDI program, the weapons being created [sozdat] have a range of 4,000-5,000 km. I want to ask: What kind of defensive weapons are they which have such a range?

The third argument: The weapons being created [sozdat] under the SDI program are global weapons. These are weapons of instantaneous action. They can appear suddenly over any state, over any country. These are weapons of political and military blackmail.

[Unidentified correspondent] WASHINGTON POST: I have a question for either General Chervov or Mr Karpov. The question is this: If the SDI program is really a program to create [sozdaniyev] offensive weapons, as General Chervov has just said, why then did the USSR decide to concede to the United States the right to conduct a certain amount of research on this program?

[Chervov] The ABM Treaty and the agreed statement to this treaty, which is an integral part, permit research and testing within the laboratory. Included in this, esteemed comrades and ladies and gentlemen, -- when the ABM Tready was being drafted, the authors of that treaty envisaged the possibility of the creation [sozdaniye] of ABM means based on new physical principles. They were wise people. They are farsighted and foresaw that situation. And therefore, there was the agreed Statement D which is an integral part of the ABM treaty. This statement says that the exotic means which may come in to replace the then-existing ABM means could be tested -- work could be carried out to create [sozdaniye] and test them. But only in limited regions, in the regions that I have already told you about, 150 km, in surface conditions, and from stationary launch installations.

Even at that time the authors of the ABM Treaty banned such means from going out into space, that is precisely what the present administration is striving for -- to take these means out into space. Therefore, when we reach agreement with the U.S. Administration with regard to research, we are being guided here by the ABM Treaty. But only research and testing within the laboratory. The U.S. side is demanding testing in space. If we were to agree to that, it would mean turning the treaty into an empty scrap of paper, and in effect destroying the treaty. The USSR can never agree to that.

[Fischer] Fischer, correspondent from Radio GDR: My question is to Colonel General Chervov and concerns the Soviet proposals on northern Europe: If agreement is reached on submarines in the Baltic, what overall quantity of nuclear means will disappear from the Baltic -- the overall figure, I mean, on both sides?

[Chervov] I will only tell you what will disappear on our side, from the Soviet side. Six submarines and 18 ballistic medium-range missiles will no longer be in the Baltic.

[Pyadyshev] A question from Soviet Central Television. In Washington, SDI is discussed as though the matter is already settled, that the Star Wars program is rolling and, whatever happens, it will be taken to its conclusion. Is this so, and how strong is the opposition in Washington to the SDI plans?

In this connection it can be said that the SDI problem is far from settled. In the Star Wars program there are more question marks, more questions than answers; and it is no accident that in the 3 years since President Reagan put forward the SDI program, the concept of SDI itself has been modified, altered, and corrected. The SDI program remains at the center of political struggle in the United States, as in many other countries.

The basic question remains: Where is the road to reliable peace? The road is pointed out by the comprehensive, major Soviet proposals for a nonnuclear world, and the new political thinking of the Soviet leadership, which permeates the entire foreign policy line of the Soviet Union in our time and is directed toward this.

Dear colleagues, unfortunately we still have a number of unanswered questions; we shall try to reply in our subsequent meetings. In the meanwhile, thank you for your attention and our good wishes.

Further Chervov Comments

LD261339 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- This is a followup on our item 88 slugged news conference -- answers:

Answering a question from a TASS correspondent, General Chervov showed the utter lack of seriousness on the part of the U.S. Administration when it claims that it is prepared to share SDI technology with the Soviet Union.

"This is something regarded as just unthinkable in the Pentagon," he said, quoting U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle as dismissing assumptions that the USSR could receive military technology from the United States as outrageous.

A U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT correspondent asked about the impact the current political crisis in the United States over U.S. weapons sales to Iran could have on the Soviet approach to arms control talks with the United States.

"We bank not on any crises experienced by the U.S. Administration but on it taking a serious attitude to the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, which offer a real and direct way to nuclear disarmament," the chief Soviet negotiator at the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva, Viktor Karpov, replied.

"We shall continue to press for agreements on this basis," he added.

Another question asked at the news conference concerned the Soviet Union's recent proposals on security in northern Europe. Raised by a correspondent for the German Democratic Republic's radio, it was a follows: "If the agreement on submarines in the Baltic Sea is reached, how many nuclear systems will be withdrawn from there by both sides?".

"The Soviet side," General Chervov said, "will in this case remove from the Baltic six submarines and 18 medium-range ballistic missiles. Since the Baltic Sea will acquire nuclear-free status, other restrictions will be imposed on all countries which will be obliged to observe it."

Further Pyadyshev Comments

LD271707 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1541 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) -- At a briefing held here today, Boris Pyadyshev, deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, touched on the foreign policy aspect of the present crisis in Washington connected with the supply of U.S. weapons to Iran. It appears, he said, that this is only the beginning of a new phase of yet another scandalous affair in which the Iranian adventure has become interwoven with the undeclared war against Nicaragua, signifying in sum the essential collapse of the whole neoglobalist course of the U.S. Administration. This is clearly further evidence of the fact that the United States is a destabilizing factor in the world and an unpredictable political quantity which is ready to resort to the most uncivilized means to conduct its foreign policy affairs.

In connection with the U.S. intentions to introduce into combat capacity the 131st heavy bomber, equipped with long-range cruise missiles and thereby in practical terms to violate the SALT II treaty, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated: The United States is entirely responsible for breaking up the basic international legal structure of the process for nuclear arms limitations. As the USSR Government has already warned, the Soviet side will take the necessary practical measures in order to prevent an undermining of military strategic parity. Washington's abandonment of SALT II cannot fail to have the most negative influence on the atmosphere in which Soviet-U.S. contacts in the sphere of arms control are implemented.

Answering correspondents' questions, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that a gloomy shadow has been cast over Soviet-West German relations by the efforts of the head of the FRG Government. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its line on developing constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation with the FRG -- above all in the cardinal issues of ensuring peace and security -- remains unchanged. Consequently, it all depends on how the West German side conducts its affairs in future.

PETROSYANTS ON LATEST GENEVA TEST BAN TALKS

LD261534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva, 26 Nov (TASS) -- The third round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the issue of halting nuclear tests, which was held in Geneva 13-25 November, has made no progress, and the blame for that rests entirely with the U.S. side.

This assessment was given by A.M. Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy.

Speaking at a press conference today, he stressed that this round was essentially different from the two that preceded it because it was held after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, where the Soviet Union put forward a wide-ranging and at the same time, quite feasible program directed at curbing the arms race in all areas, including banning nuclear tests. That program, the Soviet spokesman reiterated, is a package of balanced proposals, equally taking into account interests of both sides, which makes it possible to reach mutually acceptable decisions in a reasonably short time, with full adherence to the principle of equitability and equal security. Proceeding from that, the Soviet delegation in Geneva has been aspiring for the development of everything positive that was achieved at Reykjavik, as well as for coming to an agreement with the U.S. delegation on launching full-scale talks on complete and final banning of nuclear tests, which would aim at developing [vyrabotka] a relevant treaty on this issue. In the course of such talks, the sides could also examine the issues of monitoring [kontrol], lowering the yield threshold of explosions and reducing their number, and of the 1974 and 1976 treaties on underground explosions. Therefore, the Soviet side has proposed a specific program aimed at hammering out [razrabotki] a treaty on banning nuclear explosions completely and finally.

One is forced to state, however, the USSR spokesman went on to say, that our constructive position has met with no response from the U.S. side. No noticeable progress has been made in the course of the round toward resolving the principal problem -- that of banning nuclear testing. The U.S. side has avoided reaching any kind of accord on launching full-scale talks between the USSR and the United States on a test ban. The Soviet Union has been and remains a resolute and convinced advocate of introducing an immediate and complete ban on nuclear testing, A.M. Petrosyants said in conclusion, having remarked that this determination was clearly expressed again a few days ago in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and governments of the world.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO ON RENEWAL OF NUCLEAR TESTS

FL271913 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1643 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has said that the United States is the principal generator of world tension and is currently preparing laser and electro-megaton weapons that are more powerful and destructive than the nuclear bomb.

At a brief interview at the Mexico City airport, Sergeyev said because of this situation, his country will terminate the moratorium and renew nuclear testing on 1 January 1987.

He also criticized Ronald Reagan for promoting a hypocritical international policy while the United States is the principal generator of world tension. [passage omitted]

The USSR will not allow this, Sergeyev said. It is not possible to allow the strategic balance of power to be lost, he said, or to disrupt the arms balance since it must respond to the security of the people, its allies, and the protection of humanity. [passage omitted]

SILAYEV CHAIRS 27 NOV CEMA MEETING IN WARSAW

LD280009 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw November 27 TASS -- A regular meeting of the intergovernmental commission on the overall coordination of cooperation among interested CMEA member-countries and Yugoslavia in fulfilling an agreement on multilateral international specialization, co-production and mutual supplies of equipment for atomic power stations took place here. It was chaired by Ivan Silayev, the permanent chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The participants reviewed a broad range of issues related to the further development of cooperation among the countries participating in the agreement of June 28, 1979, in engineering for the atomic power industry and in the construction and operation of atomic power plants. The commission reviewed progress in the fulfilment of the comprehensive programme for the scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member-countries through the year 2000 in the priority area of the accelerated development of atomic power engineering and passed resolutions.

The commission defined measures to fulfil the resolutions of the 42nd meeting of the CMEA session relevant to the implementation of a programme for the construction of atomic power and heat supply stations in the CMEA member-countries through the year 2000.

A protocol on the Republic of Cuba joining the agreement of June 28, 1979, was signed.

The leaders of the delegations were received by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

'ROUNDTABLE' DISCUSSES CEMA S & T PROGRAM

PM261635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "One Year On"]

[Text] Some 400 completed blueprints devoted to problems contained in the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 are being handed over to production this year.

This and other information relating to the first results of the program's implementation were cited at a "roundtable" meeting with the theme: "The Comprehensive Program: One Year On" held at the NOVOSTI Press Agency 20 November. It was attended by CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev and leaders of scientific research organizations and science-and-production associations.

A businessline, concrete discussion took place at the "roundtable" devoted to the achievements of the past year and to the tasks which have to be implemented to scale the imposing heights of the technological revolution, overcome shortcomings, and develop effective practical direct links between CEMA labor and scientific collectives -- this key component of the further deepening of specialization and production sharing.

Discussing current tasks in the implementation of the comprehensive program, the "roundtable" participants linked them with promising avenues of cooperation outlined in the decisions of the recent Moscow meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CEMA member countries and the CEMA session in Bucharest.

LIGHT INDUSTRY COOPERATION PANEL MEETS IN MINSK

PM271641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 47th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Light Industry was held in Minsk 18-21 November. It was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

The commission examined and approved the sequence and time schedule for the elaboration of proposals concerning fulfillment of the tasks assigned to it by the CEMA Executive Committee.

TASS NOTES WARSAW PACT MEETING 26-27 NOV

LD271620 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) — A working meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member states, during which some topical international issues were discussed, took place in Moscow on 26-27 November.

The meeting heard the report of Viktor Karpov, head of the USSR delegation at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF IRAN ARMS CONTROVERSY

Review Board Established

LD262344 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 26 TASS — Now that a row over secret operations of the White House to sell arms to Iran and remit part of the receipts to the account of the Nicaraguan "contras" is raging in the USA, President Reagan announced on Wednesday the setting up of a special review board which, he said, must thoroughly analyse the future role and methods of the activity of the National Security Council apparatus in the shaping, coordination and implementation of the United States foreign and domestic policies.

John Tower of Texas, a former Republic senator, has been appointed the board's chairman. Those who criticise the administration note that urgently setting up its "own" board, the White House tries to prevent congressional participation in the investigation of secret operations of the National Security Council. The White House thus seeks to prevent further revelations.

Belgian Role Noted

LD271937 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Brussels November 27 TASS — Belgium is involved in the US covert operations to sell arms to Iran, Belgium's radio reported this morning quoting the London-based JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY. The largest newspaper of the country, LE SOIR, also ran a report to this effect today.

The Belgian authorities, however, either keep silent or refuse to comment on the press reports, as an official spokesman for the Belgian Foreign Ministry did. Symptomatically, at the weekly press briefing yesterday that spokesman refused to comment on the scandalous exposures in the USA of the Reagan administration's secret arms supplies to Iran and the transfer of proceeds from the sales to the Nicaraguan contras.

He only said that the Belgian Government had not issued licences to any party to export arms either to Iran or to Iraq ever since an embargo on arms supplies to the two countries had been introduced in 1980.

Druzhinin Commentary

LD261653 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The scandal over the covert shipments of American arms to Iran is mounting in the United States. Commentary is by Aleksandr Druzhinin.

[Druzhinin] Washington is hastily looking for scapegoats to hush up the scandal. The President's national security adviser, Admiral Poindexter, and one of his aides, Lieutenant Colonel North, have been dismissed.

The White House has announced the setting up of a special commission to investigate the role and methods of the National Security Council's activity. But, however hard the circles standing close to Reagan try to find scapegoats, it is clear that it's not the role of individual officials that matters. It is the methods the United States is using in its foreign policy as a whole. It has been revealed that not all the weapons shipped through secret further on to Afghanistan, as aid for counterrevolutionary bands.

The proceeds the United States has received from the arms deals have not remained unused either. According to President Ortega of Nicaragua, some $30 million of the money Washington has received in profit from the Iranian operation have been transferred to the bank accounts of CIA mercenaries -- Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Facts show that the Reagan administration believes it can act as it pleases in world affairs, meddle in the affairs of sovereign nations, supply suitable regimes and political factions with arms and encourage counterrevolutionaries to subversive actions against legitimate governments. Afghanistan and Nicaragua are not the only countries experiencing such an approach. We may recall Libya which fell victim to an American aggression last spring, or Syria, over which the United States and some of its partners are building up an atmosphere of blackmail and threats.

It is clear that the White House's secret initiative in Iran is only an episode in Washington's global policy of military adventurism. Washington flouts international law. It recognizes only one law: to force other nations to accept its terms. The scandal in Washington has thus exposed again the true role the United States is playing and the methods it is using in the world today. Needless to say how dangerous Washington's policy of adventure is for universal security.

Biryukov Commentary

LD271840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Like an avalanche, the scandal over the secret supplies of American weapons to Iran picks up speed and widens as more and more details come to hand. Among other things, President Reagan has announced the resignation of his national security adviser, John Poindexter, and also dismissed his deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. Attorney General Edwin Meese admitted at a press conference in the White House that part of the funds spent in Iran for the American weapons have gone to the needs of the Nicaraguan contras and Afghan dushmans. Here is a commentary by Vadim Biryukov, international affairs jounalist.

[Biryukov] Despite all its efforts, the Republican administration is losing confidence even in those circles in its own country which only recently have supported it on everything. Of the American people 80 percent have come to the conclusion that the present White House simply cannot be trusted. The Near East countries which the U.S. President has accused of involvement in international terrorism, have obtained clear proof that Washington, by throwing fat into the fire of the Iran-Iraq conflict, is itself perpetrating an act of sheer international brigandage.

A few days ago the U.S. President posed before the cameras in the press room of the White House, together with a dear guest from the Republic of South Africa, the chief minister of the Kwazulu Bantustans.

Answering journalists' questions, Reagan said that he had not made a mistake by sanctioning the handing over of American weapons to Iran and had no intention of firing any of the members of his cabinet.

At that meeting George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state; Donald Regan, chief of staff of the White House and John Poindexter, the President's national security adviser, listened to this remark with great attention. This was not surprising. Reports had appeared in the American press that Nancy Reagan had advised her husband to dismiss his closest accomplices in this dirty deed as soon as possible in order to save his own reputation. So the repressions began. John Poindexter resigned. Are Shultz and Reagan awaiting their turn? Will the sacred word "impeachment" appear on the political scaffolding of Washington? Or will the President manage to avoid being taken to account this time before the American people? The near future will provide the answers to these questions.

Washdngton has stooped to shameful deceit and the infringement of the laws of its own country in trying to gain control; over the sources of Near East oil and to create positions to exert pressure on Teheran's policy, to prolong the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and also to seek new military-strategic positions in this region.

The Republican administration is now looking for scapegoats, to justify itself and to get itself out of a mess. But this in no way means that it intends to give up its policy of terror in interstate relations.

The Washington scandal over the supplies of American weapons poses many important questions. Howe many more piractical plans are hidden away in the depths of the U.S. National Security Council, and against which sovereign states are they directed?

Kornilov Commentary

LD271719 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Watergate and Irangate. Although these events are separated by a period of time, the BBC and other mass media increasingly often place them in the same rank. And it is not fortuitous.

In the former and latter cases, it was a question of a secret selfish venture by U.S. ruling circles in circumvention of U.S. laws.

In both cases the initiators of the venture immediately began to look for "scapegoats" as soon as the scandal broke out. During the Watergate it was asserted until the last minute and during the Irangate it is being asserted now that the United States President was not ostensibly "involved" in the scandal, and that he did not even know anything about what was happening.

The analogies end at that, though. The Watergate which cast a powerful spotlight on the political mores in Washington was nonetheless an internal affair of the Americans whereas the Irangate is an international scandal, and it has laid bare the aventurism, duplicity and treachery of the U.S. foreign policy before the whole world with utmost clarity.

The crisis of confidence in the architects of the policy is unprecedented: In the United States, as is evidenced by public opinion polls, eight out of every ten Americans do not believe the White House, whereas in many other countries the ratio, judging by press reports, has already become 10-10.

Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, has referred to Irangate as a tragedy for the entire country. The U.S. ABC tv network has described it as the worst week over the entire period of Ronald Reagan's presidency while the British "DAILY MAIL" described it as the darkest days of Reagan's presidency. This is how the failure of the 'Iran operation' is referred to by political and public figures and by the press.

In an attempt to somehow 'play down' the flames of the mounting scandal, although absolutely without results, Washington invents new and new tricks.

Was it long ago when Senator-Democrat Patrick Leahy, sharply criticising Washington's actions, stated not without reason that Reagan's foreign policy was directed from the White House basement by generals and admirals?

At present, if one is to believe official Washington sources, it turns out that only a certain Marine Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, staff member of the National Security Council, has been discovered in the "basement", and not generals or admirals possessed with hegemonist itch. And that it was he who almost alone carried out the 'Iran operation'.

Quite a fantastic story, indeed! As is seen, the initiators of the Iran venture, in an attempt to "save face", are prepared to reduce to chips finally and publicly the political ship carrying them.

For, really, what can be said about a government under which international affairs are carried out behind its back by a Marine lieutenant colonel?

And is there a guarantee that tomorrow some other lieutenant colonel, major or lieutenant, taking the place of the dismissed Oliver North would not conceive an intention to drop landing troops on some or other sovereign country or, even worse that that, would not reach out to push the nuclear button?

But although the scenario about Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North is designed for credulous people, this does not diminish the aniety caused by Irangate. On the contrary, this increases it! For the crux of the matter is precisely in the fact that Irangate is not the result of the adventuristic aspirations of some lieutenant colonel unknown to anyone and is not even the brainchild of John Poindexter, assistant to the President for national security affairs, who hurriedly resigned, as Washington would like to portray it. The 'Iran operation' fully fits into the U.S. global foreign policy.

This is the policy the makers of which vow their commitment to the cause of disarmament and at the same time do everything to spiral up to the utmost the arms race, to transfer it to a new sphere and to blow up the SALT-2 treaty.

They keep saying about an intention "to do away with international terrorism" while making terror and the export of counterrevolution a state policy.

They speak of democracy and human rights and at the same time imprison anti-war protesters and fighters against racism.

Mark Twain remarked once not without sarcasm that he would not like to remain one on one with his own conscience upon spending four years at the post of U.S. President.

The present U.S. Adminstration has stayed in office for six years already but, judging by everything, it does not even think of reporting back to its own conscience and, still less, telling the truth to the constituents.

Andrianov Commentary

LD272315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Asayants; Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] [Asayants] Western news agency reports from Washington provide new affirmation that the political scandal, unprecedented in the period for which the present administration has been in power, is spreading still further. This scandal, as you most probably know, broke out in connection with the exposure of secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran and also of the secret funnelling to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries of part of the proceeds from this deal. As AFP reports, wide circles of the U.S. public, to put it mildly, received with skepticism the assertion by President Reagan that he learned only last Monday of the more scandalous aspects of the murky affair.

It is now being characterized as a crude violation not only of the norms of international law, morality and ethics, but also of the laws of the United States. I hand the microphone over to my colleague, the commentator Boris Andrianov. Please go ahead.

[Andrianov] The attempts by the head of the White House to publicly state that he was uninformed -- and thus not involved in the cause of the scandal -- involuntarily revives the question: Is it possible for the tail to wag the dog?

If one listens to the unfounded justifications by the head of the White House, then it appears that such a thing could happen -- and that it was precisely such a fantastic trick, it would appear, which was in fact demonstrated throughout the course of this whole unseemly story.

According to the U.S. President, his national security advisor, Vice Admiral Poindexter, and Lt Col North cooked up this whole trouble on their own initiative, and that Reagan pensioned them off for such arbitrariness. In a word, the sin has been punished and now, it would seem, there is nothing left to talk about. But the U.S. public does not believe the President's assurances concerning the Iranian deal: It was precisely thus that the ABC television network briefly expressed the essence of the results of a poll which it conducted. It added, the majority of Americans polled are convinced that Reagan knew about this business from the very start.

Another U.S. television network, NBC, held an interview with former U.S. Secretary of State Haig. He clearly stated that the pensioned-off Poindexter and North would never have acted on their own initiative, without having direct instructions for this.

The secret White House operation on arms deliveries to Iran and the funnelling of money to the Nicaraguan contras must have been known by many people in the administration, Haig said. He stressed that it would have been impossible to off-load for Iran 2,000 missiles fron Pentagon, keeping it in the dark about what was going on. In reality, such an situation appears unthinkable unless, of course, one resorts to fantastic schemes. It is precisely for this reason, the former U.S. secretary of state considers, the members of Reagan's cabinet or his right-hand man, the head of the White House staff Donald Regan, must have known about everything.

Alexander Haig knows what he is talking about. After all, in his time, he himself was part of the Washington administration and knows in detail how its internal mechanisms operate.

But is it possible that Reagan was deceived all the same, that his closest confidants had twisted him around their little fingers, as they say? It is possible to find a reply to such a question in the numerous comments by U.S., and indeed of other international observers, who recall that none other than the present head of the Washington administration was the initiator of conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua, that none other than President Reagan attempted by all kinds of untruths to legitimize military aid to the Nicaraguan contras which they had hitherto been receiving secretly through the channels of the U.S. special services. So it is perhaps more than clear as to who needed to undertake the Iranian deal in order for part of the proceeds to reach the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Rostov Commentary

OW260204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Yuriy Rostov commentary]

[Text] A scandal caused by White House interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict in continuing. Our commentary:

[Rostov] Hello comrades. Reports of secret deliveries of weapons to Iran have caused such heightened indignation in the United States that some of the newspapers are even recalling Watergate. The more moderate ones admit that this is the worst scandal during the current administration, and it is hardly surprising that they speak of a sharp fall in trust in the President and about the possible retirement of two leading members of the administration -- U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who while controlling U.S. foreign policy knew nothing about the sale of weapons to Iran, and Poindexter, Reagan's assistant for national security affair, who, on the other hand, was one of the main participants in the Iranian operation.

How can the scope of the scandal be explained? You see, this is not the first time that the Republicans have broken U.S. laws. It is sufficient to remember that hundreds of millions of dollars went to support the Nicaraguan contras during the years when Congress categorically forbade this.

The reason for the acuity of the current scandal is precisely because for far too long the Republicans have tagged the Iran-Iraq war an example of the danger that the developing world presents to the so-called civilized countries -- the danger of ending the delivery of oil from the Persian Gulf, the danger of the conflict in this region spreading beyond any Western control; in a word, establishment of chaos and instability in the world.

The declarative condemnation by the White House of the bloody conflicts in the developing world and the condemnation of terrorist actions have, as is well known, left a strong impression on the Americans. Washington made active use of this rhetoric to cover up its military activities and other actions of force. Now, it has become obvious even to the most naive American that, along with the demagoguery, Washington was cynically kindling the Iran-Iraq conflict and at the same time supporting Iran.

One feels that the recently published statement by the Democratic Party is quite objective in its evaluation of the present mood in the United States. The President, says the document, was breaking the law. He undermined trust in the United States. He mislead the American people.

Kudrin Commentary

LD262248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 Nov 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Excerpt] Two influential papers, THE WASHINGTON POST and THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, which the other day claimed that a small circle of close friends and advisers of President Reagan intended to effect a reshuffle in the administration to somehow limit the consequences of the scandal over the secret delivery of arms to Iran, have turned out to be right. The group, including the wife of the President, Nancy Reagan, was demanding that heads roll. The White House spokesman in vain made assurances that no talks were being held on resignations. Mrs Reagan's press secretary said in vain that Nancy was just naturally concerned as a wife when the President was the object of criticism. Meanwhile, the first heads were following: John Poindexter, assistant to the President for national security, and Colonel [as heard] Oliver North.

It turns out that North, who was directly drawn into the talks [passage indistinct] with certain Iranian figures and who directed the deliveries of missiles and spare parts, was also responsible for the financial side of the operation. The money for the weapons the Iranian side paid to the United States into a Swiss bank account -- and the sums were obviously high -- were immediately redirected. To whom do you think? To the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries! It is reckoned that from $10 to $30 million from the deals went to Somozist bandits.

Of course, Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney general and personal friend of the U.S. President, hastened to announce to journalists at the White House that Reagan had nothing to do with it, that the National Security Council was acting at its own risk, bypassing the President. Meese immediately promised to set up a special commission to investigate the actions of Col North.

Poor North! Now he has to take the rap for being a pawn in a game thought up in the upper echelons of power. But this maneuver by the administration will hardly distract attention from the scandal which, as you see, is sudden[illegible] acquiring new details. [passage omitted]

Contra Connection 'Real Shock'

LD262119 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 26 Nov 86

["The USA: Double-Dealing, Hypocrisy, and Deceit" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

A real detective story has recently been enacted on the banks of the Potomac. President Ronald Reagan suddenly announced the resignation of his National Security Adviser, Vice Admiral John Poindexter, and the firing of his deputy, Colonel Oliver North, who played a key role in the scandal of the secret arms supplies to Iran.

As the saying goes, the further you go into the forest, the more trees there are. After the announcement of the removals U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, who is close to the Reagan circle, held a press conference in Washington, during which he admitted in particular that the United States supplied arms to Israel who transferred them -- in fact sold them -- to Iran. Part of the money received by the United States from the secret arms supplies to Iran was transferred to the CIA to supply weapons to the Contra units which are trying to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua. The sums, in Meese's words, amounted to $10 to $30 million. Other unofficial calculations make the figure nearer to $150 million.

The new revelations on secret arms supplies to Tehran have aroused a real shock in offical Washington. Reagan has been forced to set up a special commission to investigate the role of the National Security Council in supplying U.S. weapons to Iran, bypassing Congress and the State Department (passage omitted)

The mess that the powers that be in Washington have gotten into is another clear confirmation that acting on the dirty principle that "money does not smell," the Washington bosses have no objection to secretly transferring money accumulated from arms deals to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. This is a clear infringement of Nicaraguan national sovereignity and of national interests and the security of other peoples and states of the region.

These are facts. They portray the White House and its Israeli chums as voluntary accomplices and active participants in supplying death arms to the conflict region between Iran and Iraq, which can lead to further destabilization of the situation in this region of the world, which is explosive even without this.

Missing Payments Examined

LD2270025 Moscow TASS in English 0010 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Whenever a mysterious event happens, they in France suggest: cherchez la femme. In such cases, unsentimental Americans say a different thing: Look for those who made a fast buck.

The latter pronouncement fully applies to the scandal over secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran, the scandal which is growing like a snowball. As is known the White House tried to hush up the scandal by the resignation of Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs John Poindexter and dismissal of Deputy Director of Military and Political Affairs Department of the National Security Council Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North.

President Reagan and Attorney-General Edwin Meese promised that the causes of the scandal be thoroughly investigated. They also promised the investigation of the actitivities of the National Security Council apparatus and of Lieutenant Colonel North in person. He has been made a scapegoat in this case. The attempts to blame everything on the lieutenant colonel since he, allegedly, has been running the affairs without consulting the leadership of the National Security Council and, moreover, without consulting the President evoke only ironic grins in Washington. Even if it were really so, it is necessary to establish why is it that members of the National Security Council apparatus assumed such power, former presidential adviser for national security affairs Henry Kissinger said in the CBS television programme.

While various rumours were circulating in Washington the question arose: What about the money that Iran paid for the armaments? According to the press, the sum was quite large, from 150 to 250 million dollars. The attorney-general admitted that "part" of the sum received for armaments, namely, 30 million dollars was remitted on Lieutenant Colonel North's directive through the Swiss bank to Nicaraguan contras. But on the morning of November 26 heads of contras, certain Arturo Cruz and Adolfo Calero, categorically declared from their base in Miami, Florida, that the contras had received no such funds through the Swiss bank.

The case involving 30 million dollars was made even "livelier" by spokeman of the Israeli Government. During a press conference shown by the CBS television network this morning he said that all the funds that were coming from Iran in return for U.S. armaments, were remitted by Israel "on the order from a U.S. representative" to a secret account in one of banks in Switzerland, and that Israel "does not know" where this money went.

Poindexter, North 'Scapegoats"

LD261951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Washington has officially announced the resignation of Admiral Poindexter, the President's adviser on national security. Here is our commentary with our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver, at the microphone. [passage omitted]

After the resignation, the incident certainly cannot be overlooked. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, asks with reason: How can the President himself not know what goes on in the White House basement? This refers to the fact that the President's National Security Council meets in the basement. Poindexter was the adviser to the most important government body. Thus, the decision to send U.S. weapons to Iran and the Afghan dushmans, and before that to send U.S. troops to Grenada and to send the contra bands into Nicaragua, were certainly not taken by one admiral or certainly by a colonel. This is the essence and daily practice of Washington's policy of neoglobalism, relying on force and crude interference in the affairs of other states.

Poindexter and North were the tools of this policy and they were removed certainly not because Washington is abandoning this policy, but only because it took and especially scandalous turn and it was necessary to divert the blame onto scapegoats; this time they wore the uniforms of admiral and an officer'.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD270018 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] More details have emerged of a secret White House operation to supply weapons to Iran. On Tuesday it was announced that the national security adviser and his assistant resigned. Here is a commentary by our observer Vladislav Kozyakov:

What's wrong with American foreign policy? This question concerns many in United States and other nations and above all because Washington has been exposed of saying one thing and doing another with respect to many international problems. It transpired that in the so-called open American society, no one except the White House has had any idea over a period of 18 months that, bypassing the law and violating its officially proclaimed neutral status in the Iran-Iraq war, the United States has supplied weapons to Iran.

As the scandal unravelled, more deception has come to light. Proceeds from arms supplies to Iran were paid into a Swiss bank holding the accounts of the Nicaraguan contras. That was done on orders from the staff of the National Security Council, without the knowledge of Congress and contrary to American law. the President has said that this was done without his knowledge either. The question is: who is in charge of United States foreign policy, not only with respect to Iran, arms supplies to other countries, and the Nicaraguan contras, but also with respect to other problems, including Soviet-American relations and nuclear weapons?

You may recall that hardly did the American President return from Reykjavik as officials began to grossly distort the agenda and outcome of the meeting. The President accepted the Soviet proposal tha the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States be eliminated by the end of 1996. Members of his administration, however, were inclined to call into question and, still worse, prevent this from ever taking place. On Tuesday Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is a member of the National Security Council, opposed the abolition of all strategic arsenals and the abolition of ballistic missiles. He complained that the President failed to consult him before the Reykjavik meeting.

The administration doesn't bother to consult Congress before taking action, as was the case with the secret arms shipments. As soon as the issue of nuclear disarmament was raised, the National Security Council immediately called into question what the President said and what he agreed to at Reykjavik. American foreign policy appears to be in a state of chaos, not least with respect to issues upon which the destinies of nations depend.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE OF GORBACHEV VISIT TO INDIA

First Talks With Gandhi

LD251913 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS -- The first face-to-face conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi was held in the government building this afternoon. The conversation lasted for over three hours. It is international problems that were mainly the subject of in-depth discussions.

Before the conversation started, Rajiv Gandhi and Mikhail Gorbachev had exchanged speeches in the presence of the persons accompanying them. They highly assessed the visit.

Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that because of the position that the two great powers hold in the world, vast responsibility rests on their leaders both with respect to bilateral contacts and on a broad international scale. The invaluable legacy was passed on to both leaders by their predecessors, the legacy which is a solid basis for the solution of many problems in the sphere of politics, economy, scientific and technological ties, culture, with taking into account contemporary requirements of both countries, to the benefit of their peoples.

Both the Soviet and the Indian society have entered the period of important changes, and this opens new additional opportunities not only for the widening of cooperation but also for substantially raising its quality.

The importance of the 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty was emphasised. It served the two countries well in the past and is a good basis for the future. The visit consolidates cooperation that has already been started in the spirit of the requirements of the present, makes it possible to elevate it to a new stage.

The talks between the Soviet and the Indian delegations were held simultaneously with the converstion between Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi. The sides exchanged opinions on the entire range of Soviet-Indian relations, summed up the results of what has been achieved, analysed new opportunities, continued discussing the questions raised in Moscow and New Delhi during the preliminary preparations for the visit.

Eduard Shevardnadze, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Vladimir Kamentsev and Sergey Akhromeyev, members of the Indian Government took part in the exchange of opinions that passed in a friendly atmosphere, in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and readiness to take into consideration the interests of the sides.

Gandhi Hosts Dinner 25 Nov

LD251513 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS -- Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, gave dinner today in the Hyderabad Palace for Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The dinner was attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, Anatoliy Dobrynin and other officials who accompany the general secretary in his trip, and from the Indian side by members of the government, parliamentarians, prominent politicians and public figures.

Rajiv Gandhi made a speech at the dinner.

Mikhail Gorbachev made a reply speech.

The speeches of Rajiv Gandhi and Mikhail Gorbachev were heard with much attention and were accompanied by prolonged applause.

The dinner was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in New Delhi today in the afternoon for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Rajiv Gandhi.

Gandhi Gives Dinner Speech

LD251923 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS — There must be something deeper than mutual gain to explain the endurance and vitality of the Soviet-Indian friendship, said India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the banquet in honor of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. It is our abhorrence of imperialism, our struggle against colonialism and racism. It is our shared commitment to the principles of human equality and social justice. These principles transcend the differences in our historical background and in the political and social systems built by Lenin in your country and by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharla Nehru in ours.

The October Revolution marked the beginning of the end of the old order in Europe. India's independence 30 years later tolled the death-knell of classical colonialism all over the world.

With the advent of nuclear weapons, peace became the foremost question before humankind, stressed Rajiv Gandhi. We had to fashion a strategy which would safeguard our freedom and enable us to progress in peace. From the very moment of independence, India took the position that military alliances and foreign bases would compromise our new, hard-won freedom. Non-alignment has grown out of our historical experience and necessities.

Touching upon the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, Rajiv Gandhi said that the Soviet side made there constructive and bold proposals in the spirit of the celebrated affirmation in Geneva that a nuclear war cannot be won and should not, therefore, be fought. It was unfortunate, the Indian leader stressed, that the Strategic Defense Initiative blocked agreement.

When the first atom bomb wiped out Hiroshima, Mahatma Gandhi observed, with a prophet's passion: "Unless now the world adopts non-violence it will spell certain suicide for mankind." At the dawn of the nuclear age, Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out that "the way of the atom bomb is not the way of peace or freedom." India, with the non-aligned countries, has been in the forefront of the movement for abolition of nuclear arsenals.

In January 1985, six nations from five continents met for the first time in Delhi to propose a series of concrete and realistic measures to halt the destructive arms race.

At the recent summit of the Non-Aligned Movement at Harare, a notable achievement was to focus world attention on the continuing outrages of the Pretoria regime in southern Africa. One way of dismantling apartheid is through comprehensive mandatory sanctions, said Rajiv Gandhi.

The Pacific Ocean has traditionally been an arena of rivalry. The Indian Ocean is now being rapidly turned into a theatre of conflict. Efforts to demilitarise the Indian Ocean under the U.N. auspices and to ensure its status as a zone of peace have been frustated by vested interests.

For decades the people of India cherished the vision of a resurgent, prosperous Asia, no longer the plaything of others but an active and equal partner in the shaping of history. This vision began to acquire reality with the countries of Asia achieving independence. National independence brought new responsibilities, especially the task of rebuilding economies shattered by exploitation.

The profound richness and diversity of the Asian tradition, the ancient wisdom of our societies, and out vital urge to transform our social and economic conditions for the welfare of our peoples give us a promising starting point for a new pattern of peace and stability, development and co-operation of our continent, the Indian leader pointed out.

Indo-Soviet friendship has been a factor for global peace and stability. A major landmark in the evolution of our friendly relations was the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation in 1971.

Gorbachev Reply Speech

LD251534 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made the following speech at a dinner given here in his honor by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India:

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends, comrades.

I have already had an opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Government of India and to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, for the invitation to visit your country.

I also thank you, Mr Prime Minister, for the kind words you have just said, addressed to our people and our country. We are grateful to India's leaders and its official and public figures for the high assessment of Soviet efforts and initiatives in the caue of peace. We know that this is more than just an expression of courtesy.

Efforts to ensure a steady development of friendly relations with India have been, and will remain, a priority area in our entire foreign policy. Regular Soviet-Indian summit meetings are a major factor in our relations.

Such meetings are invariably marked by an atmosphere of genuine trust, of understanding each other's concerns and intentions, both domestic and international. My meeting today with the prime minister confirms this assessment. I hope that we are being equal to the task of continuing the good tradition started by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, imparting to it new content prompted by the imperatives of our time.

And the time we live in is difficult, and I would even say, critical. Will mankind continue along the road of power confrontation, as, regrettably, it has done before, a road that would eventually lead to a catastrophe, or will it have enough wisdom, courage and strength to break this inertia and steer the world to a road of continuous survival, of progress and elimination of social evils and maladies?

My recent meeting with President Reagan in Reykjavik has brought into sharp focus both the potential for progress toward a nuclear-free world and the obstacles and forces that block that progress.

Indeed, we are witnessing an exponential growth of scientific and technological discoveries and innovations. The potential for peace and social progress is, in objective terms, also growing and gaining momentum.

At the same time, the nuclear threat continues to hang over mankind. Peaceful coexistence is being subjected to harsh tests. Every day armed conflicts and acts of terrorism take a toll of human lives. Suffering and devastation have become an everyday reality for many peoples. The chains of militarism hold up progress. The arms race devours the resources that are so badly needed to solve the burning problems affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of peoples.

The situation urgently calls for a new approach to security issues, a new thinking in politics and a new philosophy in international relations. Survival of mankind must be placed above all other interests, and the security of any one state is inconceivable without security for all.

A few words about Soviet-Indian cooperation. Last year in Moscow Mr. Prime Minister and I laid the groundwork for its further development in all areas. Today we have continued this work and agreed on important things. There is every reason for Soviet-Indian relations not only to remain good but to make constant headway on the solid foundation of mutual respect, mutual benefit and common aspirations for peace. There is every possibility to make our mutual trust and friendship a still more influential factor in international life for the benefit of peace, disarmament and development.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends: We are following with great interest current development in the life of new India. We are gratified to see your accomplishments. But we also see your difficulties and problems.

The Government of India has put before its people a momentous task: To assure that the country enters the 21st century as a highly developed nation with a powerful economic, scientific and technological potential. The Soviet people sincerely wish you success. They wholeheartedly welcome the fact that the role of peace-loving India in world affairs is steadily growing.

May I express the confidence that this Soviet-Indian meeting will produce many positive results for the peoples of our two countries and for the strengthening of international security in Asia and in the world.

In conclusion, I would like to wish good health and success to the prime minister of the Republic of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and to Mrs. Gandhi, and well-being and prosperity to the great people of India.

May the friendly Soviet-Indian relations strengthen and develop for the benefit of our peoples and peace in the whole world!

Gorbachev Visits Shrines

LD260646 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is staying here on an official friendly visit, today visited places associated with the names of India's great people -- Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

He went to Raj Ghat, the Mahatma Gandhi memorial situated at the place where he was cremated, and laid a wreath there. In the adjoining park the general secretary planted a traditional Indian tree, champac (magnolia). Wreaths were placed on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev also at the sites where Nehru and Indira Gandhi were cremated.

Mikhail Gorbachev then visited the house/museum of one of the founders of independent India, its first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru. He saw an exhibition there, devoted to the life and activities of that outstanding Indian politician and statesman.

Later today Mikhail Gorbachev visited the former residence of Indira Gandhi, now turned into a memorial. He saw a photo exhibition there and placed a wreath at the site where the glorious daughter of the Indian people was killed.

Visits President Singh 26 Nov

LD260735 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today paid a visit to Indian President Zail Singh.

Their meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Gandhi Continue

LD261318 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- Soviet-Indian talks continue in New Delhi today.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi are thoroughly discussing in their one-on-one talks problems of war and peace, Asian and Pacific security and the entire range of Soviet-Indian relations, including opportunities for their further development to meet today's needs of the two countries. The discussions are proceeding in an atmosphere of profound mutual understanding and respect for each other's views and positions.

Gorbachev Speaks to Parliament

LD271354 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today made the following speech to the Indian Parliament:

Esteemed Mr. Vice-President,
Esteemed Mr. Prime Minister,
Esteemed Mr. Speaker,
Esteemed Members of Parliament,

You have accorded me the honour of speaking from India's main rostrum. This rostrum remembers Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and other great leaders elected by the Indian people. In the minds of mankind the teachings of peace and non-violence that have been preached here for several decades now are identified with the country itself and the philosophy of life espoused by this ancient nation.

On behalf of my country I would like to share with you our vision of the world, bridging it with the thoughts and aspirations of millions of people in your country. I shall speak of things that are equally cherished by our two peoples and of things that are equally disturbing to them. And since our two great nations make up a substantial portion of mankind, I would like to believe that this time, too, what I am going to say from this rostrum will be heard not only in India.

Joint action and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India constitute a significant factor in world politics and perform a constructive function in the system of international relations. The proximity of positions held by the Soviet Union and the great India on the fundamental problems of our time is indisputable as is their commitment to peace and equitable cooperation, to disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war.

Nor is there any doubt that at this alarming juncture in the life of mankind we are equally determined to work persistently for saving the peoples of the earth from a nuclear apocalypse, for building a world order that would rule out diktat or violence and enable every people to choose freely its own road of development.

To me personally, it is quite obvious that much of what we call new political thinking manifested itself internationally for the first time in relations between the Soviet Union and India. And the fact that differences of socio-political system and ideology and our national, cultural and other distinctions have not hampered our dialogue is extremely important as a guiding example for others.

Without yielding the smallest bit of its national pride, its values and interests, every people and every country today must be able to channel them towards the main goal, that of saving human civilization. In this respect, I trust, we are of one mind. And so I am pleased to recall the wise Indian saying that truth makes friends closer. The truth of our times is the truth of our responsibility to achieve equal security for all. This is what makes us close as never before.

The truth of the nuclear and space age ugres all of us, whatever our political allegience, ideological beliefs or religion, whatever our other differences, to reflect on the problem common to all mankind, the problem of survival, and act accordingly.

It is from this obvious reality that we draw our optimism. And although this reality is not yet quite indisputable to the leaders of some countries, we are not discouraged. Sooner or later they will have to reckon with this truth and this reality. What is important, however, is that their awakening should not come too late.

Our ancestors "travelled across three seas" to reach India and reveal to their countrymen the treasures of India's soul and mind. Today we come to India to reinforce the principles of our diversifed bilateral cooperation and open up new vistas for it. A new agreement on economic and technological cooperation, the largest in the history of Soviet-Indian relations, has been signed. We have come here in order to promote, together with the leaders of India, the reaffirmation of the concept of peace as the supreme and universal human value.

The Declaration of Principles for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free and Non-Violent World signed this morning by the prime minsiter, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and myself serves this noble purpose. Yes, it does serve this purpose since our two great powers are not merely proclaiming the principles of a world free from nuclear weapons or violence but are already implementing those principles in practical international action.

The Soviet programme for a phased elimination of all nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century, announced on January 15, the concept of building a comprehensive system of international peace and security, our moratorium on nuclear explosions, our various other peace initiatives -- all this, as we see it, is consistent with the positions of the Delhi Six and with India's belief in the power of common sense and the possibility of ensuring peace and progress for the present and future generations.

What the world saw six weeks ago in Reykjavik was not a mirage of a nuclear-free world looming on the horizon, but a reality within reach, which the two sides could attain even tomorrow, if they have the will and act responsibly.

A great deal was accomplished in Reykjavik to build the bridge of a historic accord. Regrettably, that did not prove possible -- the Strategic Defense Initiative stood in the way. I do not think, however, that mankind will accept this.

Whatever the situation may appear now, the fact remains that in one year we have made a huge step forward in our thinking and in our perception of what is necessary, what is realistic and what is possible.

This year has been marked by our two meetings with the prime minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Our discussions with him, the ideas and information we shared make us confident that a breakthrough can be made and that the nuclear threat can be removed. We highly appreciate the position taken by the Government of India on the issue of the complete cessation of all nuclear weapons tests. Both on its own and in the Group of Six first convened in Delhi, India supported the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

We are gratified to note that the Soviet Union and India share the same approach to the idea of establishing a comprehensive system of international security. The Delhi Declaration is a new step in promoting this concept of a durable, assured peace, a peace with a new quality.

To us it is an indivisible and integral whole, which also implies that conflicts and explosive situations in any given region must be settled in the interests of the entire international community. The fact is that a fuse smoldering in one part of the globe might cause an explosion that would tear our planet apart.

Universal peace for every nation begins at the threshold of one's home. That is why stability and security in Asia are a common concern for both India and the Soviet Union.

Let me emphasize -- for the Soviet Union too. Over one third of Asia's territory is in the Soviet Union, and important sea lanes that link the east and the west of our country stretch across the Indian Ocean.

Peace in Europe and peace in Asia are of equal significance in our policy. In this context the title of Rabindranath Tagore's remarkable novel "The Home and the World" conveys an apt image to describe our actions. For our national homes to be strong they need peace, and for peace in the world to remain undamaged we must reinforce all the supports on which a house is built.

India is an acknowledged leader of the Non-Aligned Movement; what is more, it is a member in high standing of the world community. Therefore today we intend to make some suggestions here, addressing them both to India as a major world power and to most other countries which want to bring international affairs to a more constructive level.

First. In the nuclear age, when the threat to people's lives has become universal, when the realization of interrelationship and mutual responsibility is becoming vitally important for everyone, international institutions and organizations, such as the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and others, acquire great significance. And, obviously, in these circumstances the work of the United Nations becomes even more important.

Lately the community of nations has grown, in the United Nations the voice of independent state, which have matured and gained experience, has become more firm and independent, and the attempts to tell them how to vote and what to support are largely no longer successful while arbitrary international behavior is being unequivocally condemned. Some people find this not to their liking, and talk is now being heard about the U.N. "in crisis". What is more, they are acting in order to actually hamper the normal functioning of the organization. But our view is that, on the contrary, the role of the United Nations is bound to increase due to the significant growth of its membership and independent attitudes of its members.

We are convinced that in the nuclear and space age the United Nations, which comprises 159 member states, can and must increase its contribution to strengthening peace, as envisaged at the time it was founded, and for this purpose contribute above all, to shaping new political thinking and behaviour. The Soviet Union wants the potential of this universal international organization to be used more effectively than in the past, which must be achieved, inter alia, by making its proceedings and its main bodies more democratic. Specifically, we support the proposal of the U.N. secretary general to set up within the organization a multilateral centre for reducing the risk of war.

We consider it also important to work for the full use of all the methods of peaceful settlement of disputes between states which are provided in the U.N. Charter -- through negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements. In general, we are in favour of enhancing in every way the authority of the United Nations, of strengthening its political, legal and moral standing. The Soviet Union will do all it can to help the organization overcome its financial problems.

Second. Outer space above the earth surrounds the whole mankind and no one should be indifferent to how it is used. It is our profound conviction that space, this common property of mankind, should be exclusively peaceful and that what we need is star peace and not Star Wars. We are prepared to cooperate with any country in exploring outer space. We can, for that matter, cooperate with the United States, with which we have recently negotiated a draft bilateral agreement to that effect, calling for the implementation of 16 specific projects that can bring invaluable benefits to mankind. The Soviet Union has already submitted to the United Nations a proposal to launch, jointly by all its member states, a programme of star peace, a programme for the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. This should not be a prerogative of the developed countries alone.

We think that the developing countries, with their authority, their desire to cooperate in coping with these tasks and their interests in putting space exploration on the track of peace and broad-based international cooperation, are to play an important role in this endeavour. Therefore today we make a proposal to establish, with the help of the leading space powers, an international centre to carry out joint research and develop space technologies at the request of developing countries, for example satellites, to explore natural resources. A part of such a centre would be a school for the training of specialists from developing countries, including cosmonauts, and it would also have a facility for launching spacecraft.

In India were to express readiness to host such a centre in its territory, we would welcome it.

Third, as you know, the Soviet Union and India support the United Nations decision to convene not later than in 1938, an international conference for the purpose of implementing the United Nations declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Demilitarization of the Indian Ocean must finally get under way. Calling for enhanced military and political stability in the Indian Ocean area, the Soviet Union is prepared:

-- At any time to begin with the United States and other non-littoral states which have naval vessels on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean negotiations on substantially reducing the size and activities of naval forces there;

-- To hold negotiations with the United States and the Asian countires concerned on confidence-building measures in the military field related to Asia and the adjacent waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In particular, we have in mind notification of transfers and exercises of ground (amphibious), naval and air forces of those countries;

-- To take part in multinational negotiations involving all states which are maritime users of the Indian Ocean to work out guarantees of the safety of sea lanes, including the Persian Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz and Molucca, [as received] as well as guarantees of the sovereignty of littoral countries over their natural resources;

-- To take part in working out a long overdue multilateral agreement on the safety of air traffic over the Indian Ocean;

-- To participate in drafting, and to become a party to, an international convention to combat terrorism on the seas and in the air.

Of course, this is not an exhaustive list of problems related to ensuring peace in the Indian Ocean area, and we are prepared to discuss proposals of other countries to this effect. But the implementation of our aforementioned proposals would undoubtedly contribute to an improvement of the situation in the region.

Distinguished Members of Parliament,

The peoples of our two countries have much that brings them closer together, but among the reasons for this nobel mutual attraction I would specially single out the continuous and profound search for the meaning of existence, which is common to our spiritual cultures. The question of what a human being should be like is not a trivial one. Reflections on man's mission and on the right path to take in life, on the individual's quest for perfection have dominated the thinking of the great men of genius in our two countries. In their popular traditions the search for the meaning of life formed the eternal triad: human being -- humanism -- humanity. It may be for this reason that creeping pragmatism is not typical of our peoples' national character.

A high degree of humanism is also evident in the policies of our two countries: Both the Soviet and the Indian people tend to think not only in terms of their own security or interests, but also to relate to universal security and the aspirations of the whole mankind.

And today, when we are working to abolish nuclear weapons and to build a non-violent world, we regard the well-being of man as the primary and pre-eminent objective in the evolution of our civilization.

Today, the danger of war means more than heavy stress, a buden injurious to mental health. The arms race diverts enormous material, intellectual and various other resources and consequently denies people the necessary means to improve their existence, and hence limits their ability to enrich society through creative work. If the life of billions of people is to be changed for the better in a most radical way, the resources required for this should be derived from what is now spent on the military. In other words, it is necessary to pare down the material wherewithal for the arms race and to channel resources to development.

We cannot fail to recall in this context that Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of the Indian people, was among the first political leaders who realised that this is the way to meet the global challenges facing mankind. The Soviet Union too has been consistently emphasising that disarmament would lead not only to a more secure world, but also to a higher standard of living.

Our positions on this matter coincide with the positions of India and of the Delhi Six. We support an early convening of the U.S. conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. Regrettably, it has not yet been possible to hold this conference because of the opposition essentially of one country, which spends on the arms race more than any country in the world.

Only the elimination of nuclear arms, a ban on space weapons, the destruction of chemical weapons and the principle of sufficiency in defense needs would provide the necessary resources for improving the life of nations.

Should this be achieved, it would be possible in the life-time of the present generations to come to grips in a practical way with the task of abolishing hunger, poverty, illiteracy and other social and economic ills. When millions of people suffer, when they are deprived of the essentials of life, one cannot go on living as if this is not his concern.

Ending the arms race would also effectively promote the implementation of the idea of a new world economic order. It would also make it easier to solve the problem of foreign debt, which for many countries is not only a grave economic challenge but also has political consequences.

Therefore, the problem of disarmament has many dimensions, each of them accentuating the need for its solution. But what is particularly unacceptable is replacing the race in some types of weapons with a race in other weapons. If we were to disarm in one area only to build up weapons of mass destruction in another area, that would not be disarmament but a fraud.

I am referring to the SDI which, according to world-famous experts, threatens to leave yet another enormous hole in the pockets of people in many countries. World public opinion is being told that besides being a defensive programme the SDI also stimulates the development of non-military economies and would bring about higher employment and even greater prosperity. This is not the place to engage in polemics. I would just say that the cynical proponents of this programme make no secret that with the help of the SDI they not only intend to dictate to other countries how they should live but also want to increase their national product by impoverishing others.

May I in conclusion once again turn to Soviet-Indian relations. They rest on the reliable foundation of our treaty of friendship and cooperation. The treaty has not just opened broad prospects for a steady development of mutually beneficial ties and contacts. Its supreme meaning lies in the reciprocal commitment to act should a complicated disputation arise for one side or both.

Such situations did arise. Both the Soviet Union and India have remained faithful to their commitments and acted in accordance with the spirit and the letter of our treaty. Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India have stood the test of time.

Instrumental in this have been the ties and contacts between our parliaments, which should be further developed. I am saying this on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"The greatest victory is one in which nobody is defeated and all can share in that victory." (Jawaharlal Nehru quoted these words of Buddha in his September 1961 speech at the meeting in Moscow.) This great maxim, which was proclaimed on Indian soil more than two and a half thousand years ago, turns out to be even more relevant today. In the age of nuclear arms the only possible victory is the victory of reason. Let us jointly work for it!

Distinguished Members of Parliament, I wish you success as you apply your minds and efforts for the benefit of the Indian people and for the sake of universal peace.

Let friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India grow further!

Speaks at Friendship Meeting

LD271555 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 17 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the activist of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and "Friendship of the Soviet Union" Society here today. He said:

Dear friends: All of us from the Soviet Union who are present here are deeply moved by this meeting with you. Our people know well how much you have done to develop and strengthen the ties of friendship and affection between our peoples, which have now become unbreakable. I thank you for your kind welcome and for the joyful atmosphere in this meeting. For Soviet people India is a land of ancient culture and rich spiritual life, which has given the world many great and inspiring ideas. The deep interest towards, India, the sentiments of affection and friendliness are part of our people's historical memory.

And, I would say, that is quite appropriate and natural. The bonds that unite us span many centuries and long distances. You may have heard of Afanasiy Nikitin, a Russian who travelled to India as early as in the 15th century. Our famous historian and writer Nikolay Karamzin, who early in the last century discovered the diary of Nikitin's travels to India, wrote: ". . . at a time when Vasco da Gama was just contemplating the possibility of finding a way from Africa to Hindustan, our man from the town of Tver was already on the Malabar coast." Our relations are deeply rooted in history. However, the 20th century has revealed a new important feature in the affinity between Russia and India. The Great October of 1917 and India's independence play a crucial role in this.

The initial Soviet-Indian ties of the new era were formed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. At their source stood the champions of India's freedom and her national leaders, who hailed the victory of the October Revolution. At their sources also stood Lenin. The young revolutionary Russia made its policy choice once and for all, resolving to support the peoples in their efforts to combat imperialist oppression and in their pursuit of independence and national and social renaissance.

The Soviet people welcomed India's independence and statehood. They stood behind India when it began the arduous and great work to rid itself of the consequences of colonial rule. They supported India when it firmly resisted the attempts to infringe on its sovereignty and to make it abandon its independent foreign policy of peace.

We also worked together when India was laying the foundations of its own national economy. The fruits of our economic, scientific and technical cooperation are there for everyone to see and our joint projects have become symbols of Soviet-Indian friendship.

And, of course, we are profoundly gratified to see that today, in the efforts, a virtual battle, now under way to prevent nuclear war and ensure the survival of mankind the Soviet Union and India are making their indispensable, major contribution to this noble cause.

In the rich fabric of our relationship sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, summit meetings are a crucial element and a long-established tradition. Soviet people, both old and young, recall the visits to the Soviet Union of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Our predecessors worked together to build Soviet-Indian friendship. It is due to their wisdom and far-sightedness that the first stones were laid in the foundation of this building of Soviet-Indian friendship and fruitful cooperation. The Soviet people will never forget the contribution Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi made to this historic endeavour. Yesterday we visited the memorials associated with India's outstanding personalities.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and I have taken over from the statesmen of that generation to carry on their precious cause, to build on and give new substance to what was achieved over the decades. Our relations with the leader of today's India are sincere and trustful. The nature and content of our dialogue are determined by the level of our responsibility to our peoples and by the complexity of the problems of world development.

New important documents have just been signed following the Soviet-Indian talks held over these days. They will be published and you will be able to read and analyse them. But the main point is this: We were talking as friends -- frankly, sincerely, instantly understanding each other. The dialogue with your prime minister is always an enriching experience, reassuring that Indo-Soviet relations are in reliable hands.

We have emphasized once again that the 1971 treaty is fully consistent with the national interest of both countries and serves as an instrument of peace and stability in Asia -- and beyond it. It is an example of how relations in the entire Asian-Pacific region could be developed.

We have noted with satisfaction that our economic, scientific and technical cooperation is going ahead in a dynamic manner. It is mutually beneficial, it is steadily expanding and diversifying. As a result of this exchange we stated that scientific and technological cooperation have great prospects.

Mutual ties between our two peoples will also expand. I have in mind, in particular, the forthcoming cultural festivals of Soviet culture in India, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of India's independence and the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and the formation of the Soviet state. Mr Rajiv Gandhi and myself assumed the duties of honorary chairmen of these festivals.

We have discussed with Mr Rajiv Gandhi and other Indian leaders a broad range of major international problems. We have seen once again that we have much in common in our attitudes towards those problems and in the search for their solution. The fundamental importance of the fact that the Soviet Union, a socialist state, and India, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement, have such a high degree of mutual understanding can hardly be overestimated.

What does that fact imply for us, for the whole world, and for the future? It implies that by virtue of their example our two countries promote the principles of peaceful coexistence, pave the way to international security, resist the tendencies that may result in a nuclear catastrophe and demonstrate that it is indeed possible to counter imperial claims and ambitions and to thwart the selfish neoglobalist schemes. The high degree of interaction between the USSR and India makes for greater potential of the forces of peace and for a more secure future in the world.

Today no international task is more important or more urgent than that of abolishing the nuclear danger. We are not idealists. We understand that the obstacles we will have to overcome are truly enormous. At the same time we firmly believe that this is a realistic goal, that it can be attained. It is in this that we see the significance of the Reykjavik meeting.

We brought to Reykjavik new, far-reaching proposals. At the very first session with the U.S. President we put before him the entire package -- and I emphasize this, the entire integral package of interrelated measures concerning strategic arms, medium-range missiles, the ABM Treaty and nuclear testing. The same day -- to be precise, I want to say that, too -- the text of those proposals, translated into English, was handed over to the U.S. side. They formed the basis for the negotiations. We reached agreement on the 50 per cent reduction of all strategic offensive nuclear arms within 5 years, that is by 1991, as well as on their total elimination in the subsequent 5 years. As you of course understand, this would be a tremendous achievement in the main area of the entire process of disarmament.

Within the package we proposed, we made some very important concessions. We agreed not to include American medium-range missiles in the category of strategic arms, although they can reach our territory, as well as the U.S. forward-based forces. With respect to medium-range missiles, we accepted "the zero option" that calls for the elimination of American and Soviet missiles in Europe, without regard for the nuclear arsenals of Britain and France. Agreement was reached on limiting to a very low level the medium-range missiles to be retained in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and in U.S. territory.

It was not easy for us to decide to make such major concessions. But we were guided by an honest desire to break the deadlock at the Geneva negotiations, to pull them out of the quagmire of endless and sterile arithmetic with all those limits, sublimits, levels and sublevels in which the negotiations themselves have bogged down.

I will say without any exaggeration that our new, simple and easily understandable proposals opened the way to agreement.

Unfortunately, everything stumbled on the SDI, or, to be more precise, on the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to accept our proposal on strengthening the AMB Treaty, instead of undermining it.

I may recall that we proposed that both sides assume a mutual obligation to observe it strictly for a period of ten years required to eliminate nuclear arms, so that during that period SDI-related activities should not go beyond laboratory research and testing. And then, following that ten-year period, the entire problem would have to be considered in negotiations to decide what to do next. I have had on more than one occasion to describe our attitude towards the SDI. A few days ago I explained to your journalists why we regard that programme and nuclear disarmament as incompatible. Nevertheless the issue is so important that I feel I have to address it in my remarks to you.

We have no doubt that the SDI is a manifestation of the fallicious concept of power politics. However, the arrogance of power is known, to result inevitably in political sterility. Indeed, those who rely on power politics are reluctant to seek solution to complicated problems, are totally opposed to compromises and are unwilling to treat seriously their partner's interests.

SDI as a concept is fundamentally inhumane and anti-human. It is the main obstacle to disarmament. If implemented, it would extend the arms race to a new sphere, initiating another spiral in the arms race, with extremely dangerous and unpredictable consequences. It would destabilize the military strategic situation. It undermines trust in international relations, diminishing rather than enhancing security, including that of the United States itself. SDI frustrates efforts to improve the situation in the world. it is a destructive policy. We ought to declare that in a straigthforward way, out loud, for the entire world to hear. The world should know, all peoples should know what is concealed in fact behind SDI. Many people everywhere are legitimately wondering why, by virtue of what right, should the whole world be held hostage to the SDI.

Of all militaristic projects, the SDI is the most voracious monster. One may ask where will the United States, with its 2-trillion dollar national debt, obtain the resources to finance it. From the pocketbooks of ordinary Americans -- but not only there. In the final analysis, both Western Europe and the developing countries would have to foot the bill for that wasteful programme to the tune of hundreds of billions of dollars. This is intolerable. This, too, should be known to the peoples.

SDI is the reason why the meeting in Reykjavik failed to live up to the expectations of the world public. However, we have enough political will, perservance and patience to continue to seek far-reaching, radical agreements on the reduction and elimination of nuclear arms. But the agreements we have in mind must ensure mutual stability and equivalent security.

Let me now address the subject of regional problems and conflicts. All of us are now witnessing the emergence on the national and international arenas of hundreds of millions of people, with their own identifies, diverse interests and abilities, different historic and spiritual backgrounds, their own merits and flaws.

Having won political independence, the peoples naturally want to strengthen their economic independence as well and to place under their control the resources they possess -- human and natural.

But this affects the interests of those who for decades, for centuries capitalized on the exploitation of others, on the use of the resources of the peoples that have embarked on the path of independent development. Naturally, this path, this choice of the peoples are in their interests. And no one is capable of denying them this choice. But that does not suit those who exploited like robbers -- to use a tough expression -- the resources of these countries. These forces cannot put up with the independence of states and peoples. They do not want to admit the reality, that the world has changed. It is totally different. It is not what it was at the beginning of the century. It is not what it was forty years ago.

The unwillingness to acknowledge these realities is the root and main cause of so-called regional problems. The peoples want to follow their own path -- they have made the choice, while the previous masters -- let us call them robbers again -- do not want to put up with this choice. Prattling about the work of the "hand of Moscow" or some other hand constitutes attempts to conceal the true causes of the conflicts.

We gave this problem much thought prior to the 27th Congress of our Communist Party and set forth our views in the political report.

Basic to them is the respect for every people's right to independent economic and political choice. If there is no recognition of this basic principle, then I do not imagine on what basis it is possible to build present-day international relations. If the principle is discarded, if it is not used in building present-day international relations -- they are in for chaos.

We do not conceal what our position are and where our sympathies lie. We -- the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community -- are on the side of the peoples and nations that defend their right to independent, sovereign and equitable participation in world politics and in world affairs. It is my conviction, and this is what our philosophy teaches us, that every people will itself ultimately find and pursue its own path to a better future, even if it has to overcome decades of resistance. The peoples themselves will decide how to live, what to learn from other peoples and what to reject, how to use the experience of, and generally how to build relations with, other nations. Huge, tremendous and dramatic difficulties exist now, and are bound to arise, along this path of independence and progress.

There may be conflicts, even armed conflicts, as we see even now. There may be -- and there are -- reverses, delays and dead ends in this movement, in this struggle. Social and political forms consistent with national conditions are evolving or will be found, as well as the parties, organizations and leaders capable of discerning what people need, reckoning with their will and living up to their hopes.

But there is one central point that bears repeating: There should be no interfering with the peoples' right to choose their own way, to search for, test and uphold their chosen goals and their options.

And what do we see now? Let us put things bluntly, and I am goig to do so here. Imperialism is doing everything to impede this process. It is for this purpose that the concept of neoglobalism has been devised.

In fact, it epitomizes the policy of modern colonialism and militarism, which relies on the activities of translational corporations -- its prime movers. This is a mechanism through which the developed capitalist countries pump national wealth, resources out of the developing nations. What is more, it is a policy that stops at nothing.

It pits some nations against others, fuels emerging conflicts and launches military actions and acts of state terrorism against undesirable regimes. It is a policy that includes the training, arming and financing of every stripe of "contras", separatists and terrorists, economic blockades and debt bondage, all sorts of political and ideological subversion and intrigues -- you mentioned that in your speeches here as well -- interference in domestic politics and other attempts to undermine progressive regimes from within.

We are witnessing all this is Central America, in South America, in the Middle East, and in south-east and south Asia. This is also being done against the Front-Line States in southern Africa and against the small states of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. You in India are well aware of all those methods and devices. This is neoglobalism in its original form. All the rest are ideological packages.

Whether the younger states succeed in developing rapidly enough, in overcoming the difficulties inherited from the past and in tackling emerging challenges depends to a large extent on their ability to adequately resit neoglobalism -- the principle evil standing in the way of global progress. Similarly, finding a solution to the global problem of disarmament and development hinges on this, as well as the prospects for realizing the idea of a new world economic order.

The United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and regional organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, with their tremendous international potential, as well as other progressive groups, forums and forces capable of mobilizing the peoples' civic and political energy and duty-bound to protect their rights and defend their sovereignty, should all play their role in this process.

As for the prospects of the vast developing world, we have no doubt that its capabilities are enormus and that its contribution to world development will grow, and grow inexorably. We in the Soviet Union welcome such a trend and will continue to act on the basis of our principles.

At this meeting it is natural that I wish to speak on the problems of Asia and the Pacific even though I have already discussed them this summer in Vladivostok. India, however, is the place where I should mention this again.

Of course, we do not have a universal quick remedy that would rid this massive portion of humanity inhabiting a vast region of our planet from its problems. But I would guess that no one has this magic key. That is why we call upon all peoples of Asia and the Pacific to join their efforts in a search for peace, revival and prosperity.

Evidently, this work should proceed in many areas, including economic relations placed on a new basis. But the principal obstacle is the build-up of nuclear and conventional arms in the region. That growing trend is not only fraught with military and political dangers but would also have an economic impact, with its inevitable social consequences.

For this concerns the states which are only building up their economies, and any burden of launching military programmes will tell upon the social processes in these countries.

We believe that a radical improvement of the situation in Asia is not just necessary -- it is possible through the reduction of arms, including nuclear arms, through limitation of naval activities in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and through devising and implementing confidence-building measures. I will address this subject in a few hours speaking before your parliament.

The peoples and governments of Asian countries have their own experience -- the five principles of "Panch Sheel" and the ten principles of the Bangdung conference.

Of special importance for the overall Asian security are bilateral relations between the nations of this continent. In fact, they provide the initial and highly effective approach to addressing international problems too. The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate on an equal footing and constructively with any state, strictly observing the principles of equality and mutual interest. It is prepared to make its contribution to the overall process. Indeed, this is the political essence of the philosophy outlined in the Vladivostok address. It is an invitation to a common quest and to equitable cooperation.

Let me also emphasise that we do not seek improved bilateral reations with anyone at the expense or to the detriment of our relations with other countries.

In the context of Soviet-Indian relations I have already said that for us they represent an important asset in their own right and that we shall not make a single step in our foreign policy that could damage India's real interests. I would like to reiterate this once again speaking here before you, dear friends.

Soviet people are well aware of the efforts that the people and the Government of India have to make to defend their sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. But one thing is noteworthy in this respect. The louder India's voice in the world, the more attractive the example of its independent foreign policy which rejects imperialist diktat and interference, the higher its standing in the Non-Aligned Movement, the more vicious become the attacks against it. The Soviet Union strongly condemns all these intrigues' and plots against your country as well as any attempts to undermine India's integrity and unity. We are deeply convinced that no one will be able to call in question, let alone diminish India's real and tremendous contribution to the contemporary development of Asia and of the world civilization.

The Non-Aligned Movement was among the major subjects we discussed with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. I listened with great interest to his account of the Harare conference. I would like to note that we in Moscow regard this forum as an event of world significance. We attach special importance to the fact that more than ever before the call of the non-aligned countries to end the arms race and to eliminte nuclear weapons was heard loud and clear and that those countries established a strong link between disarmament and development. In my reply to the Harare appeal, I have already had an opportunity to speak highly of that conference.

The Non-Aligned Movement represents a unique force in modern times. A great deal of credit for this belongs to India and its leaders, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. We know very well and duly appreciate that India was one of the architects of the doctrine and the policy of non-alignment.

At this meeting I have elaborated not only on Soviet-Indian matters but also on very important problems of international affairs. I did so intentionally, of it is my conviction and belief that friendship and links between our countries and peoples effectively serve today and will serve in the future the cause of peace and security, of preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

I regard it as my duty to say to you, close friends of the Soviet people, a few words about the present life of the Soviet people. Our party congress, held earlier in the year, approved a programme for profound reorganization of our society, of all its spheres — economic, social, intellectual and political, in the sphere of democracy, government and economic management. This is a programme for a renewal, perfection of socialism on the basis of what has been achieved over the nearly 70 years since the October Revolution.

Perestroyka — reorganization — is a word on everyone's lips now. In the West they do not even translate that word but borrow it from the Russian using Latin letters. What is the meaning of that word? What is the meaning of our reorganization if one is to put it in the most simple terms?

We want every Soviet citizen to feel more stongly that he is in charge everywhere — at the factory, in the office, in his town, settlement, village, region and republic, to feel that he is in charge of the country. It is for this that the revolution was made, it is for this that people fought for socialism and defended it in pitched battles. This is our system. Everything that we have is the fruit of our efforts.

We wish our economy to operate even more effectively, and produce even better results. It is vital in order to resolve many of our social problems, completely solve the housing problem by the year of 2000, meet reasonable demand of the population for foods, clothing and footwear, various comsumer services, conditions for leisure time entertainment and education, satisfy the cultural requirements. In a word, the point at issue is everything that makes human life and determines the mood of people and how they feel. Also involved here is human dignity. This is also needed for the family.

It might seem to be simple, and the point at issue are simple things. Yet, certainly, this is an objective of tremendous importance. Hence our policy. We are proceeding in two directions. The first is to combine our socialist planned economy with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. Now we have for that a tremendous scientific and technological potential. Our people are well-educated. We have a good personnel of scientists, engineers and specialists in all branches of the economy. This enables us to saddle the restive horse of the scientific-technical revolution. We have not only drawn up, but are also implementing programmes in the field of progress in science and technology. The whole country is busy doing that.

The second direction is that we should envigorate the civic spirit, the deeds of the person himself — through his or her consciousness, through the democratisation of the whole of our society.

Highly acute questions are those of social justice. We put them as follows: In the socialist society there must be only one approach -- on the basis of man's labour contribution to building socialism. And this should determine his or her position in the society, his or her political and social conditions. Everything should be built according to the quantity and quality of the person's labour.

Our society has been set in motion. Many discussions are under way in our country. Not everything goes smoothly in such periods. I have already more than once said: "reorganisation" "acceleration", "democratisation" are no walk on a smooth asphalt road in sports shoes. This is more like ascending a steep mountain with obstacles, when climbing it takes both strength and skills. Everything should be calculated in that: strength, breathing and not losing sight of the goal. This is the process through which the whole of our society is going now. It is proceeding in a no easy manner.

The most difficult thing is that reorganisation should be effected in the minds, mentality should be reshaped. This concerns everybody: senior executives, the workers and engineers. It is an interesting time. A difficult but an interesting time.

The policy that has been advanced by the congress has met with tremendous support from the people. This can be confirmed by every unbiased person: a tourist or a guest of our country, wherever he may go now. Since this policy has the support of the main, decisive force — the people, we are sure, even if there are difficulties, even blunders, as regards particulars, in correctly resolving the main issues, that we have embarked on the right path. And we will do long strides on that path. Our society will benefit by that. This will take it towards new gains in the economic and social development. This will strengthen its might and prestige, and thus have also a positive effect on international developments, taking into account the weight carried by the USSR in international relations.

I think that although India and her people are confronted with their own tasks, the Indian society has come into motion perhaps you have no less problems. Possibly, the problems you are resolving today, we resolved yesterday. You have to forge ahead so that India should strengthen through the efforts of her people and turn into a highly developed modern state. We are your friends, and we sympathise with you in all of that, and will cooperate with you. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 27 November carries a recording of this speech in which the previous sentence is rendered as follows: "We are your friends, and we sympathize with you in all of that, and we will work with you in order, to some extent, to afford what aid we can to solve the pressing problems and major tasks which face India."]

Before saying good-bye I would like to wish all those present here, those who give the concept of Soviet-Indian friendship concrete, substantive, comprehensive and rich meaning, those who dedicate all their energy, intellect and the warmth of their hearts to the strengthening of this friendship, and through them to wish all Indians -- from the snow-covered foothills of the Himalayas to the evergreen fields of Kanniyakumari, from the scorched sands of Rajasthan to the coast of the Bay of Bengal -- to wish the entire people of the great friendly India happiness and every success. And in the first place to wish you peace.

Good bye.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF KAPITONOV VISIT TO ROMANIA

Visits Brasov District

LD252348 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 25 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, who are staying on an official friendly visit in Romania went to the Brasov district today.

During a meeting in the district committee of the Romanian Communist Party Ion Radu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the Executive Commitee of the People's Council of the Brasov District, told the guests about the accomplishments of the district which is one of the country's biggest machine-building centres in the fulfillment of resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and about the work of the district party organization. He pointed out with satisfaction the development of direct friendly ties between the Brasov District and the Yaroslavl Region.

The Soviet parliamentarians told their hosts about the work which is under way in the USSR for putting into life the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and about the main directions of the restructuring which covered all the spheres of public life.

The sides reaffirmed the common striving for the development and consolidation of these relations, for the broader exchange of the experience of work, for the quest for new advanced forms of cooperation.

On the same day the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited in the city of Ploesti the "May 1st" plant producing oil equipment. D. Gheoche, director of the plant, told them about the work of the plant, about fruitful cooperation with Soviet organizations. The delegation visited various production shops and met Soviet specialists.

In Ploesti the Soviet parliamentarians saw new residential areas of the city and familiarized themselves with the work of a big commercial centre.

Speaks at Factory

LD270434 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Comrade Kapitonov, is making an official, friendly visit to Romania. Today the delegation visited the town of Brasov, the second most important industrial center in the country after Bucharest, and visited the car factory that was built and put its first output into production with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. A Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting was held at the works.

Comrade Kapitonov spoke at the meeting, to a warm welcome from those gathered there.

He conveyed from Soviet people fraternal greetings and best wishes to the working class and all working people of Socialist Romania. Comrade Kapitonov pointed out that the level of relations between the Soviet Union and Romania and the very requirements of economic development of the countries put forward the task of transferring to new and more effective forms of cooperation. The Soviet Union and Romania have everything necessary to speed up the economic developments of their countries by joint efforts.

Comrade Kapitonov went on to say, in part:

[Begin Kapitonov video recording] The situation in the world remains troubled. The real threat of a nuclear war has still not been eliminated. The arms race is continuing, through the fault of the imperialist forces, and first and foremost the United States. In this situation the Soviet Union, together with Romania and the other states of the socialist community, are increasing their efforts directed toward averting the terrible threat of war which is impending over the planet. [applause] [end recording]

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today visited the frontranking (?Brezhmer) state farm, near Brasov.

Received by Ceausescu

LD272107 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 27 TASS -- General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania has received the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU central auditing commission, who are currently staying here.

In the course of the meeting satisfaction was expressed with the progressive development of Soviet-Romanian relations [word indistinct] a high appraisal was given to the results of the working meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CMEA member-countries to resolve questions pertaining to their socio-economic development and all-round cooperation.

It was noted in examining international issues that the Soviet initiatives advanced at Reykjavik, which provide for the elimination of nuclear weapons, prevention of militarization of outer space, and the collective proposals put forward by the allied socialist states on a cut in the conventional weapons and forces, which were spelled out in the Budapest appeal to the NATO member-countries, constitute a real and constructive basis for progress on the way to durable peace.

PRAVDA Notes Visit

PM271741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Nov -- Talks have been held between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Deputy I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, currently on a visit here, and a delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly.

N. Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, briefed the Soviet guests on the main avenues of the Romanian parliamentarians' activity in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. He emphasized the important role of the Romanian and Soviet supreme legislative bodies in the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

Full support was expressed for the initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, and it was emphasized that they provide a good basis for resolving questions pertaining to the elimination of nuclear weapons, removing the threat of war, strengthening peace, and reviving the policy of detente.

The head of the Soviet delegation reported on the large-scale work which is under way in the USSR on the implementation of the impressive tasks outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and restructure all spheres of Soviet society's life, and on the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and organs of state power at local level to mobilize the masses for the implementation of the party's plans.

I.V. Kapitonov noted the increasing importance in the present international situation of the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion, and of their joint efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons, reduce conventional arms, and create equal and reliable security for all states. The increasing responsibility of all countries' parliamentarians for strengthening peace and the peoples' security was emphasized.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and the motherland and for socialism, the V.I. Lenin monument on Scienteia Square in Bucharest, and the monument to Soviet servicemen who died in the fighting to liberate Romanaia from fascism.

The Romanian Grand National Assembly Bureau gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Greeting the delegation, N. Giosan said in part that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Romania is another eloquent manifestation of the traditional relations of friendship, fruitful cooperation, and militant solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples which are continuously developing and strengthening to our joint satisfaction.

We believe, the speaker said further, that the main question of our epoch is ending the arms race and totally eliminating nuclear weapons. We firmly oppose the militarization of outer space and the program know as "Star Wars." We particularly value the proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Iceland which testify to a new approach to nuclear arms and open up the prospect of the successful development of the struggle for disarmament and peace.

Mindful of the parliaments' role in the creation of a climate of detente and international mutual understanding, N. Giosan said, we again express our desire to strengthen and expand cooperation with Soviet parliamentarians, to increase our contribution to the expansion of Romanian-Soviet relations, and to struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism, for a world without nuclear weapons, and for disarmament and cooperation between peoples.

In his reply speech the head of the Soviet delegation conveyed to the deputies of the Grand National Assembly fraternal greetings on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet people and wished them new victories in socialist building and prosperity and well-being for the Romanian working people.

Age-old friendship links the peoples of our countries, he said. It has stood the test of time. At the heart of the close Soviet-Romanian cooperation is the collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP and the meetings between our leaders, Comrades M.S. Gorbachev nd N. Ceausescu.

An important place in relations between our countries is occupied by reciprocal visits of USSR Supreme Soviet and Romanian Grand National Assembly delegations and the cooperation between the countries' parliaments in international affairs.

The aim of the Soviet Union's policy is to preserve what has been achieved in Reykjavik. We will continue the dialogue, we will continue to wage a vigorous struggle to end the nuclear arms race and create an all-embracing system of international security. Our line is relected in the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet 19 November in connection with the development of the situation after the Reykjavik meeting.

The recent meeting in Moscow between the party leaders of the Socialist CEMA countries, I.V. Kapitonov emphasized, convincingly demonstrated the fraternal countries' desire to expand and strengthen their all-around cooperation.

BILATERAL SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM HELD WITH ROMANIANS

PM271709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Symposium Held"]

[Text] The experience of strengthening the Communist Party's ties with the masses has been discussed at a meeting of USSR and Romanian scientists held at the CPSU Central Committee's Marxism-Leninism Institute.

In the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th RCP Congress, an exchange of opinions was held on the theoretical conclusions and the forms and methods of the fraternal parties' practical activity aimed at enhancing the role of the human factor and of the masses' sociopolitical activeness as a most important condition for accelerating socialist society's socioeconomic development. The consistent implementaion of party policy, expressing the interests of all classes and social strata, the further democratization of society, the development of self-management, and the improvement of intraparty relations and the work style of party committees as organs of political leadership serve the constant renewal and further strengthening of the party's vital links with the people.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN, YAKOVLEV CONFER WITH BCP'S YOTOV

PM271713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Y. Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who has been visiting Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, had meetings with CPSU Central Committee Secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and A.N. Yakovlev 24-25 November. During the conversations, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions and information on the activity of the CPSU and the BCP in implementing the decisions of the parties' 27th and 13th congresses in the ideological and scientific spheres.

G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversations.

BULGARIAN SCIENCE, PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION FORMED

PM261641 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Nov 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Nov -- An agreement between Bulgaria and the USSR on the creation of the third joint science-and-production association in the machine tool building sphere has been signed here by Minister Krustyu Stanilov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers National Economic Council, and N.A, Panichev, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry. The association is formed from the "Pobeda" metal-cutting machine tool combine in Sliven city and the Moscow association for the production of automated production lines and specialized machine tools. The new association will develop and produce automated lines and modules for the production of rotary spares intended mainly for automobile and tractor construction and agricultural machine building.

MEDVEDEV MEETS WITH PZPR CC SECRETARY BEDNARSKY

PM271657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 21 November CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.A. Medvedev met with PZPR Central Committee Secretary H. Bednarski, who is in the Soviet Union to attend the Sixth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on matters pertaining to the further deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and PZPR.

Polish Ambassador to the USSR W. Natorf was present at the conversation.

PRAVDA STATES RELATIONS WITH FRG 'POISONED'

LD270632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0032 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) -- Does the world have insurance against the past repeating itself? This question arises involuntarily on becoming acquainted with certain recent foreign policy pronouncements by H. Kohl, head of the FRG Government, PRAVDA writes today. They have in common a primeval hated for the Soviet Union, the GDR, world socialism as a whole, and nonacceptance of the realities of the nuclear missile age and the demands and tasks facing the world community, the newspaper's editorial article says.

As distinct from the exercises in anti-Sovietism and endless vows of loyalty to his U.S. patrons that are routine and customary for him, prior to his trip to the United States H. Kohl permitted in an interview with the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine the crudest attacks on the Soviet leadership, right up to drawing vile parallels with Nazi Germany. These pronouncements by H. Kohl, which are unprecedented in the history of Soviet-West German relations, and even in all relations between states maintaining diplomatic relations, have given rise to profound indignation everywhere, including the FRG. They are staggering in their irresponsibility.

The question of whether he understands what he is saying, and whether he is aware of what the consequences of his public insinuations could be for relations between our states, was posed directly to the chancellor via the USSR Embassy in Bonn. He was reminded that in this instance one is talking about the honor and dignity of a state, of the Soviet people, which gave, in defense of its homeland against German fascism, the lives of 20 million of its sons and daughters. Chancellor Kohl should not forget that Soviet people paid with their own blood for both ridding Europe and the Germans themselves of the plague of fascism. There is no family in our country that has not suffered irrevocable losses as a result of the piratical attack by Hitler's Germany. Bonn must always remember what pain, anger and indignation is aroused in the hearts of Soviet people by blasphemous and immoral comparisons between our country and Nazi Germany.

A deep shadow has been cast on Soviet-West German relations. They have been poisoned, and this at a time when they had begun to take on a new dynamism and when their further development could have told in a most salutary way on the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. Understandably, in this kind of atmosphere a series of planned meetings and visits on a bilateral basis could not take place. The Soviet side has earlier demonstrated the maximum of restraint and tolerance, but there is a limit to everything.

The chancellor's scandalous attack on the USSR has met with condemnation in the FRG itself. It has been the subject of debate in the Bundestag. Parliamentarians have demanded explanations from the chancellor. Alas, H. Kohl came up with nothing better than to ascribe everything to the "inaccuracy" of the American magazine, which allegedly distorted his words. This incomprehensible muttering was drowned in the noise of gibes and ironical rejoinders and outcry of the deputies. To crown it all, immediately after the debates in the Bundestag, NEWSWEEK presented to West German and foreign journalists in Bonn the actual tape recording of the interview with the chancellor. As a result the Chancellor was found guilty of having, to put it mildly, deceived the parliamentarians.

Many politicans in the FRG considered it their duty to disassociate themselves emphatically from the chancellor's shameful words and dishonorable behavior. Even the most conservative press organs were unable to refrain from reproaching him. Many newspapers and magazines started to publish letters from indignant readers.

PRAVDA continues: It turned out that what was said to NEWSWEEK were not words that accidentally popped out. A whole series of his next speeches demonstrates that we are talking about a perfectly well-defined political line. His speeches at the congresses of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] in North Rhine-Westphalia and of the CSU [Christian Social Union] in Munich were stuffed with brazen slander against the countries of socialism. He [words indistinct] attacking the freedom of other peoples, and the social system of the GDR as "deeply hostile to people." In the present conditions of the FRG pre-election campaign, Chancellor Kohl has evidently let himself go, deciding to butter up the revanchist circles and reviving the topics of the "cold war". He has once again started to blather about the "temporary nature" of the European borders, and has started to talk about the FRG's claims to "represent all Germans" and about the "open German issue".

And this is being said following the conclusion between the USSR and FRG of the treaty that secures the inviolability of borders in Europe that came about as a result of World War II, which was unleashed by Hitler's Germany. All in all, the boil of revanchism has clearly burst, and it is capable of fatally poisoning this country. The real political intentions of the West German leadership have come to light.

Although a treaty has been concluded between the FRG and USSR on the fundamentals of relations, which is based on the existence of two sovereign German states, H. Kohl cannot come to terms at all with the existence of the socialist GDR, and altogether pronounces socialism a system that "belongs to the past."

There have been many such prophets of doom in history, including German ones. Where are they now? But when a statesman of the status of head of government takes this up in our times, the question arises: Why is all this being done? And in the final analysis what does the political credo of the head of the West German Government, his line regarding the USSR, GDR and the other socialist countries, boil down to? Is it possible in the future to believe in the sincerity of his assurances of a desire for the development of constructive cooperation with these countries?

The fact that mass hostile attacks are being made on the USSR and its peaceloving foreign policy precisely after Reykjavik, when for the first time the potential for the creation of a nuclear-free world was so clearly evinced, attracts one's attention. The prospect for the elimination of intermediate range missiles in Europe and for radical cuts in strategic offensive weapons that emerged in the Icelandic capital, not to mention the Soviet proposals for preventing the militarization of space, in other words for the implementation of this entire program for ridding mankind of nuclear weapons, clearly frightened someone at the top in the FRG. Doubts have been expressed about the advisability of what was achieved in Reykjavik. Not only Bundeswehr generals, but also certain politicians have started to depict disarmament, and not the arms race, as a real danger. There is a peculiar self-exposure of yesterday's alleged supporters of limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe taking place: It is now clear that those who now are rejecting the "zero option" on intermediate range missiles in the past advocated this only while counting on the USSR turning it down.

The federal chancellor and his associates are now in a bustling hurry to assist the U.S. Administration. The administration is trying to demonstrate the indemonstrable, distoring the essence of the package of accords reached in Reykjavik and altering them to their own self-seeking style. And there and then Bonn engaged itself the very same way. The opponents of disarmament began to think up one obstacle after another, so the elimination of intermediate range missiles is made dependent on solving the question of short-range missiles. Then it is announced that the missiles are not to be removed until the "imbalance" between conventional weapons in the East and the West which, incidentally, does not exist, is evened out.

The authors of all these "conditions" are deliberately keeping quiet that the Soviet Union is emphatically advocating the elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe, and that together with its allies has proposed a plan for a radical reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons.

Instead of approaching the new, genuinely revolutionary proposals of the USSR on issues of disarmament with all seriousness and responsibilty, Bonn has started to talk about "rearmament" [dovooruzheniye] on short-range missiles, just as it was for the "Pershings" and cruise missiles, and about "rearmament" on conventional weapons. no, the long-standing longing for weapons in the FRG is not receding.

And what worth is the unconditionaly support of the FRG Government for the Star Wars program, that main impediment on the road to the accords that the USSR and the United States reached in Reykjavik? Are the West German leaders unable to understand that SDI is a new and more powerful kind of weapon of mass destruction with the aim of securing military supremacy, and of the United States dictating its will to the other peoples of the world? And if, none the less, Bonn is helping the U.S. military-industrial complex to push ahead its plans for the militarization of space, is this not clearly a fit of atavistic thought? It is time to realize what all this threatens the FRG, Europe, and the world as a whole with.

Evidently not wishing to learn the lessons of the recent past in German history and to heed the voice of his people, the chancellor continues to put his trust in the wisdom of the White House and demonstratively listens to the advice of all kinds of renegades from among the professional anti-Soviets.

While H. Kohl as chancellor is supposed to determine the course of the government, it is not all that simple for him to foist upon his fellow citizens his own essentially atavistic ideas that are alien to the demands of modern times. It would therefore be incorrect to identify the position and actions of the adherents of confrontations and the arms race with the views of West Germany society as a whole. There are forces in the FRG, and not only in the opposition parties, that sincerely are seeking to consolidate peace and to develop cooperation, forces that view Reykjavik as a base for decisive movement forward in all aspects in the field of disarmament and strengthening stability on the continent. It is understand that they value good relations with the USSR and the other socialist states and the mutual advantage of multilateral cooperation.

These kind of aspirations have always met with understanding and support from the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people. The USSR's line of development of constructive cooperation with the FRG, including the fundamental issues of securing peace and security, remains unchanged. And he who is infected with the incurable disease of hostility toward other peoples cannot count on respect. It is time for those who are constantly flogging the lame revanchist horse to understand that this kind of policy is doomed to failure.

One would like to think that in the final analysis Bonn will draw practical conclusions from all this both on the level of ensuring European and international security and of bilateral Soviet-West German relations, and will purge those relations of political dirt and start thinking about the advantages of a healthy and clear-cut future, PRAVDA writes.

SHISHLIN CALLS FOR 'VIGILANCE' TOWARD REVANCHISM

LD251806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 86

[From the 'International Panorama' program; Gennadiy Shishlin commentary]

[Text] It is said that the fascist party does not have a single seat in the West German Bundestag. Of course, it is said that in general, from the aspect of influence the National Democratic Party enjoys insignificant influence. But a fact is still a fact. The seeds of fascism are being preserved; someone needs that to be so. Why is that the case? Why do the fascists have a platform on the very soil that nurtured this brown nightmare.

There are many different answers to that question. I do not think that the most insignificant of these answers is that when extreme rightwing factions occupy positions in the political life of a country, then the other rightwing forces already appear more respectable, more seemly. Even if they only drop a semi-tone they can allow themselves to say things which are very similar to those which we have heard.

It is indeed a fact that recently the election platform of the ruling FRG parties, the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, was published. What does it say? It includes such theories as the following, for example: that the frontiers remain open, that the German reich exists. It also asserts that the German question is open and that specifically frontiers in general, are of a temporary nature. Revanchism is alive and therefore political vigilance is called for. Political sharpness is needed in order to ensure that yesterday's shadows do not fall on the future.

CANCELLATION OF TIKHONOV VISIT TO FRG NOTED

LD261545 Hamburg DPA in German 1506 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (DPA) -- The Soviet Union has canceled a further visit that had already been agreed with Bonn. Reliable circles in Moscow say that Vladimir Tikhonov, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, will not be coming to the Federal Republic. Tikhonov's visit was scheduled for 8 December.

Observers believe the reason for the cancellation is the Soviet displeasure about remarks by Federal Chancellor Kohl who had mentioned Soviet party leader Gorbachev and the former Nazi minister of propaganda Joseph Goebbels in one breath. The latest quarrel between Bonn and Moscow has now resulted in the cancellation of five high-ranking visits. Tikhonov was to have signed a maritime shipping agreement between the FRG and USSR in Bonn. Experts from both sides were going to clarify the last details of the maritime shipping agreement next week. A bilateral agreement on inland shipping, which Federal Transport Minister Werner Dollinger (CSU) had initialed in Moscow at the end of October, was also to have been signed.

When questioned, a spokesman for the Federal Transport Ministry said that a visit by Tikhonov had not in fact been agreed since there had been no firm date. There could therefore be no question of a cancellation. The question whether and how the planned maritime shipping agreement will be signed will still open.

TASS CONDEMNS FRG EXPULSION OF SYRIANS

LD271750 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1504 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, 27 Nov (TASS) — Under frank pressure from the United States, official Bonn has joined the anti-Syrian campaign, which was unleashed by Britain on Washington's directions. The FRG Government announced today that it is adopting sanctions against the Syrian Arab Republic, using for this purpose the fabricated pretext of some kind of involvement of that country in terrorism. An official FRG government spokesman has stated here that Bonn has decided to deport from the country three Syrian diplomats and also to reduce the number of staff at the Syrian military attache's office in the FRG. This provocative action is supplemented by a number of other unfriendly measures against Syria. In particular, the FRG intends to curtail economic cooperation with that country.

LIGACHEV RECEIVES FINNISH-EDITION GORBACHEV BOOK

PM261655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

["At the CPSU Central Committee" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The director of one of Finland's largest publishing houses, Weilin and Goos, today presented Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with a copy of a collection of articles and speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev entitled "Time for Change," which has been published in Finnish. The collection has been published, said the director, in connection with the increasing interest of the Finnish public in the grandiose economic and social transformations being implemented in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee as well as in the large-scale peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

During the conversation which took place, the director provided information on the intention of the publishing house to increase the publication in Finnish of works of Soviet literature, and to strengthen and expand ties with Soviet publishing houses.

Comrade Ligachev expressed gratitude to the Welin and Goos publishing house for the publication of the collection of articles and speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which serves the cause of further strengthening the atmosphere of confidence and cooperation between the Soviet and Finnish people as well as the common cause of security and peaceful coexistence between states with different social and political systems. The relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, Comrade Ye.K. Ligachev noted, serve as a cogent example of the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet side is prepared to continue to develop and deepen Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness.

PRAVDA CENSORS LUBBERS ON JEWISH EMIGRATION

PM261639 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Raymond van den Boogaard dispatch: "Lubbers Plea for Liberalization of Jewish Emigration From the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 21 Nov — On the first day of the visit to Moscow by Prime Minister Lubbers and Foreign Minister van den Broek, the prime minister made a plea for a liberalization in the field of Jewish emigration. The section of Lubbers' dinner speech that dealt with this question was omitted today from the report in Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA.

In the section of his speech at the official dinner in the Kremlin that was censored by PRAVDA Lubbers spoke of an "historic debt" to the Jewish people which arose in World War II. He said that he hopes that the new emigration law in the Soviet Union could lead to "less bureaucratic red tape and delay" and a "big-hearted policy" on Jewish emigration. In the last few years this has decreased from tens of thousands to around 1,000 people per year. The new Soviet emigration law limits family reunification to immediate relatives. [verwanten in de eerste graad] The whole section of Lubbers speech that dealt with this issue was omitted from PRAVDA.

Lubbers, who had already raised the matter in the morning at his talk with Prime Minister Ryzhkov in the Kremlin's Katarina Hall, described the general reaction of the Russians to remarks about human rights as "not that original." Ryzhkov used the well-known Soviet position that there is large-scale violation of human rights in the West as a result of unemployment, prostitution, homelessness, and so on. However, in general Lubbers found that in comparison with earlier visits to Moscow made in other capacities, the atmosphere had changed much for the better, particularly during the dinner. He described Ryzhkov as an unusually pleasant companion. [passage omitted]

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON TALKS WITH TURKEY

LD222258 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS — The ninth meeting of the mixed intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish Commission on Economic Cooperation was held in Moscow from November 20 to November 22.

The commission discussed questions of arrangements between chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Turgut Ozal reached in July 1986, the implementation of the existing agreements and of the long-term programme of economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Turkey, the state and the further development of cooperation in a number of industries, the increase of the volume of trade between the two countries.

A communique on the results of the commission's work has been signed.

IRANIAN 'INSINUATIONS' ON DRA POLICY CONDEMNED

NC271530 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The world has welcomed reports that six regiments from the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan returned home last month. This was viewed as a clear indication of the USSR's wish to give yet another boost to efforts for a political solution of the Afghan problem. Our county also hoped this decision would prompt those behind the armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs to properly interpret and assess the Soviet Union's constructive step.

However, the U.S. imperialists, who are involved in the undeclared war on Afghanistan, responded to this measure which sought to promote the cause of peace by organizing a new round of anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan activity and propaganda. The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, took the lead in this campaign. He alleged that the size of the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan had not decreased. At the invitation of the Afghan Government, more than 100 correspondents from various countries, including the United States and Britain, witnessed the ceremonies marking the return of Soviet units from Kabul, Shindand, and Conduz. Despite this, U.S. State Department spokesman Martinez baselessly claimed that the six Soviet regiments were still in Afghanistan.

Unfortunately, these empty and futile allegations were published in the Tehran press, which has played a part in the spread of lies and canards on this issue. Tuesday's edition of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI contained attempts to distort and defame the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to Afghanistan. Some high-ranking Iranian officials are also trying to sow doubts about the Soviet Union's peace-seeking policy on Afghanistan.

The enemies of the Afghan people are particularly enraged by the fact that the DRA's Armed Forces have gained experience in destroying counterrevolutionary bands, and are now fighting against these thugs and defeating them on their own. In the past 4 months alone, more than 3,000 rebels have laid down their arms and surrendered. The leaders of counterrevolutionary groups are finding it more and more difficult to mobilize additional forces outside the country. Hundreds of Afghan families returned to their homeland this year despite the obstacles created by Iranian officials.

The normalization process in and around Afghanistan is growing stronger, and U.S. imperialism is sparing no effort to prevent this. Some $500 million was earmarked as aid for the Afghan bandits just this year. In addition to Pakistan, the United States is drawing Iran even deeper into its adventures against Afghanistan. There are now more than 20 special camps in Iran, where groups of thugs are assembled and armed under the aegis of local officials before being sent on into Afghanistan. ABRAR reports that official representatives of the president and prime minister, along with employees of the Interior Ministry and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, control and coordinate the activities of the so-called Afghan Mujahedin ensconced in Iran.

The secret operations conducted by the White House involving Iran have been going on for 2 years. They were recently revealed and have caused a wave of indignation. They had several objectives, including the supply of American arms to Afghan counterrevolutionary bands formed within Iran. According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, some of the weapons shipped to Iran were to be placed at the disposal of Afghan bandits. The same paper states that a certain number of these arms, which were delivered to Iran by Israel on orders from the United States, are in the hands of terrorists engaged in subversive activity inside Afghanistan.

Iran's participation in the imperialists' undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan, and the slanderous insinuations by Iran's press and officials out of line with its expressed readiness to expand its friendly ties with the Soviet Union. At the same time, the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan, and the guarantee of good-neighborly relations, satisfies the vital interests of all peoples in the region, and of the Iranian people in particular.

TASS NOTES IRAN RECALLS AMBASSADOR FROM ITALY

LD271832 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Nicosia November 27 TASS — The IRNA news agency reports that Iran decided to recall its ambassador from Italy and to close the Italian Cultural Centre in Tehran. Iran took that step, the news agency says, to protest against insulting attacks of Italian television in a recent programme on the Iranian leadership.

'OFFENSIVE' UK-OMANI EXERCISES IN GULF REVIEWED

LD272338 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The British-Omani military exercises involving 5,000 British troops entered another stage. The British ships have moved to the Persian Gulf, to where Britain's Defense Secretary George Younger has also gone. Here is what our military observer Aleksandr Vasiliyev writes about the matter.

The holding of another stage of the exercise involving British Armed Forces in the gulf should make people be on the alert. The gulf is one of the most explosive places on earth and it is not the best of venues for holding maneuvers. There the Iran-Iraq war has been going for for 6 years. Casualties have reached 1 million and they are continuing to grow. Who can guarantee that the British troops will not be drawn into the military operations, either intentionally or by provocation?

The British grouping is like a man engaged in shadow boxing next to two men fighting one another. Isn't London looking for a pretext for armed intervention in the course of events in the Persian Gulf? If not then Whitehall could have chosen a better venue for training in landing operations, all the more so for only an insignificant part of Oman's territory is washed by the waters of the gulf.

What also alarms is the nature of the exercise tasks being carried out. They are not at all defensive, although the British military command has tried to portray them as a joint deployment of forces aimed at liberating a friendly country from foreign invasion. But here one must note that, first, the Oman Navy is the largest and best trained navy in the region. Thus it is capable of independently resolving tasks to ensure the country's security from the sea. Secondly, was it necessary to create such an impressive naval grouping for the Armed Forces of Oman to acquire experience in rebuffing sea landings? For the naval grouping has eight vessels, including a landing helicopter carrier ship and even the aircraft carrier "Illustrious." Besides, if it really was a question of joint action why then has the British Navy come out in the role of a so-called aggression? And one may ask: Whose invasion is it imitating? For such an aggressive force simply doesn't exist among the countries of the region.

The thing is that the British Armed Forces are training in executing definite offensive tasks, for sea landing operations are nothing but a variety of offensive military operations. They boil down to finding the most vulnerable places in an enemy's defenses and then landing troops and hardware from ships and ensuring their advance into enemy territory to seize or destroy an enemy's vital installations. The landing exercise by a grouping of British Armed Forces in the area of the Straits of Hormuz will not in the least help to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict or to ease the tensions in the Gulf. On the contrary, it will help to heighten the indignation felt by world opinion at Britain's policy in the region and in the light of the scandal stemming from the secret deliveries of American arms to Iran, Britain is seen as a submissive instrument of United States policy.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 NOV FOR VISIT

LD232017 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, arrived in Moscow this evening heading a National People's Assembly delegation on a 6-day official visit. He was received at the airport by Mr August Voss, chairman of the Soviet Council of Nationalities; other Soviet officials; Brother Andellah Fedal, Algerian ambassador to the Soviet Union; and a number of staff at the Algerian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Brother Rabin Bitat carries a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Repubic and Front of National Liberation secretary general, to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, gneral secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The visit comes within the framework of traditional exchanges between the two countries and two parliaments.

During his stay in Moscow Brother Rabin Bitat will hold talks with Soviet officials about relations between the two parliaments and Algerian-Soviet relations in general.

PRAVDA CARRIES TEXT OF LABOR LAW IMPLEMENTATION

PM271451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Introduction Into Force of the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity"

In connection with the adoption of the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity" the USSR Sopreme Soviet resolves:

1. To introduce into force the "USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity" as of 1 May 1987.

2. To instruct the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to carry out USSR legislation in accordance with the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity."

3. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to carry out USSR Government decisions in accordance with the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity."

4. To instruct union republic supreme soviets to carry out union republic legislation in accordance with the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity."

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow. 19 November 1986

BIRYUKOVA TOURS IVANOVO OBLAST ENTERPRISES

LD280302 MOscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Ivanovo Oblast from 24 to 27 November. She was briefed on the activity of the oblast party organization regarding the implementation of restructuring in the economy and social sphere, the management of the development of light industry, trade and services sphere. Discussions with the workers, specialists, party and economic management focused on the issues of transfer of textile enterprises to full financial autonomy and self-financing.

Having pointed to serious shortcomings in this matter, the CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed that in the new conditions of management the significance is especially great of purposeful work of the collectives on the widening and updating of range, raising the quality of produced output, and efficient and consistent implementation of measures connected with the introduction of the state acceptance service. This is an indispensable condition for meeting the demand of the population for high quality and fashionable fabrics and for the fulfillment of planned tasks.

It was pointed out that the development of trade, public catering consumer services and consumer cooperatives are still poorly cared for in the oblast. Special attention was focused upon the significance of participation of all enterprises, irrespective of their type and departmental association, in the development of the services sphere.

The meetings and discussions with the inhabitants of towns and settlements and in the work collectives took place. Peoples' working and living conditions and the development of the social sphere were discussed.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary met the oblast party aktiv. Comrade (Konesyuk), first secretary of Ivanovo Obkom; and Comrade Pukhova were on the trip around the oblast with Comrade Biryukova.

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES MINSK VOTERS MEETING

LD242157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting of voters with Comrade Slyunkov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, took place in Minsk today.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives of the Pervomayskiy and Sovetskiy rayons of the Belorussian capital. Nikolay Nikitich Slyunkov answered voters' questions. Addressing them, he said in particular:

[Begin Slyunkov recording] There can hardly be anyone in this hall who fails to see and feel the positive changes in our lives. But there can also be hardly anyone who can say that what has been done is sufficient. Yes, comrades, the process of restructuring which has started since the 1985 April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and received a powerful impetus of acceleration at the 27th CPSU Congress, has only just got underway and started gaining momentum. And all of us, be it a Central Committee secretary or a worker, minister or an engineer, an employee or a collective farmer, should be fully aware of the fact that this process depends on each of us, on our attitudes to work, on our extra effort in work, on what we become in our mutual home -- masters or outside observers. The recently held 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on the 1987 State Plan of Economic and Social Development. Attention in it is focused on making fuller use of the long-term factors in the growth of public sector production. The plan fully corresponds to the strategic policy line of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan. One of its important merits lies in the fact that a full-scale range of social measures has been charted in it for the first time, which is directed at a further rise in the welfare of the people and embraces all facets in the lives of Soviet people. Implementation of the policy line aimed at acceleration has also given a new impulse for the development of the national economy in our republic. [end recording]

LATVIAN CP DISCUSSES QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

LD280427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee today discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization on radically improving the quality of the output and work, and raising the competitiveness of the products in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress on preparing for introduction of state acceptance in associations and at enterprises.

The report by Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and speeches noted the fact that the positions achieved by the republic as a whole in the country in terms of the output of products awarded the state quality seal, are not bad. However, the plenum stressed, the results so far achieved do not meet today's requirements, the growing demands of the national economy. The rate of scientific and technical progress is slow, violations of technological and labor discipline and outdated productions funds hold back the rise in quality of the items.

In the current year, the organs of the USSR State Committee for Standards stripped 17 varieties of products manufactured in the republic of the state quality seal, and 77 items have been stripped of the Novinka index. Specific attention at the plenum was paid to the preparations at enterprises for introducing state acceptance of products, and implementation of the republican special purpose comprehensive program Quality-90.

UZBEK PREMIER DISCUSSES REPUBLIC'S SHORTCOMINGS

PM201107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

["Conversation" between G. Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and Correspondent V. Artemenko, under the "All-Union Socialist Competition" rubric: "The Republic Repays Its Debt: Monitoring Pledges"]

[Excerpts] Tashkent -- [Passage omitted] There are 6 weeks left to the end of the year. How are Uzbekistan's working people meeting their adopted pledges? This is described by G. Kadyrov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

[Artemenko] Gayrat Khamidullayevich, Uzbekistan is a major supplier of gas. How are workers in that sector faring?

[Kadyrov] Last year the gas workers supplied the country with 2.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Measures have now been taken to improve techniques, new capacities have been commissioned, and order and discipline are being strengthened. In particular, this has enabled the Mubarekskiy gas processing plant to get out of difficulties. An installation for the preliminary preparation of gas with an annual capacity of 8 billion cubic meters has been commissioned 3 months ahead of schedule in the Shurtanskoye gas condensate field. It has thus been possible not only to compensate for the decline in gas extraction in the Gazlinskoye gasfield but also to double the extra gas extraction capacities. Having pledged to extract and process 1 million cubic meters of gas a day above the plan, Uzbekistan's gas workers have produced an extra 2 billion cubic meters of gas and tens of thousands of tons of gas condensate in the past 10 months.

[Artemenko] The successes are indeed in evidence. And yet the Uzbekistan SSR Central Statistical Administration recently stated that the transfer of the republic's economy to the path of intensification is going slowly and that quite a few labor collectives have still not become involved in the restructuring...

[Kadyrov] It is early yet, of course. The old approaches are still a hindrance, reserves are not being fully utilized, the number of lagging collectives is high. Some 135 production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the 10-month plan for output sales, and when supply commitments are taken into account that figure rises to 338. Even though the supply shortfall has been more than halved in comparison with the corresponding period last year across the republic as a whole, the overall level of fulfillment of contract commitments was only 98.2 percent. [paragraph continues]

Some 107 State Agro-Industrial Committee enterprises, 46 Ministry of Local Industry enterprises, and around 30 Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry enterprises had unmet commitments.

A recent Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum noted that not all economic leaders were filled with a high sense of responsibility for the fate of the plans and pledges. This can be seen from the example of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry. Many of its enterprises are not fulfilling output sale and production plans in physical terms, and contracted deliveries are regularly missed. At the same time tens of million of rubles' worth of old-fashioned models and styles of goods customers do not want have been stockpiled at depots. One-third of the sector's associations and enterprises are failing to fulfill the profit plan, and since the beginning of the year the resources diverted into nonproduction expenditure have almost doubled. The sector's leaders have not taken concrete measures to eradicate the shortcomings. The direct blame here, of course, rests with the minister, M. Kurbanov, who recently had to be relieved of his duties.

Around 900 industrial enterprises are in need of modernization and retooling. The volume of modernization construction and assembly work has increased by 25 percent in the past 10 months in comparison with the same period last year. Capacities are being intensively increased at the "Fergananefteorgsintez" production association, the Novyy Angren GRES, the Bukhara textile combine, the Almalyk chemical plant, and a number of others. Unfortunately, matters are not going well everywhere. At such major facilities as the Uzbek metallurgical plant, the Navoi electrochemical plant, and the Chirchik "Elektrokhimprom" association the 10-month construction and assembly work plans were not fulfilled, and this is jeopardizing fulfillment of the pledges for the early commissioning of those facilities. To rectify the situation before the end of the year the necessary forces have been concentrated at the projects nearing completion, and many construction collectives are switching to two-and three-shift work.

[Artemenko] The republic possesses large labor resources. How are they being used to increase shift working at enterprises and influence the fulfillment of pledges?

[Kadyrov] The Chirchik transformer plant and Fergana silk mill collectives were the first to take up the Leningrad initiative on making fuller use of equipment. Tens of thousands of extra people have been drawn into the economy. However, proper attention is not being paid to this everywhere. Work in Andizhan Oblast, for example, is being developed too slowly.

To accelerate matters on a republic-wide scale, it is necessary to confirm production and output sales plans and to provide enterprises with additional raw and other materials, wages funds, and labor and electricity quotas. Back in August the Uzbek Council of Ministers sent a number of union ministries proposals on increasing shift work at enterprises under their jurisdiction. That was quite some time ago, yet questions concerning the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's "Sredazkabel" and "Sredazelektroapparat" associations and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building's Podyemnik plant in Tashkent have still not been resolved.

[Artemenko] For the past 2 years the republic has not fulfilled the cotton harvesting plans or pledges. How are the republic's peasants [dekhkane] working this season?

[Kadyrov] A good crop has ripened in the fields and the harvest is nearing completion. [paragraph continues]

Many farms have overfulfilled their pledges. The Fergana and Tashkent Oblast working people have coped with them successfully. Namangan, Surkhan-Darya, and Syr-Darya Oblasts are about to fulfill their plans. The collectives of all 121 cotton ginning plants are working 24 hours a day in an attempt to meet their year's pledge to produce 10,000 tons of high-quality cotton fiber above the plan.

However, cotton growers in Kashka-Darya, Navoi, Bukhara, Samarkand, and Dzhizak Oblasts have not taken good care of the cotton crop, are slow in harvesting it, and are making irrational use of equipment in the harvest period. I should particularly like to mention Kashka-Darya Oblast's leaders. N. Turapov, first secretary of the party obkom, and A. Kadin, chairman of the oblispolkom, have been striving with a determination worthy of better application to get their raw cotton production targets reduced. The question is: In this instance what value can we attach to the return on the capital invested in developing the oblast's agriculture, which has totaled more than R2 billion in the past 10 years! [passage omitted]

UZBEK MEETING URGES EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

NC2200842 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Participants in the meeting held by Uzbek educational aktivs in Tashkent on 3 November discussed the effort made to realize school reforms and reorganize the popular education system. Also discussed were tasks related to the effort made to put into effect the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the 3d Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

A report read by Comrade Abbasova, minister of education, and addresses delivered at the meeting noted the failure of the Republic's schools to lend the required importance to the effort made to upgrade education and training and to prepare youths for work and living an independent life. There is a need to completely reorganize this work, improve the education accorded young people [words indistinct], and train youths in accordance with the spirit of communist traditions. [sentence indistinct]

The participants described the improvement of the training given to the cadres, the complete reorganization of methodical work, the use of contemporary experience on a broader scale, and the consolidation of relations between schools and families of the students as priority tasks.

Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Party Central Committee, addressed the meetings. Comrade Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, participated in the work of the conference.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER ON PLANNED CHANGES

LD172105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a report from the Kremlin by our special correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

[Ruvinskiy] At the moment the debates on the reports on the plan and the budget are in progress in the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, respectively. Among those who have already spoken are deputies from the Russian Federation, Belorussiya, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan, and representatives of the most varied branches of the national economy.

The discussion is sharp and to the point. Issues are being put directly, such as why are ties with contracting enterprises broken and why have the majority of enterprises not fulfilled their contractual obligations as yet? Why is construction time still lengthy? Why does a mass of goods put out by industry lie in warehouses? The workers have received wages for it, but nobody needs the goods. In this respect a particularly large number of grievances are being voiced both here at the session and earlier, at the standing commissions, towards light industry workers. What is happening with this branch? It seems as if there is a great deal of footwear and fabric, and clothing everywhere, but how often the consumer leaves the shop without having spent his money and sets off to search for items with a foreign tag on them. Is the branch restructuring itself? This is what the deputies asked Comrade Klyuyev, the minister of light industry, to tell them about, so let's listen to his reply. Vladimir Grigoryevich Klyuyev is on the session's rostrum:

[Begin Klyuyev recording] Today the industry is faced with totally new tasks: One must, to put it figuratively, clothe the clothed one, and it has turned out that the consumers' increasing orders no longer match the industry's capacity. At many enterprises the equipment has outlived its usefulness. The lagging of branch science has been a serious obstruction, as well as the absence of large-scale work on the modernization of enterprises and the necessary reserve of capacities for a mobile change in the range of goods. The situation has also been aggravated by the fact that over a third of the factories were built in the last century. To this one should add difficulties in supplying dyestuffs and high-quality agricultural and chemical raw materials. A good deal of harm has also been done by the accumulated practice of planning and economic incentives; it has fettered the economic independence and initiative of enterprises which, in their pursuit of volume indicators, were little concerned by issues of quality and range. The specific nature of light industry was not taken into account, and so many important issues of its work were resolved slowly and indeterminately. Hence the conclusion that it is far from simple to achieve a radical change in the work. This will require a certain amount of time, and huge efforts from everybody, from minister to worker.

Today one would like to stress in particular, and with great satisfaction, that, notwithstanding existing difficulties and complications in its work, at the moment our industry is at a turning point in its development. Never before, as at the present time, after the 27th congress, have the industry's workers felt such a great and genuinely paternal concern from the Central Committee and the Soviet Government. In the 12th 5-Year Plan some 70 percent of capital investment is to go to technical reequipment, expansion, and reconstruction of enterprises. Twenty-four major textile enterprises will be reequipped to produce shirt and raincoat fabrics, which are in short supply, which will make it possible to quadruple their production. Another 62 enterprises, after modernization, will be able to produce fabrics with better finishes, and this will make it possible to bring production of high-quality fabrics to 4 billion square meters by the end of the 5-year plan. Twenty-six sewing works, in all union republics, will be reequiped with the participation of foreign firms. This cooperation will help us to triple the manufacture of particularly fashionable items as well as to raise labor productivity at each factory by 25-30 percent.

At the conference in the Central Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev quite rightly said: We won't resolve anything without good order and discipline. This applies to us very directly. Starting next year the state acceptance service of production is being introduced at 64 of the industry's enterprises. The requirements for strict observance of technological processes and contractual discipline will be tightened up. Fashion houses are being transferred to full financial autonomy; they will have trial production facilities and direct-sales shops.

In the fight for the quality of production we attach great significance to increasing educational work, in particular among young people, and the broad extension of socialist competition in collectives for a fitting reception of the 70th anniversary of the Great October [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] A speech that promises much. We will now await the results. On this note we end our report for today from the Kremlin, and tomorrow we will continue telling you about the work of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

MOSCOW OFFICIAL ON CITY'S LAW, ORDER STATUS

PM261419 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 November carries on page 3 under the headline "Moscow Red Banner" a 1,200-word interview with Lieutenant General P.S. Bogdanov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Internal Affairs Administration, by special correspondent O. Bazilevich pegged to the 69th anniversary of the 10 November 1917 adoption of the Lenin-sponsored Decree on the Establishment of the Worker-Peasant Militia.

In reply to a question about the "state of law and order in the city," Bogdanov says:

"The restructuring of preventive work, the prompt detection and elimination of causes and conditions ecouraging crime, and the ensuring of publicity in the activity of internal affairs organs have already started producing results. The number of crimes committed in the capital by intoxicated individuals who have previous convictions and no fixed employment is falling. The struggle against economic and official crimes and all sorts of wheeler-dealers and individuals living on unearned incomes has become more effective.

"But there are no grounds for self-complacency. There are still quite a few shortcomings and serious omissions in the work of the capital's militia. The still large number of crimes in the city streets and other public places generates justified complaints from Muscovites. Work on preventing crime among young people and on eradicating cases of drug addiction, drunkenness, and parasitism is still below the required standards. There has been no reduction in encroachments upon socialist property, which indicates that the channels for deriving unearned incomes have not yet been fully blocked.

"Therefore, much complex work lies ahead of us. The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has been a serious test of the ability of every staffer of Moscow's internal affairs organs to work in the new fashion. In my view, Muscovites themselves must judge our successes and failures. And we will appreciate any remarks addressed to us, including critical ones."

Having spoken at some length about the Moscow militia's routine work and successes, Bogdanov says:

"To conclude our conversation, I would like to say that the capital's militia collective will constantly step up its offensive against everything negative that prevents Muscovites from living, working, and relaxing in tranquillity. But the success of this offensive will depend largely on the support Muscovites themselves will give us. I am convinced that together, shoulder to shoulder, we will cope with the task set before us and will improve the city's moral climate."

WAGES FOR NON-PRODUCTION WORKERS TO INCREASE

LD262133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- The 7 million Soviet doctors and medical personnel will have their salaries increased by approximately 30 percent as of this month.

The NOVOSTI News Agency reports that the rise in wages for those employed in the non-production sphere is covered through budget allocations. As far as medical personnel are concerned, the state is making more than an additional R3.5 million available for these purposes. Wages in the non-production sphere in the USSR are currently lower than for those employed in the production sphere. The imbalance that has taken shape has begun to be tackled most radically during the current 5-year plan.

Wage increases will apply not only to doctors, but also to people who have other professions within the non-production sphere: teachers, scientists, and engineers. When making proposals to incrase wages for these categories of the working people, the trade unions proceeded, in particular, from the fact that in the non-production branches, the level of professional qualifications is very high: for every 100 people, more than 40 have higher or specialized secondary education. It follows that their work should be rewarded in a more adequate way, one that is commensurate with the quantity and quality of this work.

It is planned that enterprises and establishments will have a much higher degree of freedom in maneuvering than has so far been the case, in order to be able to provide incentives for those who work better. It is also planned to introduce incremental increases for execution of work of special importance, for high work results that are higher than the norms in force.

SEVERAL DISSIDENTS REPORTEDLY PERMITTED TO LEAVE

AU271818 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Several Soviet dissidents, including detained writer Anatoliy Marchenko, have had offers from the KGB to leave the Soviet Union, friends of the dissidents said here Thursday.

Mr. Marchenko's wife, Larissa Bogoraz, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the KGB approached her last Friday with a proposal to emigrate to Israel with her husband and son, Pavel. She said she had asked permission to visit Mr. Marchenko to discuss the offer, but had not yet received a reply. Mr. Marchenko, 48, was sentenced to 10 years hard labour and five years internal exile in 1981 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He is currently at Chistopol camp, about 600 kilometers (370 miles) from Moscow.

Meanwhile, two members of the East-West Trust Group, Anya Neligova and Aleksey Korostelev, left Moscow last Monday for Vienna, friends of the human rights activists said. The were also asked by the KGB if they wanted to leave and their departure date fixed within days, the sources said. Another member of the group, Gutman Levitan, was to leave Friday with his wife and son under the same arrangement.

In September the East-West Trust Group's founder members Yuriy and Olga Medvedkov and Vladimir Brodskiy were authorised to emigrate.

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Due to the extra holiday on 26 December, DAILY REPORT No 248 will not be published.

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REACTION TO NUCLEAR EQUIPPED B-52 BOMBER

Congressmen Protest

LD282325 Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 29 TASS -- A Pentagon spokesman said on Friday that the 131st B-52 bomber, modernised to carry nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, had been added to the U.S. strategic forces. In this way the United States violated the Soviet-American SALT-2 Treaty and exceeded the limits set by it on the strategic armaments. Democratic house members Les Aspin and Patricia Schroeder characterised that step as a blunder and a very wrong decision while Senator Sam Nunn stressed that the violation of the SALT-2 accord by the U.S. would worsen differences with allies.

Lomeyko Criticism

LD282336 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Washington has formally violated the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II, by putting the 131st cruise missile-carring B-52 bomber into service. The special Soviet envoy Vladimir Lomeyko, has told a news conference in Vienna that Friday, the 28th, was a black day for the entire world because on that day a treaty was dashed that had been the most significant obstacle in the way of the arms race. No country, the Soviet official said, can idly watch the American Administration torpedoing the entire process of arms limitation.

Bogachev: 'Flagrant' Violation

LD281739 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 28 Nov 86

["Washington Kills Another Treaty" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Following orders from the White House, the 131st B-52 bomber was recently equipped with cruise missiles and has today been added to the U.S. strategic force and deployed at the Carlswell Air Force Base.

The fielding of that bomber with cruise missiles is a flagrant violation by the United States of the limits set by the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty on the aggregate number of Mirved strategic missiles and long-range bombers with cruise missiles. Washington has thus ultimately derailed another treaty on the limitation and reduction of armaments that had been concluded before Ronald Reagan assumed office.

During the 1984 election campaign, Reagan's lieutenants kept stressing that the incumbent President was honestly wishing to go down in history as a peacemaker and that if he was elected for another term, arms control would be problem number one for him. yet the practical actions of the Reagan administration prompt the conclusion that its number one task is not the removal of the threat of catastrophic nuclear war but the "ultimate solution" of the problem of arms control through scrapping the last accords in that field.

The record of the U.S. Adminstration on problems of war and peace in the past 6 years includes Washington's renunciation of the treaties on the yield of underground nuclear tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the blocking of a tripartite treaty on a total and universal nuclear weapon test ban which was viturally ready for signature in 1980. The Reagan adminstration unilaterally stopped under far-fetched pretexts or without any explanations the talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, on arms sales and on anti-satellite systems, and thwarted the Soviet-American talks on the total prohibition of chemical weapons.

The American "Star Wars" plans imperilled the extremely important treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and accords on the prevention of the militarisation of space.

Washington spokesmen publicly claim that the United States "has walked an extra mile" and done everything it could and some more to resolve disarament problems. One fears that if the current adminstration walks at least another quarter of a mile in that direction, not a single accord on lessening the threat of nuclear war will survive.

The renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty by the Reagan adminstration shows that Washington would like completely to remove the remaining barriers to the nuclear arms race and that the American military is prepared to continue to sacrifice the security interests of the nation to the arms merchants and their profits.

The reputation of the United States as a partner in the talks and a party to treaties has dropped to a very low point in the past six years. The ultimate cancellation of the SALT-2 treaty by the United States shows that some Washington politicians have panicked in the face of the prospects that emerged recently for the normalization of Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole.

Blinov Report

PM281450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Blinov report: "Violating the SALT II Treaty"]

[Text] Washington -- The White House is on the verge of officially violating the most important provision of the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty, which limits the number of Mirved strategic missiles and bombers carrying cruise missiles.

On Friday 28 November, the 131st B-52 strategic bomber, equipped with cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, will be transferred from the auxiliary air force base at San Antonio to a bomber aviation unit at Carswell Air Force Base near Fort Worth (Texas).

In practice the United States exceeded the limit established by the treaty earlier this month, when the 131st B-52 bomber emerged from the hangar at the San Antonio base after it was refitted to take cruise missiles: Under the SALT II Treaty missiles and bombers carrying cruise missiles count as soon as they come out of the shops, factories, or other facilities.

Ignoring the clear language of the treaty, spokesmen for the American adminstration claimed that the 131st B-52 bomber is not regarded by them as operational until it arrives in a serving aviation unit. This step was orignally scheduled for the end of December this year. [paragraph continues]

However, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, President R. Reagan decided in the course of a meeting with Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Secretary of State G. Shultz on 25 November to accelerate the transfer of the 131st B-52 bomber to the air base.

The White House's actions aroused criticism from U.S. political and public figures who advocate arms limitation. In the opinion of Democratic Senator A. Gore, President Reagan has made a miscalculation as serious as his mistakes in the story of weapons deliveries to Iran.

P. Warnke, who headed the American delegation at the SALT II talks, has condemned the White House's actions. In an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he writes that the SALT II Treaty is the most significant strategic arms limitation agreement at the present day. Moscow has not violated the numerical limits it lays down, the author notes.

The Reagan administration has struck an unceremonious blow against the entire arms limitation process at a time when the USSR has put forward in Reykjavik far-reaching proposals in favor of new accords, P. Warnke writes in this connection.

Program Notes World Concern

LD282206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Nov 86

[From "the World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The U.S. Government has made the decision to introduce a new B-52 bomber into its operational strategic forces. It is requipped to carry cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. This is the 131st bomber. The Soviet-U.S. SALT-II treaty, one of the most important international agreements in the area of arms limitation, has thereby been demonstratively and consciously broken. This action has caused very serious concern throughout the world. The Governments of Canada, the Netherlands, and some other countries have publicly condemned the provocative step of the United States. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI writes today: Washington intends to crush underfoot the SALT-II treaty and deprive the world of the most important obstacle standing in the way of a nuclear arms race. It is impossible to understand how, at this important moment, one can deliberately tear at the fabric of Soviet-U.S. ties, ties that are already delicate [tonkiy] anyway. Before it is too late, the newspaper states, the President of the United States must reexamine his decision.

Gerasimov Commentary

LD010038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Nov 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] [Gerasimov] The United States recently decided to station Lance operational-tactical missiles, capable of carrying nuclear or neutron warheads, in South Korea. These would be in addition to the types of nuclear weapons already there. At Reykjavik, the United States was on the point of agreeing to nuclear disarmament, yet now it is engaging in adding to its nuclear armaments.

This week saw the 131st strategic bomber armed with cruise missiles brought into service. That bomber has attracted enhanced attention, such as was not earned by the 130th and will not be earned by the 132d, because this was the proverbial first grain in the heap, the dividing line beyond which quantity becomes a new quality. This bomber took the United States beyond the limits established by the Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic weapons, known as SALT II. President Reagan has consistently criticized that agreement as deeply flawed, as one which merely limits weapons, while what is needed, it is maintained, is to reduce them. Yet it is reductions Washington is now rejecting in crossing the rubicon of limitations. This is a deliberate bellicose challenge. Strictly speaking, one more bomber does not make a decisive difference; its modernization could have been postponed. The increase in the bomber fleet will be less than 1 percent. In military terms it means additional hassle; in economic terms it means additional expense; but in political terms it means additional costs. Yet the step has been taken. The bomber's destination was Fort Worth in Texas, where it was to go on combat standby. One might, however, say that its destination was Reykjavik. The roar of its engines provides confirmation more convincing than any words that Washington today is in a bellicose frame of mind.

As it happens, the situation there at present is pretty chaotic. The U.S. TIME magazine has an article in its issue of 1 December -- and in case there is any confusion here, U.S. weeklies are dated one week ahead -- entitled "Tower of Babylon," with a diagram showing Reagan and his subordinates speaking entirely at cross purposes. The scandal has so far gone through two phases.

First came the revelation that the United States had sold weapons to Iran, thereby both breaking its own law banning this and deceiving its allies whom the United States had been calling on not to do this. The President said at that time that there had been no third country involved in the secret machinations, But then it very soon came to be known that the weapons had reached Iran via Israel. That caused a great scandal. But then came an even greater scandal, when it was revealed that the profits derived from the operation -- and Israel was selling the Iranians the arms at highly inflated prices -- had gone into a numbered account at a Swiss bank, from which Nicaraguan contras drew money to buy military equipment from the U.S. Department of Defense via the CIA, such purchases contravening the congressional prohibition in force at the time.

It would seem that all of this was dealt with by just one man -- Colonel Oliver North, of the U.S. President's National Security Council. He was very smartly made a scapegoat and fired, while Admiral John Poindexter, the president's assistant for national security affairs, resigned in disgrace. He had been Reagan's fourth assistant for security matters. On 26 November the President appointed a commission of inquiry, but on the 28th Congress decided to set up its own commission. By analogy with the Watergate affair during the time of President Nixon, much i now being written about "Irangate," and forecasts are being made about who else will prove to be involved.

Already, though, there is all the material Americans could want as a basis for either indignation or sarcasm, according to one's choice. For instance, the President initially said that all the military supplies to Iran would have fitted in one aircraft -- in other words, it was all a storm in a teacup. but the fact is that such a capacious aircraft has not yet been built in the United States, for its has been reported that what Israel sold to Iran was over 2,000 antitank missiles, 235 antiaircraft batteries, and much else besides.

Testifying to a congressional commission, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead warned that if the inquiry went too far then, as he put it, the President would lose his ability to carry the free world with him, since, Whitehead said, the President would be left without clothes -- in other words, an emperor with no clothes. Senator John Glenn, for his part, said that if the President had not known what was going on then it means he is not coping with his job. So passions are running high, and this is happening not only as a result of the discrepancy between the eloquently proclaimed high official moral standards and the dirty tricks which have now leaked out but also on account of the issue of who is responsible for U.S. foreign policy. After all, Secretary of State George Shultz has said that he was not apprised of the whole of this affair. Scandal is also mounting over assessments of the political damage the President himself has suffered. His supporters are predicting that all will soon be forgotten, while his opponents are declaring that the damage cannot be shrugged off and that it will make the President what is called a lame duck, in other words not a ruling President but simply one sitting out his term of office.

Here is the opinion of yet another observer: Americans' relationship with Reagan was not so much a political one; it was more like a love affair. Of late Americans have begun asking whether they are being deceived, led up the garden path. There is danger here -- as happens in love affairs -- that love will turn to hatred and the whole affair will turn out even worse than it actually is.

PETROSYANTS: LACK OF 'POSITIVE' RESULTS IN GENEVA

LD290916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The latest round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on ending nuclear tests has ended in Geneva. Our correspondent in Geneva, Vladimir Dmitriyev, asked Comrade Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation to the negotiations and chairman of the USSR State Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy, to comment on the results of the round which has ended:

[Begin recording] [Petrosyants] The third round is over, and we may indeed sum up the results. But, from our viewpoint, the results are not positive. The point is that the Soviet delegation insisted that this round should take place under the banner of preparations for a treaty on ending and banning nuclear tests.

We understand, of course, that at short notice it is not possible to prepare a treaty because there is a whole series of issues: issues of monitoring, of levels of force of nuclear blasts, the number of nuclear blasts, duration of monitoring, and of introducing monitoring in accordance with the 1974-76 treaties.

But unfortunately, the U.S. delegation shied away from a solution to questions linked with the ending of nuclear weapons tests. It posed only one issue, that of reconsidering the protocols of the 1974 and 1976 treaties. That is not a resolution of the question. It signifies a resolution of a secondary, or even, from our standpoint, a tertiary question. It will do nothing to bring us closer to terminating and banning tests of nuclear weapons.

What is the reason for this U.S. position? The reason is a very simple one: the fact is that the United States is continuing nuclear testing, continuing to experiment, continuing to modernize and improve its nuclear weapons, and therefore they are pushing the question of ending tests of nuclear weapons and banning tests of nuclear weapons into a remote corner. [end recording]

SOKOLOV DEPARTS FOR PACT CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD301525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1514 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, today left Moscow for Warsaw in order to take part in the latest meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of Warsaw Pact member states.

ECONOMIST BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED IN CPCZ WEEKLY

AU260844 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA No 45 in Czech on 12 November carries on pages 1 and 15 an approximately 2,600-word interview given to the weekly by Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the USSR Institute of Economy of the World Socialist System; The interview is entitled "It Is High Time" and deals with the "Expansion of Mutually Advantageous Trade, Economic, and Scientific-Technical Contacts with the Capitalist Countries."

After reviewing the economic development plans as contained in the "Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000," Bogomolov rejects the thesis promoted by Western communications media that the USSR and other socialist countries place the development of military technologies above all other programs, saying that it is the United States that is doing this. He notes the burning problems in the OECD countries and the growing deficit of U.S. trade and payments balance. That is sure to affect very adversely the West European states. Bogomolov points out that the growing debts of developing states are preventing the normalization of world economy and the development of East-West relations. While reviewing U.S. trade sanctions and embargoes as a means for exerting political pressure, he states that a "Limitation of the foreign economic exchange means the loss of markets" and makes it impossible to maintain economic contacts between the East and the West. He further reviews the economic development in CEMA states in 1984-86. As compared with the development in Western Europe, noting that an improvement of the political atmosphere would also improve the economic atmosphere and raise the West's share in the foreign trade of CEMA states, especially if one improves the structure of goods exchange. Bogomolov reviews the expected effects of the transition to intensive economy on economic relations with the West (expanded import/export possibilities)

Emphasizing the need to adhere to the rule on mutual advantages and nondiscrimination, and not to use trade for exerting political pressure, Bogomolov suggests the need to reform the international currency system, to resolve environment protection issues, to restructure the world production and trade, and to normalize CEMA-EEC relations, stressing that CEMA's interest in normalization is not commercially motivated, but is based on "the endeavor to consolidate European security and to overcome the abyss separating the European countries."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD301850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 Nov 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. Today's broadcast is taking place immediately after the completion of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to India: a visit that has evoked a very wide resonance, above all, of course, in our country and in India, but also throughout the world. The reason lies in the fact that, in the course of the visit, a great many problems were discussed that go far beyond the limits of bilateral relations. And the very fact that during the talks that were held the Soviet Union and India expressed their firm conviction that the most important task now facing mankind is to strengthen peace and remove the threat of a nuclear disaster. This fact indicates that the problems under discussion are of vital and urgent concern to the whole of humanity.

[Primakov] Of course! And you know, although bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and India are of extraordinary importance for us and for India, it's natural that the discussions should have centered on these questions. Yet to restrict the results of the visit to those relations would be a very big mistake. Of course, those results go far beyond the framework of bilateral relations between the two countries. This is because the world today is very complex, and of course to a considerable extent peace [mir] is determined by Soviet-U.S. relations. We can't get away from that, because our two countries have from 93 to 97 percent of the nuclear missiles in their hands -- I mean the Soviet Union and the United States. The problem of peace depends primarily on them. But at the same time, to limit this to Soviet-U.S. relations would be altogether incorrect.

Nikolay Vladimirovich and I were present at the press conference in Delhi given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi. And in the course of that press conference -- as our listeners will know, of course -- the question was asked, how did Mikhail Sergeyevich react to the fact that the United States is departing from SALT II? Listeners know that the United States is, in effect, withdrawing from that treaty, as they are bringing into service a bomber equipped with cruise missiles without simultaneously taking out of service a corresponding number or other weapons, thereby exceeding the SALT II ceiling.

Well, when this question was asked, Mikhail Sergeyevich said that it was necessary to confront the United States with the position of the whole world. And what happened there, the fact that that [the Delhi] Declaration was adopted, the fact that talks were held on global questions -- this is, in some sense, a position that the United States is being notified of. And it's a very weighty position indeed, because what are we talking about? I'm not just taking numbers, as it were, not just the size of the population, though that, too, is important: a billion. A billion -- India and the Soviet Union. But what matters is the importance of these two countries. India, after all, is the leader of the Nonaligned Movement. India is a great Asian country, and a great global country, developing rapidly. And now we have declared that it is necessary to achieve a nuclear-free world -- that it is necessary to strive for a nuclear-free world.

[Levin] The Delhi Declaration, signed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi, sets out the principles of a nuclear-free, nonviolent world. Ten principles were enumerated. They are: 1) Peaceful coexistence must become the universal norm of international relations; 2) Human life must be acknowledged as the highest value; 3) Nonviolence must be the foundation of the life of the human community; 4) Mutual understanding and trust must replace fear and suspicion; 5) The right of every state to political and economic independence must be recognized and respected; 6) The resources now being spent on arms must be directed toward social and economic development; 7) Conditions must be guaranteed for the harmonious development of the personality; 8) The material and intellectual potential of mankind must be used to solve global problems; 9) Comprehensive international security must take the place of the balance of terror; and 10) If the world is to be free of nuclear weapons; nonviolent, concrete and urgent measures are needed to bring about disarmament. The Declaration lists these measures, and emphasizes that concluding an international convention banning the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons would be of particular importance at the present stage.

[Shishlin] I think, Viktor Nikolayevich, though of course as such, each of those principles is of fundamental importance for a radical improvement of the international political climate, still it seems to me that the significance and importance of the Delhi Declaration is determined to a still greater degree by the fact that it expresses, in very clear political language, the philosophy that corresponds to the realities of the nuclear space age. What this comes down to is the formulation of completely new, radically, fundamentally, qualitatively new approaches to the settling of all international problems. And the view that this encapsulates, though Soviet-Indian, is, I would say, a worldwide view. It's a view that takes into account not only the interests of the Soviet Union, not only of India, but also the interests of mankind as a single community, a world community: complex, divided by contradictions, but which really must learn to cooperate, learn to live together, to live in peace. That, I think, is the guarantee that the Delhi Declaration will be read, will be heard; that it will help to create healthier international relations, and work for the benefit of peace.

Well, I think while we're talking about the significance of the visit on the international plane -- and it's absolutely necessary to talk about that, because that is really the conclusion that's now being drawn by every politician and every observer, every spectator who's interested in international life -- but I think this international significance of the visit is also inherent in the very strengthening of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations. What Yevgeniy Maksimovich was saying, that it's a question of the declared political will of the leaders of two states that have a population of more than a billion people, in other words one-fifth of mankind, this is already in itself an indication that this factor of stability, of healthier political weather, which Soviet-Indian relations have always represented, this factor is gathering strength, it's growing.

[Levin] I'd like to underline in this connection a thought expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the Delhi press conference, that the Soviet Union and India had a full moral right to sign the Delhi Declaration. And indeed, take just the latest of India's actions in the international arena: actions that are linked with the actions of the Delhi Six, actions linked with the nonaligned movement. The Mexican Declaration of the Delhi Six: the six countries offered their assistance in monitoring [kontrol] the nuclear test ban. That's one of the crucial questions to today's world. The Harare Appeal of the Nonaligned Movement called on the Soviet Union, the United States and the other nuclear powers to take immediate steps to avert a nuclear war. The Nonaligned Movement urged a treaty putting a permanent moratorium on nuclear explosions.

These actions are organically interwoven with the large-scale, far-reaching initiatives recently put forward by the Soviet Union. Take the proposed total abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000; the proposal to ban and destroy chemical weapons; the proposal for a considerable, cardinal limitation of conventional armaments and armed forces; then finally, the position that was set out by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik. These are all actions, not just declarations in favor of peace. These are concrete actions that fill the appeals with material content. And of course, this element attracts special attention in our troubled world. And the authority of the Soviet Union and India is expressed in those principles of a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons that are contained in the Delhi Declaration.

[Primakov] There are several points I'd like to emphasize. One of them is this: When the Delhi Declaration speaks of peaceful coexistence, and says it must become the universal norm of international relations, what is also being envisaged is that situations of conflict should be resolved by peaceful political means and not by military means. I think this emphasis is of the utmost importance. We usually speak of peaceful coexistence as a way, so to speak, of avoiding war on a global level; and that is, indeed, the main purpose of peaceful coexistence: to banish global thermonuclear war from the lives of men.

At the same time, there's an emphasis here on what I'd call the regional feature of peaceful coexistence. This is the need to achieve a successful solution of conflict situations by peaceful means. This is extremely important. A number of conflict situations are currently developing all over the world which, like detonators, can blow up universal peace. Many people are involved in them, colossal means are diverted to them, they entail great sacrifices, and they are always smouldering like hotbeds of destabilization for the world and can, indeed result in a universal explosion. They include, for example, the situation around Afghanistan. It was no accident -- no accident! -- that at the press conference Mikhail Sergeyevich was asked a number of questions on Afghanistan. In his replies, he stressed that we had brought our contingent of troops to Afghanistan not with the purpose of staying there, naturally, and that we intend to bring the troops out, but we are prevented from doing it immediately; talks are now being conducted on this subject. He emphasized, moreover, that Cordovez' mission, which has been under way for some time, has great importance in this respect.

[Levin, interrupting] You are talking about the special assistant of the UN secretary general?

[Primakov] Yes, the one who is currently carrying out his mission by establishing contacts, through himself -- that's the best way of putting it -- between Afghanistan and Pakistan, while Iran is also being kept informed about the results of this mission. These contacts are taking place in Geneva. The parties are being brought closer together -- Mikhail Sergeyevich stressed this point. There are, though, obstacles to this rapprochment, of course, and first of all these obstacles are being put in place by the United States. You know, we have conducted some research, if you like, and every time Pakistan was making a slight move toward the Afghan position, the United States would jump onto the proscenium and offer Pakistan either some new arms or, on the contrary, hold back on a previously declared agreement, and so on. In other words, everything is being done to control the course of Pakistan's movement, so to speak, toward Afghanistan.

The United States is also supplying the dushmans with arms, moreover with the most advanced arms. Now, for example, Stinger missiles are being sent to shoot down aircraft. This, of course, interferes with the possibility of solving the entire problem. I must say that I see it like this:

The troops will of course be brought out of Afghanistan, this is absolutely clear, but either they will be brought out immediately -- and we want this very, very much, which is why Mikhail Sergeyevich did not even want to disturb the talks now under way, and he did not want to give details at the press conference -- or while staying there with a limited military contingent in place and cooperating with the legitimate Afghan regime, we are, at the same time, doing all we can to stabilize the situation, and the Afghan leadership is stabilizing [the situation] from inside with our aid. And in this case we will withdraw our troops from Afghanistan anyway.

[Shishlin] And no doubt when you are talking about regional conflicts, then -- I think our listeners are very well aware of that -- this problem is, in fact, very close to the problem of curtailing the arms race, to the problem of stopping this madness when the military machine is shifting into higher gear, in a bad sense. This is a current problem, and it is natural that the Indian Prime Minister and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee were asked so many questions at the press conference. In my understanding, the essential core of the replies given by Mikhail Sergeyevich and Rajiv Gandhi consisted exactly of the very active position of the USSR and India to overcoming these regional conflicts. Moreover, if we literally take a look at each conflict, be it the situation around Afghanistan, the Near East, Central America, or the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet Union and India either share a similar position or act along parallel lines, and their positions are active. One should not think that there are no methods for overcoming conflict situations. This method, if you like, has been formulated in the Delhi Declaration: One has to give up the use of military means and stress the use of political means, and one has to reckon with the right of the peoples to choose their own road to tomorrow. This is, by the way, what Mikhail Sergeyevich was saying at the press conference in Delhi.

As to the line of action of other great powers, the United States, in particular, the world has recently witnessed an absolutely scandalous situation connected with the clandestine contacts between high-placed officials in Washington...

[Levin, interrupting] Let us assume that these have been just high-placed officials, and not higher.

[Shishlin] Yes, I just wanted to say that maybe we ought to speak, and must speak, not about officials but about U.S. leaders of today, about the leaders of the current U.S. Administration, about these contacts with Tehran and with certain powers within Iran. Look at the chain of events that turns up: they were supplying arms to Iran while stating that they were against the Iran-Iraq war, used Israel's services, and put the money they received into the accounts of the Nicaraguan Contras! This is nothing short of a devilish plot against the interests of peace, directed not at cooling hot spots but, on the contrary, heating them up.

[Levin] This is the height of political cynicism.

[Primakov] Not only that. Look at another aspect, the intra-American, so to speak. This is also important. The President of the United States says he was unaware of parts of the deal. Yet this is hard to believe. They now say that even Poindexter, who has resigned, was unaware too. This is even more difficult to believe. But this is a typical U.S. trick: They are looking for minor scapegoats, and then they remove them, while all the rest remain innocent, so to speak. But this is not so. There is another point: You know that Congress only recently adopted a resolution permitting the contras to be supplied with U.S. arms and aid...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes, a fairly bad decision, $100 million...

[Primakov, interrupting] Yes, a fairly bad one, but it had been preceeded by a struggle in Congress, and there had been no decision before that. But before the resolution had been adopted the United States was already giving money to buy arms for the contras. This means an attitude of: I don't give a damn, excuse the expression, to the Congress...

[Levin, interrupting] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, this is perhaps the gentlest expression one could use in this case.

[Primakov] Yes, well just think: The United States is always boasting about its democratic ways, and so on, does whatever it likes, circumventing Congress. To be more precise, the administration circumvents Congress. And of course, this has now provoked a storm of indignation in the United States. They are even comparing this to the Watergate affair. I do not think, frankly, that the President is threatened with impeachment in this connection as happened to Nixon during Watergate. Yet, in any case, these are comparable scandals.

[Shishlin] Generally speaking, the U.S. Administration has suffered, of course, considerable loss over this. Yet the main thing is that peace and international security are suffering as a result of U.S. actions.

[Levin] And it was exactly in Delhi where a fundamentally different approach by the two great powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- to the solution of such broad principled problems was shown very clearly, both at the press conference and on a general scale during the visit...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Let us say by three powers: by the USSR and India on the one hand, and by the United States on the other hand, though it is certainly not our intention to set the world against the United States, and indeed this is exactly what the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out. Nor do we intend to bring any other powers into conflict with each other. On the contrary, be it Sino-Soviet relations, Soviet-Indian or Soviet-U.S. relations, in each case the Soviet Union is building these relations in such a way that it is not to the detriment of other states.

[Primakov] This is a very important point you are stressing. It is just what has been reflected in all the speeches by the general secretary, including his response to the questions at the press conference that took place in Delhi. Indeed, there were particular questions about China. Well, one can understand here the concern of a number of Indians whose relations with China are far from normalized. They have a number of problems, including territorial ones, and they, especially after the United States tried to play the Chinese card -- you remember this very well -- they are now keeping this pattern in their minds and thinking, what if the Soviet Union is somehow going to play some card, Indian or Chinese, and so on? Mikhail Sergeyevich gave a very calm and firm reply: We want to improve, deepen and expand our relations with India.

This is also our strategic course. In general, this is a course aimed at a stabilization of the situation both in Asia and throughout the world. We always wish to normalize, to improve our relations with China. This is also our strategic course...

[Levin, interrupting] [words indistinct]

[Shishlin] And we also wish to improve relations with the United States.

[Primakov] And one will not obstruct the other in any way -- in no context, in no context.

[Shishlin] I think, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you see, that all those days spent in Delhi by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in conversation with Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, have also demonstrated this important thing: that the path toward peace does not lie by way of some kind of cunning, by way of some kind of gambits (?or whatever), but by way of honesty, directness, openness [rotkrytost].

[Primakov, interrupting] Decency.

[Shishlin] Decency. Exactly -- decency. That is, these are extraordinarily important qualities for serious politics. And where there is some kind of game, intrigues, plots, some kind of deceiving gambits, then, as a rule, the result is embarrassment.

[Primakov] Well, in this connection, the replies by the general secretary with regard to the Indo-Pakistan conflict made a very great impression on me. You know, after all, that Pakistan is being supplied with arms by the United States. Now, the United States, just before the visit by the general secretary to India, made the decision to supply Pakistan with the AWACS system. This is a multipurpose action, because this system, if it is supplied to Pakistan, and, apparently it will be supplied, will be used to track the territory of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and of course, India, and will be used by the United States itself, too, if not primarily by the United States.

There is great concern about nuclear weapons being developed [rsozdat] in Pakistan. A great deal is spoken and written about this. This all creates a fairly acute situation, and India reacts sharply to this for perfectly understandable reasons. Well, Mikhail Sergeyevich said that if we go ahead and implement this security system in Asia, if we improve relations on many fronts -- USSR-China, China-India, and so on -- and we want this, then at the same time a situation will be created where there will be far more opportunities to regulate Indo-Pakistan relations.

[Shishlin] Of course, and it is actually here that the topicality of the visit lies, that of course, the visit in itself and the talks that have taken place have in a way opened up, extended the framework of those ideas that are now forming around the problem of strengthening peace and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region, and, in essence, both in the Asian and Pacific region and in the zone of the Indian Ocean. And, you see, those ideas that were expressed in Delhi by both leaders, I think that, in themselves, these ideas are really very productive. Now the first response received on the results of the visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to India speaks of political circles, the public, taking stock, and not only taking stock but understanding what took place in the course of the visit in the Indian capital.

And, in fact, this gives grounds to state that this visit from the very outset acquired such a stature, such significance, that one may justifiably call it a historical visit. It placed Soviet-Indian relations on a qualitatively new level. This visit opens a new chapter in the history of the worldwide struggle against the nuclear threat, and it opens a new chapter in the history of establishing truly civilized relations between all members of the world community.

[Levin] Well, it is probably worth speaking in more detail of the nuclear threat. In the Delhi Declaration, it is specifically pointed out in the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence which urgent steps are required to achieve the goal of disarmament, how to attain this world free of nuclear weapons and violence.

Above all, it is necessary to strive for the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals by the end of the current century. Second, a task of very great importance -- not to allow the placing of any weapons into space, which is the common property of humanity. Then, the complete prohibition of testing nuclear arms, the prohibition of the development [rsozdaniye] of new forms of mass-destruction weapons, the prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of chemical weapon stockpiles, the reduction of the levels of conventional weapons and armed forces. These are the specific tasks which are set, and, of course, a major step, a specific step on the path toward complete nuclear disarmament would be the implementation of the proposals by the Soviet Union and India of which we have already spoken, and in particular the proposal to conclude an international convention prohibiting the use of, or threat to use nuclear weapons.

[Primakov] You know, since our time is probably already drawing to a close, I want to tell you the following: In everyone's estimation, and Nikolay Vladimirovich was also assured of this while he was there, and I have heard a great deal about this, and other comrades -- no other foreign leader has ever been received the way Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was received in India. We saw this for ourselves, and, at the same time, never before in such a serious way, never before did talks take place so intensively: 10 hours of talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich and Rajiv Gandhi; 10 solid hours of talks between the two leaders.

[Shishlin] Yes, at the same time work was taking place in parallel at another level, just as intensive, as concentrated and as business like.

[Levin] And this idea, it seems to me, may be illustrated by this example: On the eve of the visit, the newspaper SUNDAY MAIL took a poll. The question asked was this: Which of the states of the world is the best friend of India? Ninety-three percent of those asked replied: the Soviet Union. I think that after the visit this figure has probably even increased. And if one were to hold a similar poll in the Soviet Union, the index would be no less. We are good friends, and this corresponds to the interests of our two countries and the interests of the cause of peace. And for this reason, we have full grounds for expressing profound satisfaction with the results of the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to India. And in this context, it seems to me to be fitting to recall the Indian wisdom that was spoken by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his speech in the Indian parliament which goes: Friends are bound together by the truth. And, really, the truth of our age, the truth about responsibility for the sake of equal security for all binds the Soviet people and the people of India as never before.

And connected with this one has to say that the treaty on peace, friendship, and cooperation has already been operating between our countries fruitfully for 15 years. This treaty did not merely open up broad opportunities for the assured development of mutually beneficial links and contacts. Its main purpose is in the mutual obligation to react in the event of a difficult situation for one or both sides. And such situations have arisen, and the Soviet Union and India have remained faithful to their obligations and have acted in keeping with the spirit and the letter of this treaty. The friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India have passed the test of time. They are gaining in strength because they correspond to the fundamental interests of our peoples and correspond to the interests of peace in Asia, and peace throughout the world.

Well, on this, esteemed comrades, we shall end our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best to you.

FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFING ON INDIA, IRAN

PM281631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 27 November.

B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, who spoke at the briefing, focused the attention of those assembled on the official friendly visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He emphasized that the Delhi Declaration signed by M.S. Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi sets a good example which could be followed by other states. This document will no doubt leave a significant imprint in the history of international relations, ranking together with the "Panch Shila" and Bandung principles.

Touching on the recently revealed facts concerning the transfer by the U.S Administration to the Nicaraguan "contras" of large sums of money earned from arms shipments to Iran, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that this has exacerbated the crisis of U.S. foreign policy further still.

Recalling that the UN General Assembly's First Committee approved by an overwhelming majority a draft resolution on the question of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security submitted by the group of socialist countries, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that an important step has been taken toward elaborating and implementing the concept of ensuring universal security for all states on an equal basis. The meaning of this proposal is to translate the new political thinking into specific actions.

It was emphasized that the policy of trust must become one of the security guarantees. The efforts of the entire world community must be concentrated precisely on this.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

UN DRAFT RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ADOPTED

LD301100 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] New York November 29 TASS -- The international community should continue its efforts with a view to adopting practical measures to prevent mass and gross violations of human rights and basic freedoms in the situations posing a threat to international peace and security, says a draft resolution on strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights.

The draft has been approved by the third committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The socialist countries, the sponsors of the document, believe that such cooperation should make an effective and practical contribution to implementing the urgent task of preventing mass and gross violations of human rights and to consolidating world peace and security.

CHANGE FROM 'IRANGATE' TO 'REAGANGATE' EXAMINED

LD290015 Moscow TASS in English 2315 GMT 28 Nov 86

["Washington: Murky Waves of 'Irangate'." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The show in which Marine Lieutenant Colonel North leads round his finger the U.S. President, defence secretary and CIA director has obviously flopped and has been booed off the American political scene by the sarcastic audience. As the scandal known as "Irangate" and referred to more and more often as "Reagangate" gathers head, it becomes clearer that the attempt of the U.S. leadership to save face by finding a scapegoat well down the totem pole has failed.

The UPI reports that White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan personally approved details of the Iranian operation. The ABC TV company has information that Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was well aware of the operation and, moreover, ordered secret arms sales to Iran. THE WASHINGTON POST observes, and with good reason, that the role of the CIA and its director William Casey in that venture should be examined more closely. In short, if we do not go into the details, which are reported extensively by the press and of which quite a few more are likely to surface from secret nooks and classified files, it is clear that "Irangate" has grown from the very top of the Washington political olympus.

Most observers have had no doubt about it anyway: "Irangate" mirrors the very nature and ultimate goals of American foreign policy, directed at gross intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, based on strength and adventurism and pervaded with duplicity and lies. Are not those who are preparing for "Star Wars" and subverting every accord on the limitation of the arms race, including the ABM and SALT-2 treaties, while touting their commitment to arms control, actually hoodwinking the American people and Congress and the international public as a whole? And what can be said about Washington's "New Globalism" doctrine, the initiators of which, keeping forth on their "respect" for such concepts as national sovereignty and independence, stoop to anything, from economic blockades to terror and armed intervention against governments and states not to U.S. liking?

THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes an anonymous senior Washington official as saying about the developments around the "Irangate" that the world is probably thinking of American officials as liars. If we delete the parenthesis [phrase as received], the statement will aptly reflect the mess in which the Iranian venture has landed Washington.

'Muddy Waves' Of Scandal

LD301540 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

As the muddy waves of the scandal around U.S. arms shipments to Iran are sweeping Washington, the American and international public can see the darkest and the most disgusting corners of that foreign policy kitchen which -- acting in secret from the Americans and the congress of the United States -- cooked a foul smelling dish known now as "Irangate."

The more facts protected only yesterday by the word "secret" are coming to light, the more obvious it becomes that it is not only and not so much insignificant persons, like Marine Lt.-Col. North, who acted as chefs in that kitchen, but first of all those who are at the very top of the Washington political olympus.

"The ring of accusations is increasingly tightening around the very head of the Washington administration," the French newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS wrote. But, then, how could it possibly be otherwise? No matter how scandalous the character of the Iranian affair, its very essence, its political content and orientation are well within the framework of Washington's global political course -- the course underlied by the stake on strength, unabashed interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples, a passion for adventures, and efforts to hide militarist and hegemonist claims behind a cover of lies.

Les Aspin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, observed that all latest actions of the White House -- the failure of the Reykjavik meeting, the Iranian operation, the violation of SALT 2 treaty -- called into question the administration's ability to outline and implement the country's foreign policy.

At present, the architects of "Irangate" are feverishly trying to cover up their tracks. The roles have been assigned -- as some are destroying documents related to the Iranian adventure, others are using propaganda ploys devised to distract public attention from the matter. The entire Iranian caper was based on duplicity and lies -- lies and pharisaism permeate the pronouncements of the caper's architects who are trying to ensure their own political survival at any cost.

These tactics are not entirely new. Something of this kind was done at the times of Watergate -- and it is well known what happened in the end. "The clouds are darkening," West German television commented on the atmosphere in Washington. The American television company NBC struck the same note, observing that the crisis was deepening.

THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote editorially today that the most fragile and most precious political commodity was at risk: the public's trust in its government. At risk? Opinion polls indicate that eight out of ten Americans no longer believe the White House today, while in many foreign countries, as is clear from press reports, the ratio is 10:10. "Even a clear-out of presidential aides would still leave American foreign policy undermined," the British SUNDAY TIMES newspaper stated in today's issue. And it never said a truer word.

'Irangate' Gathering Momentum

LD011037 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 1 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan is holding a meeting in the White House today with members of the Special Committee studying the role and functions of the National Security Council in the light of the continuing row over U.S. arms shipments to Iran. The committee chaired by former Senator John Tower was set up clearly in an attempt to bring down the storm of criticism against the administration.

Yet even supporters of the administration evaluate the measures taken by the White House in order to hush up the scandal as little effective. Speaking in an interview with the ABC radio television company, Senator Robert Dole, the Republican floor leader in Senate, said that it was necessary to convene an emergency session of the U.S. Congress in order to set up a special commission for investigation similar to the one which investigated into the "Watergate scandal." Demands are every more persistently voiced on the Capitol Hill that a special attorney be appointed to investigate into "Irangate".

KORNILOV ON U.S. MILITARISM, 'ULTRAEXPLOITATION'

LD281818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 28 Nov 86

["USA: 'Arms Kings' Avid To Get Their Hands On Other People's Wealth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (TASS): TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Security is not being strengthened, but dangerously threatened by the creation of yet another lethal and highly complex weapon.". This was stated by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in a comment on American plans to militarize space. He was speaking in Delhi on 25 November. The cost of SDI, according to current estimates, could be as high as 2 trillion dollars. The more actively the United States presses on with this project, the more obvious it becomes that this, along with Washington's other military programs, is directly linked with external expansion.

By political maneuvring, bribes and promises, military threats and blackmail, and often by direct interference in the internal affairs of the countries that have achieved freedom, the United States has created a sophisticated system for the neocolonial exploitation and shameless plundering of those countries, and is blocking the progress of their economic decolonization. This is being done in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples which was adopted by the 25th session of the UN General Assembly in 1960.

The powerful multinational corporations have entrenched themselves in 150 countries. Between them they largely control more than half of the trade of the nonsocialist world. Particularly active are the American military-industrial giants who make up the 'FORTUNE 500' (the term used in the United States for the 500 largest corporations and firm in whose hands almost half of America's industrial potential is concentrated).

According to figures published in the American press, the United States imports about 40 percent of its oil, 100 percent of its titanium and niobium, 98 percent of its manganese, 96 percent of its tantalum and cobalt, 90 percent of its chrome, and so on. And who in the United States is the main consumer of these strategic raw materials? Above all, the military-industrial complex. The "military sector" in the United States utilizes more than 40 percent of the titanum obtained mainly from the developing countries, more than 30 percent of the germanium and thorium, 20 percent of the cobalt and copper, and 74 percent of the oil. Quoting these data, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT comments that "the doctrine of neoglobalism is the brain-child of the military-industrial complex."

The United States is concentrating in its own hands more and more of the bulk of the material resources of the developing countries, and putting it at the service of its military programs, above all, SDI. It is American militarism that has a direct interest in preserving and intensifying the system of neocolonial ultraexploitation.

The peace-loving states point out that there is direct connection between disarmament and development: and they are actively urging that the militarist principle "armament instead of development" should be replaced by the principle "disarmament for development." That is precisely the purpose of the Soviet proposal to reduce military budgets, in view of the fact that part of the money saved would be spent on helping to eliminate economic backwardness in many of the countries of the world.

FINANCIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

OW010149 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] A Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Delegation, led by Ye Lin, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of its Financial and Economic Committee, arrived in Moscow 30 November at the invitation of the Budget and Planning Commissions of the two councils of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Maslennikov and Radyukevich, representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet officials, as well as Chinese Ambassador Li Zewang, went to the airport to welcome the delegation.

The budget and planning commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet had a meeting with the delegation the same day.

OFFICIAL VIEWS BILATERAL BORDER TRADE WITH PRC

PM271431 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 47 Nov 86 (Signed to Press 13 Nov 86) p 23

[Interview with V.K. Lozov, general director of the "Dalyintorg" All-Union Foreign Trade Association, by correspondent V. Bavin: "USSR-PRC; Good Traditions of Border Trade" -- first two grafs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] Nakhodka, Maritime Kray -- In mid-September routine talks between representatives of "Dalyintorg" and trading companies from the PRC's Heilongjiang Province and Nei Mongol Autonomous Region were completed at Grodekovo station (Maritime Kray). New contracts were signed on reciprocal deliveries of goods, plans for trade exchange and reserves to increase it next year were further amplified. Yet another step was taken toward further strengthening mutually advantageous cooperation between the border regions of the Soviet Far East and the Northeast PRC.

Our correspondent V. Bavin met with V.K. Lozov, general director of the "Dalyintorg" All-Union Foreign Trade Association, and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Bavin] We know from press reports that "Dalyintorg" has already held several similar business meetings with China's trading companies. Those who took part were pleased to note the constructive nature of the talks. Could you please tell us about the tasks which are being tackled to promote such contacts.

[Lozov] Indeed, this year, nine business meetings have been held. These took place in Nakhodka, Khabarovsk, Grodekovo, Zabaykalsk, Harbin, and Hohhot. The trade talks begun in October 1982 were continued at the meetings.

Questions of mutual interest relating to the expansion of regional trade cooperation between USSR and Chinese Far East border regions were discussed. In carrying out trade exchange operations the basis adopted is the barter principle of trade, that is, the exchange of equivalent amounts of goods. In 1983 border trade turnover totaled R6.1 million: In 1984 it was R15.2 million and in 1985 -- R25.3 million. For comparison I would remind you that the overall volume of trade exchange within the framework of border trade in 1960-68 was R24 million. The increase in trade turnover graphically shows the partners' interest in further developing mutually advantageous cooperation. The results of work over the subsequent 3 years also attest to the extensive market potential in the Far East.

In a short time the range of organizations taking part in border trade has expanded considerably. The consumer cooperative collectives of Amur and Chita Oblasts and Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays which began the border trade exchange operations have been joined by organizations in the Buryat ASSR and Irkutsk and Sakhalin Oblasts. At the beginning of the year the specialized firm "Dalprigran" was created within our association, with the main function of conducting border trade operations.

The chief Heilongjiang Province border trade company and the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region Border Trade Company have become the focus of all contracts with the "Dalpringran" firm. Permanent telegraph and teletype links have been established between them. Financial questions are efficiently settled through branches of the PRC People's Bank and the USSR Foreign Trade Bank. Companies in Shanghai and Jilin and Liaoning Provinces have shown interest in taking part in border trade.

The involvement of specialized foreign trade organizations in cooperation on both the Soviet and the Chinese side has made it possible to organize closer mutual contacts and achieve weighty results in the work of expanding product lists and increasing the volumes of reciprocal product deliveries. This helps to improve the supply of food products and industrial goods to the Far East population and to reduce the import of similar products from the country's European regions.

[Bavin] Chinese-produced vacuum bottles, footwear, and clothing are all appreciated at their true worth by Soviet customers. The external appearance of the goods is attractive. It would be interesting to know what the Soviet Union supplies in exchange for Chinese-produced goods.

[Lozov] I will elaborate a little. Footwear, sewn and knitted goods, and men's and children's underwear account for around 30 percent of the trade exchange. Chinese companies also send us meat products, fruit, and soybeans. Various other goods account for one-tenth of the turnover.

All the goods supplied to our country are initially selected from samples by Soviet foreign trade organization representatives. Items from Chinese enterprises are in constant demand among Soviet customers. The fabrics, children's clothing, and footwear do not lie long on store counters, and fruit sells successfully. This is evidence of reserves for marketing the goods which come into our domestic markets within the framework of border trade.

For their part the Chinese partners are interested in deliveries of Soviet goods. For example, mineral fertilizers and construction materials -- cement, timber, roofing iron, window glass, and nails -- are eagerly purchased. Thus, in 1983, 38,500 metric tons of cement were sent to China, and in 1985 deliveries increased to 100,000 metric tons. Purchases of mineral fertilizers increased substantially. At the talks held this year we proposed that the trading companies of the PRC's border provinces increase purchases of cement from Soviet organizations 20 percent, mineral fertilizers 50 percent, and commercial timber 100 percent. Our partners would like to increase purchases of Soviet-produced electrical consumer goods such as refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines.

The experience of Soviet-Chinese trade in the sixties provides examples of participation by Far East enterprises in regional trade turnover. Thus, Komsomolsk-Na-Amure's "Amurstal" and "Amurlitmash" plants, Khabarovsk's "Dalenergomash" and "Amurkabel" plants, and Amur Oblast's "Amurskiy Metallist" and "Avtozapchast" plants supplied rolled ferrous metals, tin plate, gas and water pumps, compressors, various cable products, "Amurets" drilling machine tools, and fueling units. [paragraph continues]

Which Soviet enterprises are dispatching their goods through "Dalyintorg" contracts today? And how is their participation in border trade being encouraged?

[Lozov] I would like to make clear that border trade is not a substitute for but an addition to interstate trade, and which deliveries of machines and equipment play a very large role. The volume of border trade is ensured primarily by kray and oblast potrebsoyuzes, that means by goods from the cooperative and state trade market allocation. We are striving primarily to involve locally produced items and procurements in border trade on a broad scale and to include in our operations with the Chinese partners products which are processed at union-status enterprises located on the region's territory.

The Ussuriysk Machine-Building Plant, the "Spassktsement" Association, the Khabarovsk Ship Building Plant, and other enterprises are dispatching their products for export through "Dalyintorg" All-Union Association contracts with Chinese partners. We intend to considerably expand this list.

The Soviet enterprises derive perceptible benefit from their participation in exchange operations within the framework of border trade. They have the opportunity to obtain in return import goods to the value of the exported items.

The switch to new management conditions and economic incentives opens up extensive opportunities for enterprises. This is graphically evidenced by the fact that in April 120 items from 37 union and republic ministry enterprises were on show to China companies at an exhibition of product models in Khabarovsk. Thus good traditions of border trade are being restored. And it cannot be otherwise. The more participants there are, the more fruitful the cooperation will be.

[Bavin] Every undertaking has its complications. And obviously setting up border trade is not without its problems. Which of these, in your view, should we dwell on?

[Lozov] I must record that the trading companies of China's border provinces have shown themselves only in their best light. And the Soviet side is fulfilling its contract commitments conscientiously. On the whole, if we are talking about balance, the product list, and the range of goods exchange, we have no serious complaints to make against each other.

But the experience of export and import operations is another matter. An increasing number of new workers and specialists collectives, in brief, people who just happen to be engaged in this very responsible matter, are being drawn into the orbit of border trade. They must be taught how to trade, skillfully organize and develop the established links, and promote mutuasl understanding and fraternal cooperation. The Chinese comrades say that they are of the same opinion.

[Bavin] A few words about future prospects for border trade.

[Lozov] Good foundations have been laid for its further development in 1987. The representatives of China's trading companies and "Dalyintorg" were satisfied with the results of the trade meetings in Grodekovo which ended in September. An increase in goods exchange and an improvement in the range and quality of goods are envisaged and an active search for new forms of cooperation is under way.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF GORBACHEV VISIT TO INDIA

Shevardnadze Meets Counterpart

LD261551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Delhi, 26 Nov (TASS special correspondent) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today met N.D. Tiwari, minister of foreign affairs of India in the course of the friendly talks, a detailed exchange of opinion was held on issues of Soviet-Indian relations and on certain topical international problems and regional conflicts that are at the center of the world community's attention.

Gorbachev Visits Monument

LD261940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Special correspondent Vyacheslav Lavrentyev report from India]

[Text] The program for the Soviet delegation's stay is extremely full. In addition to the official talks there are a host of Soviet-Indian meetings at all levels. Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev honored the monument to an outstanding leader of the Indian people. He laid a wreath at the Mahatma Gandhi mausoleum and planted a tree there as a mark of respect to the great fighter for the freedom and independence of India.

Comrade Gorbachev also visited the Jawaharlal Nehru Museum and the Indira Gandhi memorial. He presented as a gift a carpet bearing a woven portrait of Gandhi. In the visitors book Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made the following entry: "Soviet people will forever preserve in their memory the name of Indira Gandhi, an outstanding leader of India, a fighter for the happiness of the Indian people and for peace throughout the entire world, and a tireless supporter of the development of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation."

Raisa Maksimovna Gorbacheva today had a meeting with Sonia Gandhi, wife of the Indian prime minister, and a group of prominent female Indian politicians and public figures. They included members of the government, members of parliament, participants in the struggle for India's independence, and prominent representatives of culture and art. The talk at the meeting was about women's rights. Particular interest was evoked by Raisa Maksimovna's account of women's councils in the Soviet Union and their growing role in the country's life. The hosts at the meeting for their part spoke of what has been done in India to improve the position of women and about the problems facing them.

Commenting on the course of the talks, the Indian press notes that they promise a further strengthening of trade and economic links and a broadening of contacts between our countries in the spheres of science and culture. The TIMES OF INDIA considers, that in view of the big restructuring that has started in the Soviet economy, there is a wonderful outlook for Indian-Soviet economic links.

Regarding the foreign policy aspects of Soviet-Indian interaction, THE INDIAN EXPRESS notes that both leaders, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi, are united in their understanding of the fact that a fresh approach is required to international security matters, which in particular would rule out the militarization of space.

Talks With Tiwari

LD270423 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0405 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Delhi, 27 Nov (TASS) — A meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and N.D. Tiwari, minister of external affairs of India, has started here.

Shevardnadze Signs Documents

LD270924 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0713 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The official friendly visit of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to India continues. In Delhi today Comrade Gorbachev had a meeting with Tiwari, Indian minister of external affairs.

Soviet-Indian documents were signed in the presidential palace. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi put their signatures to the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a world free from nuclear weapons and violence.

Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of human resources, signed a protocol on the programs and conditions of holding a festival of the USSR in India and a festival of India in the USSR in 1987-88. Comrade Shevardnadze and Tiwari, Indian Minister of external affairs, signed a consular convention between the USSR and the republic of India.

An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the USSR and India was signed by Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Tiwari, Indian minister of external affairs.

Meeting With Indian Ministers

LD271121 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 27 (TASS) -- By TASS special correspondents

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received in his residence today Indian Minister for External Affairs Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh and India's Ambassador to the USSR Triloki Nath Kaul.

They held a brief conversation on practical conclusions of the summit meetings between Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for the further development of Soviet-Indian relations, chiefly in the sphere of economy and scientific and technological ties.

Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

Venkataraman Speech

PM281751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS account of speech by R. Venkataraman, vice president of India and chairman of the Council of States, at a meeting between members of the Soviet delegation led by M.S. Gorbachev and members of the Indian Parliament in Delhi 27 November, published under the general heading "Stability and Security in Asia -- Our Common Concern. Meeting with India's Parliamentarians"]

[Text] General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev!
Mr Prime Minister!
Mr Speaker, Your Excellencies!
Esteemed Members of Parliament!
Esteemed guests!

Mr General Secretary, members of the Lok Sabha -- the House of the People -- and of the Rajya Sabha -- the Council of States -- have assembled here, in this historic central hall of India's parliament, to welcome you. These members of our parliament represent 750 million people. On behalf of India's people, they convey most sincere and heartfelt greetings to you, Mr General Secretary, and to the other members of your delegation. This is by no means an expression of conventional politeness, but is dictated by a profound sense of affinity with your people and your country. Members of the Indian parliament have already had on several occasions the honor to welcome the Soviet leadership here, in this very hall. N.S. Khrushohev, A.N. Kosygin, and L.I. Brezhnev honored us with their visits, while India's Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi paid visits to the Soviet Union, and each one of these visits strengthened the bonds of friendship and expanded the sphere of cooperation. Our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's recent visit and your current visit to India are additional links in this chain, by which I mean friendship and cooperation not only in our bilateral relations but also in global affairs. India warmly recalls the support your great leader V.I. Lenin gave to India's struggle for freedom. In his letters to Mahatma Gandhi, Russia's immortal writer Lev Tolstoy made us feel that India was not alone in its struggle for the just cause and in its desire to acquire human dignity and real freedom.

Our admiration for the Soviet people dates back to the time of your revolution. Our great poet Rabindranath Tagore, who visited the Soviet Union in 1930, called your revolution a "new era." Almost at the same time, our Tamil poet Subramanya Bharathi, who hardly traveled anywhere, had a sufficiently rich imagination to write a poem in which he described your revolution as a "new civilization." His verses have been translated into Russian, and many people in your country have read them. Our ardently beloved Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru visited your country in 1927, and was highly impressed by your planned economy. Long before independence he was instrumental in the setting up of a national planning committee in the Indian National Congress. Nehru perceived that the Soviet Union was the scene of a process which, his sense of justice and his sense of history indicated, should be studied here in India. It was during that visit that the concept of 5-year plans, the famous "pyatiletka," as the Russians called it, caught Nehru's imagination. Later Nehru wrote (and I quote his words):

Everybody talks of "planning" and 5-year plans now. The Russians put a kind of magic power into these words.

What Jawaharlal Nehru wanted for India was not simply a change of political structure, regardless of how important this was, but the transformation of a despondent society into a society in an optimistic mood, experiencing a sense of pride in its past and combining it with a vision of the future. [paragraph continues]

It is along this path, whose begining was marked by Nehru, that we receive constant and invariable assistance and support from the Soviet Union.

We who are present here in India's parliament are particularly gratified by the fact that parliamentary delegations travel from the Soviet Union to India on a regular basis, and similar delegations of our own parliamentarians visit the Soviet Union. These exchanges strengthen the bonds of friendship between our peoples and enrich us with knowledge of each other's sociopolitical structures.

In general and in total, Indo-Soviet economic cooperation is a unique epic worthy of emulation. This cooperation is based on the principle of mutual respect for one another and is not subject to any conditions. This cooperation spreads to broad spheres -- steel, coal, machine building, petroleum, electricity generation, transport and communications, and agriculture. Our joint ventures in science, engineering, and technology are also based on mutual trust and respect. India is a country of ancient monuments, but the modern temples of progress are equally numerous. One can see all over the country the eternally alive monuments of Indo-Soviet cooperation in all the spheres I have mentioned.

Built on the principle of mutually supplementing one another, relations between our countries are not limited to just intergovernmental activity. Cultural exchanges on a human level make the nature of Indo-Soviet relations humane and warm. We await impatiently some most interesting events in the cultural sphere -- the Indian festival in the Soviet Union and the Soviet festival in India. They will express anew the spirit of the treaty of peace and friendship signed by the two countries in 1971. When the conclusion of this treaty was announced in our parliament, it generated a storm of applause. This treaty marks a truly historic event. It repsents the symbolic confluence of the mighty Volga with the Holy Ganges.

The community of views on global problems helps us to draw increasingly close. Both countries' leadership are resolutely against the nuclear arms race which threatens the total annihilation of mankind, against Star Wars whose objective is to pollute even outer space and to contribute to an escalation of tension. We also share the opinion that peace and progress are inseparable and that there can be no progress without peace. The fact that the Soviet Union readily and immediately responded to the six countries' initiative and your positive proposals on nuclear disarmament in Reykjavik fill the world with hope that these efforts will not be in vain.

Mr General Secretary, your visit to India is of unusually great importance not only for our two countries but also for the cause of peace all over the world. May our relations be always imbued with the spirit which has brought us together here. I would like to recall the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, who said:

"The Soviet Union has given us many valuable gifts, but friendship is the most valuable gift."

With these words, Mr General Secretary, I welcome you once more, and now allow me to ask you to address the members of our parliament.

Gorbachev Hosts Dinner

LD271712 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Nov (TASS) -- (TASS special correspondent) M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, this evening gave a dinner in the Soviet embassy in honor of Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

During the dinner, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere, M.S. Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi exchanged speeches, which were heard with great attention and greeted by prolonged applause.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

PM281057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

["In Honor of India's Prime Minister" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

Speech of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at a dinner given by Gorbachev in honor of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi on 27 November]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister,
Esteemed Mrs Gandhi,
Dear Indian Friends,
Comrades,

I wholeheartedly greet you here at the Soviet Embassy. These three eventful days have flown by. Our visit is drawing to a close. I think that it is already possible to sum up certain results and share evaluations and impressions.

To begin with, I want to express gratitude to the Government of India and personally to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for the attention and hospitality accorded to our delegation.

We felt ourselves to be at the home of good and true friends. During this time India actually has been our home. Peace and well-being to it!

Leo Tolstoy wrote in one of his short stories: If you go from the middle of Russia straight toward the winter sunset to a distance of about ten thousand versts, and cross the world's highest snow-capped mountains, then you will enter the land of India...

Nowadays this road can be covered within a space of several hours.

Scientific and technological progress has reduced distances and turned mankind into an interconnected community. But it has also brought on new dangers and threats which are common to everyone. The main danger is posed by thermonuclear destruction of our civilization.

The situation imperatively calls for a new approach to the solution of security issues and a new thinking in politics. Whatever the contradictions which divide East and West, North and South, a common human interest has now moved to the fore for all states and peoples.

We are destined to survive or die in the nuclear-space age together. Anyone's imperial ambitions, nationalist egoism, political die-hardism or adventurism should not be allowed to push civilization into the 'black hole' of space non-existence.

My colleagues and I are deeply satisfied with the meetings and conversations with the Indian leadership. The talks were wide-ranging, frank and substantive, with an eye to a long-term period ahead.

A realistic view of the present-day world and its problems, mutual trust and sincere desire to broaden and deepen cooperation helped us to inform each other better of our vision of the present and of the future.

For quite understandable reasons, we representatives of the two great states gave paramount attention to international problems and among them to the problem which is the main one for all peoples and countries, large and small, irrespective of their systems; namely, how to remove the nuclear threat, to end the arms race on earth, to prevent its spreading over to outer space, to relieve tension, and to unblock conflict situations.

The recognition of the right of each people to follow the way of economic, social and spiritual development chosen by them is the decisive condition for active participation of all of them in the accomplishment of this common task.

The Soviet Union and India are two large Asian states. Therefore it was natural that the discussion of the situation in Asia and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans areas adjacent to it figured prominently at the talks.

The two states, each from its own side, make efforts to undo the tangles of conflicts, to remove the acuteness of military confrontation in the region and thereby to help to create prerequisites for fruitful and free cooperation.

Related to this, I must say that we highly appreciate the responsible positions and concrete steps of the Indian leadership to improve the political climate in South Asia. Nothing can compensate for the advantages given by good relations with neighbors.

India produces unforgettable impressions. People from all over the world admire the famous iron pillar near Kutb Minar. For fifteen centuries it has defied rains and winds but rust has not affected it up to now.

Our peoples, as we understand it, have a common desire and striving for Soviet-Indian relations to be immune to any rust so that they would never be darkened by anything.

During this time, we have come to see what a good service is being rendered to our states by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India.

Using the gained experience and relying on the common desire to raise the level and broaden the scope of cooperation in all fields, we agreed on substantial development of economic, scientific and technical contacts.

The signed agreement juridically seals the accords reached on that score.

We agree on new forms of economic contacts, and on inviting small and medium-sized firms to participate in them.

We affirmed that festivals to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of India's independence are of immense importance for Soviet-Indian friendship.

I would like specially to point out the declaration which Mr Gandhi and I signed together and referred to as the 'Delhi' one.

In the declaration, on behalf of the two peoples we call on all countries and peoples to realize the dangers which hang over the world and to do everything necessary for a radical improvement of the international situation.

We hope that our call will be heard and will find a braod response in the world.

Esteemed Mr Prime minister,

Dear Indian friends,

Allow me, in conclusion, to assure you that the Soviet Union wholeheartedly wants to see friendly India a mighty, prosperous and modern power.

Peace-loving and independent India may continue to count on the Soviet Union's support and understanding.

Thank you once again, Mr Prime Minister, for kind cooperation during this time. We shall be looking forward to meeting you in Moscow.

Allow me to wish good health and success to you, to Mrs Gandhi and to all Indian statesmen and party leaders, and to wish progress and prosperity to the great people of India, the strengthening of Soviet-Indian friendship and, of course, lasting peace.

Visits Culture Center

LD280001 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 27 November, in the Vremya newscast, carries a 4-minute report by correspondent V. Ilyashenko, from the USSR Science, Culture and Art House in New Delhi on the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Raisa Gorbacheva. While Ilyashenko reports on Gorbachev's arrival and on the warm welcome accorded to him and his wife, video shows Gorbachev and his wife being greeted at the top of the steps leading into the building and Gorbachev shaking hands with a women dressed in a sari to whom Gorbachev says: "I've seen you on television."

In the foyer the Soviet delegation is seen being greeted by a group of children carrying flowers. The Gorbachevs embrace some of the children and then begin a tour of the building.

While they are viewing exhibits and books at the center, Ilyashenko says: "Mikhail Sergeyevich acquaints himself with the House of Science and Culture, which is visited every day by numerous Indians of various ages and professions. Some come to see an exhibition or a Soviet feature film, some come to borrow books by Soviet authors in various national languages, and others come for classes in the Russian language institute, which has more than 500 students. Students of the Russian language cordially welcome Mikhail Sergeyevich."

The Gorbachevs are seen being introduced to a group of students, two of whom pronounce some words of welcome in Russian, noting that Russian is a language of peace and friendship. Gorbachev replies "You all speak well. Or did you select your speakers specially?" Noticing a display of posters on the wall, Raisa Gorbacheva asks: "Do you have some connection with Moscow State University?" One of the Indian hosts explains that they are holding a quiz at the moment to see how much people know about Moscow University, to which Raisa says: "That's our university -- Mikhail Sergeyvich and I studied there."

The students announce that they would like to sing a song of welcome and Gorbachev comments "If I know it, I'll join in." The students begin singing a song in Russian. They are joined by the Gorbachevs, Dobrynin and the rest of the Soviet delegation present, with the exception of Shevardnadze who seems to have trouble with the words.

Ilyashenko concludes with: "Then Mikhail Sergeyevich goes through to the hall of the House of Culture for a meeting with the aktiv of the Indian-Soviet Friendship Societies." Video shows Gorbachev going into the hall.

Wives of Gorbachev, Gandhi Meet

LD272221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent V. Beloborodko video report from New Delhi]

[Text] This is the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi. Raisa Maksimovna Gorbacheva had a meeting here with Sonia Gandhi, the wife of the Indian prime minister, and a group of Indian women, prominent political and public personalities in the country. They included members of the government, parliamentary deputies, women who took part in the struggle against colonial domination and for Indian independence, heads of national women's organizations and prominent representatives of Indian culture and art. Raisa Maksimovna Gorbacheva talked about the rights of women in the Soviet Union, about the way that their full equality with men is being realized, and about the concern shown by the state for women and mothers. Soviet women, Raisa Maksimovna said, are making a big contribution to the development of the economy and the political and public life of the country; and they play a significant role in science and education, health care and in the sphere of culture and art. Women are receiving fresh opportunities in connection with the establishment everywhere of women's soviets, at enterprises, institutions, town suburbs and in rural areas. The women's soviets are intended to resolve issues relating to improving the labor and everyday life of women, to children's education and to training young people for labor activity. The women's soviets' sphere of competence will include monitoring the work of the service sphere, trading, town management, schools, and cultural and leisure institutions. They will obtain the right to submit proposals for consideration by the soviets of people's deputies.

Her Indian interlocutors said that measures to improve the situation of women had already been undertaken in their country, and talked about the problems, very grave ones, which still remain here, and about the difficulties and about their participation in the country's national development.

There was discussion of the idea of publishing a joint Soviet-Indian magazine for women.

It was admitted that tourist exchange is as yet underused, including trips by Soviet and Indian children, and exchange of exhibitions of childrens', technical and artistic creativity, holdin of festivals and meetings between children and young people of the USSR and India.

Women of the Soviet Union and India have a different way of life and their problems are not the same. But there is one problem -- and this was stressed in particular at the meeting -- which unites them. That is the problem of preserving peace on earth, and preventing nuclear war.

The conversation was well-wishing and sincere.

Gorbachev Meets Communists

LD271911 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met today with Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

The friendly conversation covered questions, which are in the focus of attention of both countries and world public in connection with the visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to India. The sides pointed out the special significance of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation, which is an important factor of peace and stability not only in Asia but also all over the world. The most important role in these relations is played by the systematic dialogue between the leaders of both countries, which has been further developed on these days.

The conversation covered also some questions of the international communist movement.

Mikhail Gorbachev has expressed gratitude to the Communist Party of India for what it has done, jointly with the other socio-political forces of that country, for the creation of a friendly atmosphere of the visit.

Taking part in the meeting were Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the National Council of the Communist Party of India N.E. Balaram, Indrajit Gupta, Indradip Singh and Mukum Farooqi.

On the same day, Mikhail Gorbachev met and talked with E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) Central Committee.

A friendly exchange of views was held on the most topical international issues, the effort for the resolution of the fundamental problems of disarmament and development. The conversation also covered Asian security problems. The great positive role of India in the international arena was pointed out.

Mikhail Grobachev stressed that the Soviet Union attaches priority significance to relations with India, to a permanent and constructive dialogue with its leaders. He pointed out active support for the visit by the Communist Party of India (M) and broad sections of the Indian people.

E.M.S. Namboodiripad expressed confidence that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India will further strengthen friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, make a great contribution to positive development of international relations. He said that the Communist Party of India (M) will make every effort that the struggle waged by the Indian working people for their rights should be combined with the struggle against the threat of war.

Much attention was devoted in the course of the meeting to some issues of the international communist movement at the present stage.

The meeting was also attended by Eduard Shevardnadze and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (M) Basavapunnaiah and Harkishan Surjit.

Joint Statement of Visit

PM281231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Soviet-Indian Joint Statement " -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the prime minister of the Republic of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Government of India, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr M.S. Gorbachev paid an official friendly visit to India from November 25 to 28, 1986.

The distinguished Soviet guest and the persons accompanying him were accorded a cordial welcome testifying to the feelings of sincere friendship and regard of the people of India for the people and leadership of the USSR.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr M.S. Gorbachev called on the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh and had a friendly discussion with him.

Talks were held between the prime minister of the Republic of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in which the participants were:

From the Soviet side --
Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Anatoliy Chernyayev, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Vasiliy Rykov, ambassador of the USSR to India.

From the Indian side --
Narayan Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of manpower resources, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, minister of finance, Arun Singh, minister of state for defense, Natwar Singh, minister of state for external affairs, A.P. Venkateshwaran, secretary for external affairs of the Indian ministry of External Affairs, and Triloki Nath Kaul, the ambassador of India to the USSR.

Mr M.S. Gorbachev had, in addition, separate discussions with Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU received the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr. M.S. Gorbachev addressed the members of the Indian Parliament who listened to him with great interest and attention.

All the meetings and discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding.

During his stay in New Delhi, Mr M.S. Gorbachev paid homage to the memory of outstanding leaders of India, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi by laying a wreath at Rajghat and visiting the Nehru Memorial Museum and the Indira Gandhi Memorial.

I

The meetings covered a wide range of issues concerning Indo-Soviet bilateral relations and perspectives of their further comprehensive development. Both sides expressed their profound satisfaction at the relations of close friendship and wide-ranging cooperation between India and the Soviet Union which are characterized by mutual respect, warmth and trust between the peoples and leaders of the two countries.

Stable and high level of these relations in the political field are complemented by wide, deep, multi-faceted and mutually beneficial cooperation in economic, commercial, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields. Relations between India and the USSR are a model of peaceful co-existence between states with differing socio-economic systems based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation constitute a factor of peace and stabiity in Asia and throughout the world.

Both sides noted with deep satisfaction the successful passage of over fifteen years of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between India and the USSR, which symbolizes the strong bonds of friendship between their governments and peoples. The treaty contributes significantly in all spheres towards strengthening and deepening their mutual trust and confidence in the context of the changing world situation and characterizes their common commitment to international peace and cooperation.

Both sides highly assess the dynamic development of mutually advantageous economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation between India and the USSR on a planned and long-term basis. The agreement on basic directions of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation for the period up to the year 2000, as well as the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed on 22nd May 1985 have enriched their cooperation with new form and content and have further strengthened their ties.

Noting the significant progress made by the organizations of the two countries in implementing these agreements, both sides emphasized the need for timely fulfillment of mutual obligations and identifying further possibilities for expanding industrial, scientific and technological cooperation.

Determined to sustain and enhance mutually beneficial ties the two sides signed a new agreement on economic and technical cooperation in New Delhi under which the Soviet Union has agreed to render assistance to India in the following projects: (I) construction of the Tehri Hydro power complex, (II) reconstruction and modernization at Bokaro Steel Plant, (III) the setting up of four underground coking coal mines in the Jharia coal field, and (IV) intensive and integrated on-shore exploration for hydrocarbons in West Bengal.

Both sides expressed their desire for growth and improvement of Soviet-Indian trade, for further increasing its effectiveness, for diversifying its structure and expanding the range of commodities exchanged by making use of all existing opportunities. Implementation of the new long-term trade agreement for 1986-1990 which envisages continuation of the high momentum of growth of bilateral trade, will help achieve these goals.

India and the USSR attach an ever growing importance to the further strengthening of bilateral scientific and technological ties in order to impart the necessary momentum for accelerating the development of their economies for the prosperity and well-being of their two peoples. The two sides believe that there exists a sound basis for dynamic, long-term cooperation till the end of this millennium and beyond, particularly in frontier technologies. They expressed their determination to take effective measures to realize this potential.

The two sides positively assessed the role of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in laying down guidelines for developing multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries. They expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the tenth session of the joint commission held in new Delhi in April, 1986.

The USSR and India expressed their determination to continue to develop and strengthen cooperation in the fields of culture, health, education, mass media, tourism and to intensify ties in sports.

The two sides stressed that the forthcoming festivals of the USSR in India and of India in the USSR to be held in 1987-1988 have a major role to play in the development of Soviet-Indian relations, and in further strengthening understanding and friendship between their countries and peoples. Conscious of the special significance of these events, the two sides agreed that the prime minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would be the honorary chairmen of the respective national organizing committees of the festivals in their countries.

The two sides expressed the hope that the new Soviet-Indian consular convention would facilitate further development of relations between the two states.

The Indian side expressed its appreciation of the role of the Soviet Union in strengthening the economy and in accelerating the scientific and technological progress in India which is aimed at self-reliance. The Soviet side emphasised that the USSR is pursuing a consistent policy of developing cooperation with peace-loving and independent India in all areas.

II

An extensive exchange of views on a wide range of international issues once again demonstrated the coincidence or similarity in the positions of India and the USSR on major world issues.

The two sides reiterated their conviction that relations between all states should be based on such universally recognized and fundamental principles as renunciation of the threat or use of force, mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in internal affairs. Disputes between states should be resolved through peaceful means.

India and the Soviet Union are of the firm conviction that the most important objective facing mankind today is to strengthen peace and remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Proceeding from this conviction and determined to contribute towards the realization of this great objective, the prime minister of India and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU signed the Delhi Declaration on principles for a nuclear weapon free and non-violent world. The two leaders commend it to all nations of the world and urge them to do their utmost in the interests of nuclear disarmament and universal peace.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the deterioration in the international situation, continuing escalation of the arms race, specially in nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the growing danger of it being extended to outer space, as well as the persistence of existing hotbeds of tension and emergence of new ones. They were convinced that all states. irrespective of their size and regardless of differences in their socio-economic systems have a role to play in the search for realistic solutions that would halt and reverse the nuclear arms race and reduce tensions in the world.

The Soviet side drew attention to its program of complete phased elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. The Indian side welcomed this major initiative.

In accordance with the Delhi Declaration signed by the leaders of the two countries, both sides called for an early conclusion of the convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

The two sides stressed the importance of a freeze on nuclear arsenals on a global basis beginning from a specific date and under effective verification. This should be followed by substantial reduction in nuclear arsenals. They called for an early prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and for the prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation.

The USSR and India supported immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests and the speedy conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The Indian side positively noted the Soviet Union's readiness to sign such a treaty at any time and at any place and welcomed the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till 1987 by the Soviet Union.

India and the USSR considered important in this context initiatives taken by the heads of state or government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania which are aimed at the termination of production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery system, prevention of an arms race in outer space and the cessation of all nuclear testing, and making the Soviet unilateral moratorium at least a bilateral one.

The USSR and India are convinced that given political will, the elaboration of a reliable system of verification of the cessation of nuclear testing does not present any serious difficulties. Such a system could be based in particular on the recommendations of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries of Harare and the relevant proposals by the countries participants in the six nation initiative.

The Soviet side informed the Indian side about the outcome of the Soviet-American meeting at the highest level in Reykjavik where proposals aimed at complete liquidation of nuclear weapons were put forward by the Soviet Union. These proposals remain on the table. The USSR and India were of the opinion that the experience of the Reykjavik summit demonstrated that given a constructive and realistic approach, far reaching agreements for nuclear disarmament could be achieved.

The two sides called for transfer of resources, currently directed to military expenditures, to meet the needs of socio-economic development. A part of the funds which will be released in the process of disarmament should be channelled towards rendering assistance to developing countries.

The Soviet Union and India emphasized the necessity for early elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world and the prevention of emergence of new ones. They believed that given goodwill acceptable solutions can be found on the basis of principles such as respect for sovereignty and independence of nations, and right of peoples to independent choice of ways of development. To this end the two sides are prepared to make their contribution towards the peaceful settlement of conflict situations.

The Soviet Union and India expressed their grave concern over the escalation of acts of terrorism, including state-terrorism. They resolutely condemn all terrorist activities, whether committed by individuals, groups or states and believe it necessary to counter them by every legal means.

The Soviet side drew attention to the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union concerning the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security. The Indian side noted that this proposal is an expression of the need for new political thinking in the nuclear era.

In the course of discussions in New Delhi special attention was paid to the situation in the Asian continent, in the Indian Ocean and its adjoining areas where the process of militarization and military threat is mounting.

The two sides noted the urgent need for improving the political climate in the Asian continent and its adjoining areas, and search for ways of ensuring lasting peace, stability and development of economic cooperation. Progress in this direction could gradually be made, in particular, through normalizing the situation, creating an atmosphere of confidence and constructive cooperation at bilateral and regional levels.

In this connection the Soviet side explained in detail the Soviet Union's concrete program for maintaining peace and security and establishing cooperation and interaction in the Asian Pacific region. The Indian side elaborated on its consistent policy of reducing tensions, promoting good neighborliness with all countries in the region, and the steps taken by India along with other countries in building cooperation at the regional level through the South Asia association of regional cooperation without outside interference.

The two sides expressed their concern over the tense situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's expandionist policies, condemned the continued occupation of Arab territories and acts of aggression by Israel in the region which pose a grave threat to international peace and security. The two sides emphasized the urgent need for a just, comprehensive and durable settlement of the Middle East problem based on the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, whose sole and legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization, including the right to self-determination and right to establish their own sovereign state on the basis of existing U.N. resolutions, as well as ensuring the right of all states in the region to independent existence. They strongly supported an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO on an equal footing. The convening of such a conference could be facilitated by setting up an appropriate preparatory committee.

The two sides declare that it is necessary to preserve the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, to ensure complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

The USSR and India expressed their serious concern at the hostilities between Iran and Iraq and urge the leaders of these countries to put an end to the fratricidal war and to settle the conflict by peaceful political means.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the continuation of the hot-beds of tension in Southwest Asia and reaffirm their conviction that the problems of the region demand peaceful political solutions paying full respect to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries of the region. They called upon the countries of the region to expeditiously terminate the armed conflicts, to exercise restraint and cooperate constructively for reducing tension and restoring peace. [paragraph continues]

India and the Soviet Union reiterated their opposition to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. They are confident that negotiated political solutions alone can guarantee a durable settlement of the existing problems of the region.

The two sides expressed their concern at the persisting tensions in Southeast Asia. They reaffirmed their conviction that a solution to the problems of Southeast Asia should be found by the states of the region themselves on the basis of full respect for their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and without outside interference in their internal affairs. They support the desire of these states for normalization of the situation in the region and for making it an area of durable peace, stability, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and India expressed their concern over the further aggravation of the situation in the Indian Ocean and called for dismantling of all foreign military and naval bases in the area and for preventing the creation of new ones. Both sides condemned the attempts to build up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean. They called for speedy implementation of the 1971 U.N. Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and supported the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene, without delay, an international conference for this purpose. They noted that this conference has been inordinately delayed and believed that it is necessary to ensure that it is held at the earliest possible date, no later than 1988.

The two sides reitereated their support for the just demand of Mauritius concerning the restoration of its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia.

The Soviet Union and India strongly condemned the racist South African regime for its obnoxious policy and practice of apartheid and state terrorism being conducted by it against the frontline and other African states. Both sides demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of these states, and an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of, and an unconditional withdrawal of its troops from Namibia. They called for full and prompt implementation of all the relevant U.N. decisions on granting independence to Namibia, including Security Council Resolution 435. The two sides reaffirmed their abiding support for the just and heroic struggle fo the people of Namibia under their authentic, sole and legitimate representative, the SWAPO. The Soviet Union and India resolutely support the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime and welcome the relevant initiatives of the nonaligned countries taken at Harare.

The two sides expressed their support for a just, political settlement of the situation in the region of Central America and the Caribbean, specially around Nicaragua, based on ensuring the security of all the states of the region and respect for their sovereignty, national independence and right to self-determination without outside interference in their internal affairs. The Soviet Union and India called for the cessation of all forms of external pressures and acts of aggression against the independent and nonaligned countries situated there. They voiced their support for the constructive initiatives of the nonaligned countries and the efforts of the Contadora Group towards a negotiated settlement of the situation in that region.

The two sides called for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and the establishment of a new international economic order. The solution of this pressing task would serve the interests of all mankind, especially of the developing countries. They condemned manifestations of the policy of neocolonialism and discrimination, and coercion and blackmail in interstate economic relations. Both sides favored the ensuring of fair and equitable prices for the exports of developing countries and the dismantling of artificial trade barriers.

The Soviet side noted that it regards economic security as an integral part of a comprehensive system of international security, under which it would be possible to establish a fund of assistance to developing countries and to elaborate, under the United Nations auspices, a global program of scientific and technological cooperation. The Indian side stressed the importance of an integrated approach on the part of the international community on the key interrelated issues of money, finance, trade, commodities and development.

The Soviet Union and India were unanimous that the movement of nonaligned countries has evolved into an influential force in the relaxation of international tensions, promotion of peace, disarmament and peaceful coexistence. They took note of the movement's vitality in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, aggression, racism and apartheid, interference, and hegemony and for the realization of the new international economic order.

The Soviet Union reaffirmed its high evaluation of the Nonaligned Movement and of the constructive role played by India in that movement and in the international arena in general, of its efforts to improve the international situation and to ensure equitable political and economic cooperation among states.

Both sides reaffirmed their abiding commitment to the United Nations, to preserving and strengthening this organization as an effective instrument of peace and security and peaceful settlement of international disputes and crises, and to the objectives and principles enshrined in its charter. They expressed their readiness to take necessary steps in order to ensure that the just and democratic principles on which the United Nations was founded become firmly rooted in the practice of international relations.

III

The Soviet Union and India highly value the well established tradition of maintaining regular contacts between their leaders which have become an important mechanism for nurturing and strengthening the relations of friendship, mutual understanding and confidence between the two countries. The two sides affirmed their determination to continue to further develop contacts and have consultations between them at the political and other levels and further expand and strengthen their bilateral cooperation in various fields. Both sides are convinced that relations of close friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR enhance the effectiveness of their efforts for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The two sides expressed their profound satisfaction at the results of the official friendly visit of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr. M.S. Gorbachev to India. This visit is a new landmark in the development of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. [paragraph continues]

It has further strengthened mutual trust between the leaders and the ties of close friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Mr. M.S. Gorbachev expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership and people of the Republic of India for the warm welcome accorded to him and his party. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr. M.S. Gorbachev, extended an invitation to the prime minister of the Republic of India Shri Rajiv Gandhi to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH THANKS KARMAL FOR PAST SERVICES

PM251202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Nov -- There was a PDPA Central Committee plenum here yesterday. As the BAKHTAR agency has reported, PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najib delivered a report on certain urgent party tasks. The plenum also examined some organizational matters.

The plenum met Babrak Karmal's request to be relieved of his state and party posts. On behalf of all members of the party the plenum expressed gratitude to B. Karmal and approved the PDPA Central Committee and DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium suggestion that B. Karmal be awarded the Order of the April Revolution.

On the same day there was a DRA Revolutionary Council session. It considered and met B. Karmal's request to be relieved of his duties as Revolutionary Council chairman. PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najib addressed the session and thanked B. Karmal for the great work he had done in important state posts.

Chamkani Acting Chairman

LD241109 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] According to Radio Kabul, Haji Mohammad Chamkani has been appointed acting chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, the country's supreme legislative body. He is a nonparty man and comes from the province of Paktia.

Earlier the post was held by Babrak Karmal. He had been relieved from it at his own request.

PRAVDA ACCUSES BONN OF 'DANGEROUS ATAVISM'

PM281220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Dangerous Atavism"]

[Text] Is the world insured against the past repeating itself? This question springs to mind when you study certain recent remarks by H. Kohl, head of the FRG Government, on foreign policy questions. What they have in common is blind hostility toward the Soviet Union, the GDR, and world socialism in general, and a failure to accept the realities of the nuclear missile age and the demands and tasks facing the world community.

In contrast to his routine, customary exercises in anti-Sovietism and endless vows of devotion to his American patrons, in an interview for the American magazine NEWSWEEK before his trip to the United States, H. Kohl indulged in the crudest attacks on the Soviet leadership, even to the extent of drawing vile parallels with Nazi Germany. These remarks by H. Kohl, which are unprecedented in the history of Soviet-West German relations, and indeed in any relations between states which have diplomatic relations, caused profound indignation everywhere, including in the FRG. Their irresponsibility is staggering.

Through the USSR Embassy in Bonn, the chancellor was asked directly whether he understands what he is saying and whether he is aware of the consequences which his public insinuations could have for relations between our states. He was reminded that in this instance it is a question of the honor and dignity of a state, of the Soviet people, who gave the lives of 20 million of their sons and daughters in defending their fatherland from German fascism. Chancellor Kohl should not forget that Soviet people paid with their blood for the deliverance both of Europe and of the Germans themselves from the fascist plague. There is no family in our country that did not suffer irreparable losses as a result of the piratical attack by Hitler's Germany. Bonn should always remember what pain, anger, and indignation is aroused in Soviet people's hearts by blasphemous, immoral comparisons between our country and Nazi Germany.

A deep shadow was cast on Soviet-West German relations and they were poisoned, and this at a time when they were beginning to acquire a new dynamism and when their further development could have the most beneficial effect on the situation in Europe and on the world in general. Naturally, in this atmosphere a series of planned meetings and visits on a bilateral basis could not take place. The Soviet side had formerly shown the utmost restraint and patience, but everything has its limit.

The chancellor's disgraceful attack on the USSR met with condemnation in the FRG itself. It became the subject of discussion in the Bundestag. The parliamentarians demanded explanations from the chancellor. Alas, the best H. Kohl could do was to attribute everything to the "inaccuracy" of the American magazine, which supposedly distorted his words. This indistinct mumbling was drowned in the noise of gibes and ironical rejoinders and shouts from the deputies. To crown it all, immediately after the Bundestag debates NEWSWEEK made available to West German and foreign journalists in Bonn an actual tape recording of the interview with the chancellor. As a result the chancellor was exposed as guilty of deceiving parliament, to put it mildly.

In the course of the Bundestag debates the deputies noted that Chancellor H. Kohl had not fulfilled the duty invested in him by the constitution of "keeping injury from the people." Displaying a "mixture of thoughtlessness and arrogance," he seriously damaged the reputation of the FRG government and the country's prestige.

Many FRG politicians considered it their duty to dissociate themselves firmly from the chancellor's shameful words and unseemly behavior. Even the most conservative press organs could not refrain from reproaching him. Many newspapers and magazines started publishing letters from indignant readers. "I am filled with horror and anger at the sight of the Federal Government morally destroying our state," (V. Kerbor) from Kiel wrote to the magazine DER SPIEGEL. Another of the magazine's readers quoted the words of Carl von Ossietsky, a well known antifascist writer, that "Germany is the only country where a lack of political capability ensures access to the highest state posts," and added on his own account: "As far as this chancellor is concerned, C. von Ossietsky's assessment would doubtless have been far harsher."

The Soviet leadership is also continuing to receive letters like these from FRG citizens. People from all kinds of strata of society write: representatives of business circles, ordinary working people, students, and schoolchildren. The writers of the letters offer their apologies to the Soviet leadership and show their decency, evidently embarrassed by their chancellor's lack of these qualities. (U. Lauf's) letter, for instance, says: "Please regard the chancellor's remarks as his personal opinion and by no means the opinion of all Federal Germans. Even if I do not agree with your system, I think there must be peaceful coexistence on earth." (V. Rupprekht) writes: "Please accept apologies for Kohl's shameless statements. Kohl does not speak for all Germans, only for those whom history has taught nothing. What lies behind his words is an attempt to torpedo the long overdue disarmament."

It might be assumed that this reaction in the country and abroad would warn the chancellor against such damaging actions in future. But that did not happen.

It turned out that what was said to NEWSWEEK was not just words which slipped out accidentally. A whole series of his subsequent remarks show that it is a matter of a quite specific policy line. His speeches at the congresses of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] in North Rhine-Westphalia and the CSU [Christian Social Union] in Munich were packed with shameless slander against the socialist countries. He portrayed Moscow as the "center of communist dictatorship" which encroaches on other peoples' freedom, and the system in the socialist GDR as "profoundly inimical to people." In the light of the election campaign now under way in the FRG, Chancellor Kohl clearly let himself go, decided to butter up the revanchist circles, and set about reviving the theses of "cold war" times. He once again started expatiating on the "provisional nature" of the European borders and started talking about the FRG's claims to "represent all Germans" and about the "open German question." And he is saying this after the conclusion of a treaty between the USSR and the FRG which enshrines the inviolability of the borders in Europe established as a result of World War II, which was unleashed by Hitler's Germany. All in all, the abcess of revanchism has clearly burst, and is capable of lethally poisoning the country. The West German leadership's real political intentions have come out into the open.

Although a treaty on the fundamentals of relations has been concluded between the FRG and the GDR on the basis of the existence of two sovereign German states, H. Kohl simply cannot reconcile himself to the existence of the socialist GDR, and declares socialism in general to be a system which "belongs to the past."

There have been many such so-called prophets in history, including German history. Where are they now? But when a statesman with the rank of head of state sets about doing this in our day, the question arises: Why is all this being done? And what, ultimately, is the political creed of the West German head of government, his line on the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist countries? Can one continue to believe in the sincerity of his assurances of his desire to develop constructive cooperation with those countries?

It is noteworthy that the massive hostile attacks on the USSR and its peaceloving foreign policy are taking place after Reykjavik, when the possibility of creating a nuclear-free world emerged so clearly for the first time. The prospect which emerged in the Icelandic capital for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and radical reductions of strategic offensive arms, not to mention the Soviet proposals for preventing the militarization of space, that is, the implementation of this whole integrated program for delivering mankind from nuclear weapons, evidently frightened some people in the top FRG leadership. Doubts began to be voiced as to the expediency of everything that was achieved in Reykjavik. Not only Bundeswehr generals, but also certain politicians began to depict disarmament, rather than the arms race, as the real danger. Yesterday's supposed supporters of nuclear arms limitation in Europe are really giving themselves away: Now it is clear that those who today reject the "zero option" on medium-range missiles advocated it in the past only on the assumption that the USSR would reject it.

The federal chancellor and his associates are now hurrying anxiously to the assistance of the American Administration. The administration is trying to prove what cannot be proved, distorting the nature of the package of accords reached in Reykjavik, and modifying them to suit its own selfish purposes. So people in Bonn started doing the same thing. The opponents of disarmament began to think up one obstacle after another. First the elimination of medium-range missiles is made dependent on the resolution of the question of short-range missiles. Then it is declared that the missiles cannot be removed until the "disproportion" between conventional arms in the East and West is evened out -- a disproportion which, incidentally, does not exist. The authors of all these "conditions" deliberately keep quiet about the fact that the Soviet Union advocates the elimination specifically of all nuclear arms in Europe, and together with its allies has proposed a plan for the radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms.

Instead of adopting a serious, responsible approach to the USSR's new, truly revolutionary proposals on disarmament issues, Bonn started talking about "upgrading" in short-range missiles, as was the case with the Pershings and cruise missiles, and about "upgrading" in conventional types of weapons. No, the age-old longing for weapons has not died out in the FRG.

Then there is the FRG Government's unconditional support for the "Star Wars" program, the main barrier on the path to accords which the USSR and the United States embarked on in Reykjavik. Surely the West German leaders realize that SDI is a new, more dangerous stage in the arms race, a move toward new, more powerful types of weapons of mass destruction, with the aim of securing military superiority and dictating the U.S. will to other peoples of the world. And if Bonn nonetheless helps the U.S. military-industrial complex to push through the space militarization plans, is not this a flagrant attack of atavistic thinking? It is time to grasp the threat that all this entails to the FRG, to Europe, and to the world as a whole.

Clearly reluctant to learn the lessons of recent German history and heed his own people's voice, the chancellor continues to pin his hopes on the wisdom of the White House and ostentatiously heed the advice of all kinds of renegades from among the ranks of professional anti-Sovietists.

Although H. Kohl, as chancellor, is responsible for defining the government's course, it is not as easy as all that for him to impose his own basically atavistic ideas, ideas which are alien to the requirements of the present day, on his fellow citizens. It would therefore be wrong to identify the positions and actions of the advocates of confrontation and the arms race with the sentiments of West German society as a whole. [paragraph continues]

In the FRG there are forces -- and not only in the opposition parties -- which sincerely seek to strengthen peace and develop cooperation, forces which regard Reykjavik as a base for decisive progress in all avenues in the sphere of disarmament and the strengthening of stability on the continent. Naturally, they value good relations with the USSR and the other socialist states and mutually advantageous multifaceted cooperation.

These aspirations have always met with the understanding and support of the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people. The USSR's line of developing constructive cooperation with the FRG, including cooperation on the cardinal questions of ensuring peace and security, remains unchanged. Anyone who is afflicted with the incurable disease of hostility toward other peoples cannot expect respect. It is time for those who are constantly flogging the dead horse of revanchism to understand that this policy is doomed to failure.

One would like to think that Bonn will eventually draw practical conclusions from all this both as regards ensuring European and international security and in bilateral Soviet-West German relations, will clear the political dirt away from these relations, and will consider the advantages of a sound, clear-cut perspective.

TASS Observer Castigates Kohl

LD291230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Although they are trying in Bonn to simply shrug off the article entitled "A Dangerous Atavism" which has cut some people to the quick and which was published recently in PRAVDA, they are obviously failing to do so. The article, which was carried by West German agencies and on FRG television and radio, proved to be in tune with the mood of the broadest circles of the FRG public, which is indignant at the crude attacks by Chancellor Kohl on the Soviet leadership. And although F. Ost, the official spokesman in Bonn, tried to exercise what is known as shifting the blame and hastened to accuse the Soviet side of an "illicit" style of conducting debate, the evasion of responsibility on the part of those who permit themselves vile parallels between the USSR and Nazi Germany proved to be a failure.

Those people in West Germany who do not succumb to the stupefying effect of official propaganda but who are guided by common sense have seen H. Kohl's blasphemous and immoral comparisons as a servile attempt on Bonn's part to play up to Washington in order to bury the Reykjavik accords, to hinder the implementation of new and genuinely revolutionary proposals on disarmament questions, and to poison the prospects for European cooperation.

In addition, Bonn is trying to win over to its side extreme right-wing circles in the FRG on the eve of the forthcoming Bundestag elections. Bonn's intention to bank on the right wing was demonstrated with particular clarity at the preelection conference of the extreme reactionary CSU party in Munich last week. F.J. Strauss, the party leader who acts with increasing frequency as the political mentor of H. Kohl and leader of the right-wing conservative CSU-CDU bloc in the ruling Bonn coalition, made a nationalistic and at times quite simply pogrom-instigating speech lasting 1 and 1/2 hours at the conference.

H. Kolh, too, was not far behind him in reviving the theses from the cold war period. He intimidated the Federal citizens with the threat of the FRG's death in a chaos of "red and green" if they do not give their votes to the CDU/CSU. He also expatiated about the "temporary character" of European borders. At the same time the chancellor vowed loyalty to the United States, which has been with the FRG through "fire, water, and brass trumpets." He tried to justify his decision about the siting [razmeshcheniye] of U.S. missiles in West Germany and attempted to find "moral, ethical, and political justifications" for the SDI as a "path to arms limitation."

On the whole, H. Kohl's speech has given vent to these true intentions of the West German leadership, which were for understandable reasons disguised for a time by peace-loving phrases by official Bonn. It is, therefore, not surprising that in Munich they portrayed disarmament and not the arms race as the main danger. In the atmosphere of preelection struggle, the ulcer of revanchism, capable of fatally poisoning the entire country, clearly burst.

But however much H. Kohl might attempt to spur on the revanchist hobbyhorse, insurmountable obstacles have been erected against the "steel helmet" policy. A relic of former times, this policy is to all intents and purposes bankrupt, and objective developments in the world are following quite a different tack.

Millions of West Germans realize this much better than the chancellor, who, with his shameful statements of recent days, has caused serious damage to the reputation of the FRG and to the country's prestige.

FRG AUTOMOTIVE COMPANY WINS ENGINE CONTRACT

LD201809 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The Friedrichshafen Motor and Turbine Union [MTU] has concluded a contract with the Soviet Union to supply engines worth DM 400 million to the Soviet tractor industry. This was announced in Moscow today by Hans Dinger, chairman of the board of this Daimler-Benz subsidiary and member of the board of Daimler-Benz AG. This is the largest contract so far concluded in German-Soviet trade this year.

MTU won the contract against competition from the FRG, Japan, and the United States. The necessary contracts were signed last Tuesday with the Soviet Avtopromimport trade organization. Dinger said that he envisages the opportunity for follow-up contracts. MTU has frequently supplied engines for heavy construction vehicles and caterpillar tractors to the Soviet Union over the past 10 years.

PETROVSKIY BRIEFS SPAIN ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD291644 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Madrid November 29 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy foreign minister, stayed in Madrid on November 27-28. He informed the Spanish side on thr state of Soviet-American relations after the Reykjavik summit.

Vladimir Petrovskiy met Maximo Cahal Lopez, secretary general for foreign affairs of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, Antonio Yanes Barnuevo Garcia, head of the International Department of the Chancellery of the Spanish Council of Ministers president, Luis Fajardo, chairman of the Congress of Deputies Committee for Foreign Affairs and representatives of the mass media. Sergey Romanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Spain, took part in the talks.

During meetings in Madrid a considerable interest was displayed in the package of proposals put forth by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, which opens a real prospect for a nuclear-free world.

SOLIDARITY REAFFIRMED WITH TURKISH COMMUNISTS

TA301038 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish 0600 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] During the past few months, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee briefed the brotherly communist and worker parties and asked for their solidarity in connection with the stiff prison sentences passed in a series of TCP trials, the ongoing TCP arrests, and the multidimensional slander campaign against the TCP. Several brotherly parties sent warm messages expressing support and solidarity for our party. The unshakable strength of proletarian internationalism is on the side of the communists who fight U.S. imperialism and dictatorships for the happiness of their peoples and countries.

The reply of the CPSU Central Committee to our party's letter says: Dear comrades, the Soviet Communists have always greatly valued and continue to value the harsh struggle waged by the TCP -- a struggle characterized by numerous true instances of heroism -- over its 66-year history.

The TCP's history keeps alive the memory of the party's founders: the 15 TCP leaders who were cruelly killed by reactionary forces in 1921; Hayrullahoglu, the TCP Central Committee member who was killed during police torture 60 years later; the mass arrests carried out in the 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, 1950s and 1980s; and the hundreds of communists who were imprisoned or exiled for long years. The TCP members have been forced to act illegally for 64 years and their daily lives are full of persecutions and arrests.

However, the communists bear every difficulty and try to be wherever the class struggle is the most difficult and the harshest. Their spirits are aflame with the best and most noble aims: the people's happiness and development. The more actively and efficiently the communists struggle for the people's interests, the greater the hatred of the class enemies against them, and the more the love, respect, and support felt for the working masses and communists by their comrades in arms and comrades in other countries who defend the same views.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, we extend our warm greetings to all our suffering comrades in the dungeons, and reaffirm our solidarity with the struggle of the communists of Turkey, who are ready to sacrifice and who, in fact, sacrifice their own freedom and lives for the people's freedom and happiness.

With our communist greetings.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL VIEWS MEETING WITH IRAN

NC241926 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Report on commentary by Vladimir Ivanenko entitled: "The Upcoming Session of the Permanent Soviet-Iranian Joint Economic Committee"]

[Text] A team of experts led by Seyyed Mojtaba Arastu, adviser to the Iranian Foreign Ministry, will be coming to Moscow soon. Soviet and Iranian specialists are slated to prepare the necessary paperwork for the 10th session of the Permanent Soviet-Iranian Joint Economic Committee. The group's executive secretary, Vladimir Ivanenko, writes: After a few years' lull in the committee's activity, one can point to a very definite trend in our bilateral relations. The 6-year break in the activities of this important organization can be attributed to a variety of difficulties and bottlenecks. One fact which is very clear is that the great gap between meetings of the permanent committee had no connection with economic issues or the interests of the two neighboring countries. As such, we should feel fortunate that wiser counsels finally prevailed. We hope that the hostile and often inimical attitude of certain Iranian representatives toward economic cooperation with the Soviet Union will be a thing of the past.

Vladimir Ivanenko continues: We are happy to inform you that this year marks the start of renewed activity, and is a time of numerous visits by experts and officials from both states. The flow of delegations back and forth has been stepped up, and the trips to the USSR by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Larijani and Oil Minister Aqazadeh merit special attention. Their talks with Soviet officials focused on bilateral economic ties, and the participants agreed to broaden such discussions in the future. The visits to Iran by Soviet specialists, who helped prepare for the 10th session of the Permanent Soviet-Iranian Joint Economic Committee, were of immense importance. Specific problems associated with economic cooperation were assessed in detail, and certain decisions were made. For example, seven teams of experts and specialists from the Soviet Union and Iran were involved in an exchange of visits in August and September. Their talks were apparently difficult, and the reason is quite obvious. In the 6 years since the committee's last session, multiple problems of different types have arisen. Their solution was postponed, but this did nothing to lessen their gravity.

The two sides attempted to conduct the talks in a constructive manner free of recrimination and innuendo. Together, they sought answers that would serve their interests and bring mutual benefit. Slowly but surely, this sensible policy produced results. In the course of the talks, for instance, a series of problems concerning the normal operation of such major joint projects as the Esfahan metallurgical complex, the Arak machine plant, and other large factories, including one for prefabricated building materials, was resolved.

The Iranian experts who came to our country did more than just give their views on specific Soviet-Iranian programs. They also inspected several plants which manufacture and export machinery to other countries, including Iran, and familiarized themselves with the work done there. The Iranians were deeply impressed by the high level of technology and by the quality of the products.

Concluding his commentary on Iran, Vladimir Ivanenko, executive secretary of the Soviet-Iranian Joint Economic Committee, notes: Soviet industry hopes that a successful session of the permament committee will offer a solid guarantee for the strengthening of economic relations in the long run. These are ties that have always been founded on the principle of mutual benefit, and can serve as a firm base for good relations between us.

Iranian Adviser Meets Katushev

LD291203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the economic adviser to our country's minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Moscow at the head of a delegation of representatives and experts from various organizations, met with Konstantin Katushev, member of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. He was accompanied by Iran's ambassador in Moscow. The delegation is in Moscow to prepare the final draft protocol of the Joint Economic Cooperation Commission between Iran and the USSR.

During the meeting both sides expressed satisfaction at the growing pace of relations between the two countries and agreed that during Katushev's visit to Tehran the 10th Joint Economic Cooperation Commission between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the USSR will be convened in Tehran 8-12 December 1986.

According to this report, at the end of the discussion between the Iranian and Soviet experts, both sides initialed the protocol of the 10th Joint Economic Cooperation Commission, which is to be finally approved during the final meeting of ministers in Tehran.

SULTAN OF OMAN GREETED ON NATIONAL DAY

PM010943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id of the Sultanate of Oman a telegram on the occasion of the country's national day.

In a telegram in reply Qabus Ibn Sa'id has conveyed thanks for the warm wishes addressed to the Omani people.

The telegrams express confidence that Soviet-Omani relations will be further developed in the interests of both countries' peoples and for the benefit of universal peace.

CENTRAL, LOCAL BODIES INSTRUCTED TO REORGANIZE

LD292051 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has adopted a resolution that provides for new measures to protect the rights of citizens and to strengthen law and order. The resolution says that the climate in Soviet society has improved. Such negative phenomena as hard drinking, the violation of law for selfish purposes and bureaucracy have been declining. However, efforts along these lines are still not effective enough. The Central Committee of the Party has instructed central and local governing bodies to reorganize their activities. Their main task is to protect reliably the interests of the state and of its citizens, combat against the violations of law, encourage grass root initiatives and eradicate everything that hampers the scientific and technological progress.

DECISION ADOPTED ON SOCIALIST LEGALITY

LD291601 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on further strengthening socialist legality and law and order and stepping up defense of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. The document emphasizes that in accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, measures are being consistently implemented to consolidate the legal basis of state and public life. However, this work has not as yet been sufficiently effective and does not fully accord with the demands of the age and the present-day stage of communist construction. The decision outlines specific measures to further improve this work.

WAGES OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW REMUNERATION LAW

LD290714 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- "A new system for the renumeration of labour in material production. The system which will take effect in the USSR from January 1987, is introduced because the current remuneration system has become obsolete and a hindrance to the economic and social development of the country and society", stated Vladimir Shcherbakov, head of the Department of Wages of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs. At a request of a TASS correspondent he described the reasons for and the basic principles of the reform.

"The present remuneration system took shape way back in the mid-fifties and it no longer accords with the achieved level of the country's development. But this is not all. Over the years that have passed since, wage rates and salaries, mainly those of low-paid workers have been raised many times. This was justified socially. But at the same time such measures have considerably reduced the distinctions between the remuneration of the labour of the workers of high and low qualifications. Therefore the worker to a considerable extent has lost stimuli to raise his qualification.

Owing to a wage-levelling approach which was understood as following the principles of social justice, those who engaged in active resourceful work and those working in a slip-shod manner received almost equal pay."

"Since workers' wages went up to a greater extent than the salaries of engineering and technical personnel, abnormal correlations took shape in the remuneration of the labour of workers and engineers.

"The earnings of the engineer began increasingly to lag behind those of the worker not only in the rate of growth but also in absolute amounts. Of course, this could not but have an effect on the development of scientific and technological progress the rate of which began to slow down.

"Other examples can also be given", Vladimir Shcherbakov went on to say, "to show that the imperfections of the remuneration system began in the end to curb the rise in labour productivity in the country".

"The state of affairs will be remedied with the introduction of a new system of remuneration of labour in material production. It is based on a simple and clear-cut principle: The amount of earnings depends on the amount and quality of work done and on its end result. In other words, one will get as much as one has accomplished".

"The new system removes levelling in the remuneration of the labour of workers of different qualification. Basic pay rates will grow by 20-25 percent, on an average. But pay rates for the workers of high qualification will rise to a much greater extent than those for workers of low qualification.

"The system creates advantages for the workers engaged in sectors which develop at a priority rate, at the forward edge of scientific and technological progress, so to say.

"Those who are engaged in key technical operations requiring a vast amount of knowledge, effort, and responsibility will receive more money than others. There will be no 'ceiling' in the remuneration of workers' labour.

"The salaries of engineers wll be increased more appreciably than the pay rates of workers -- by 30-35 per cent, on an average, while those of industrial and design engineers will go up even by 40-45 per cent.

"The prinicple of the remuneration of engineers' work will be the same: not a position is paid for but concrete contribution to production and its end result", Vladimir Shcherbakov said in conclusion. [sentence as received]

RESOLUTION ON PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGANS DETAILED

PM291645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Activity of the USSR People's Control Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, on the committee's activity and the coreport of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commissions, the USSR Supreme Soviet notes that in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the Law on People's Control certain measures have been implemented in recent years to step up people's control as an important form of socialist democracy, as a way of developing Soviet people's activeness in managing state and public affairs, and as an effective means of strengthening legality and discipline.

Following the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the decisions of the 27th party congress, the USSR People's Control Committee and people's control bodies in the republics and at local level have been making more active use of their powers to check that party directives, Soviet laws, and government decisions are carried out to monitor fulfillment of state plans and targets. People's control bodies are becoming more exacting toward economic leaders and other officials over violations of state discipline and socialist legality, abuses of official position, and damage to the state. Control is becoming more and more open, and the materials relating to checks are referred for discussion by labor collectives and receive press, radio, and television coverage.

A large detachment of people's controllers, elected by labor collectives from among workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists, is operating in people's control committees, groups, and posts at enterprises, on kolkhozes, and in institutions and organizations. Many of them are conscientiously carrying out their public duty.

In their activity people's control bodies receive assistance and support from the soviets. Something that is of great importance is the discussion of these bodies' work at sessions of union and autonomous republic supreme soviets, at their presidium sittings, and at sessions of local soviets. People's control committees, in conjunction with soviets' standing commissions, are intensifying checks on the fulfillment of legislations' demands.

Collaboration is strengthening between people's control committees and groups and trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, which is substantially widening the democratic potential of people's control. Contacts are developing between people's control bodies and law-enforcement organs in the struggle against violations of legality.

At the same time, the USSR Supreme Soiviet notes that the level of the USSR People's Control Committee's activity does not yet fully accord with the tasks of restructuring the work of state and public bodies in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Constant, effective, and genuine people's control of the fulfillment of plans for the development of scientific and technical progress in all economic sectors and improvement of labor productivity is not ensured and an inadequate struggle is waged against violations of contract discipline, substandard products, overreporting and figure-padding, manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape in the work of ministry and department apparatuses, and all that hinders the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The USSR People's Control Committee and many committees in republics, krays, and oblasts are slow to restructure the style and methods of their work, frequently overlook pressing economic and social problems, and exert insufficient influence on the prevention of crime and the practical solution of questions on which the improvement of production efficiency and people's working and everyday living conditions depends. Often a formalistic approach is displayed toward assessing instances of violation of state and labor discipline, and checks are superficial and confined to noting omissions or disruptions in work. The causes of the shortcomings are not analyzed, the requisite conclusions are not drawn, and specific proposals on the rectification of matters are not made. People's control committees make a poor job of inspecting the organization of departmental control in state management bodies. Proper monitoring of officials' observance of laws when considering proposals, requests, and complaints from citizens is not ensured and a formal, bureaucratic approach toward working people's letters is displayed.

In a number of places soviets do not exercise proper leadership of people's control bodies, do not scrutinize their work closely, and give them little assistance in making checks more productive.

The USSR People's Control Committee is not doing enough to direct the work of the people's control bodies in the union republics and sometimes fails to take account of suggetions and remarks made about them by soviets, particularly in relation to monitoring the fulfillment of state plans, unearthing national economic reserves, introducing scientific and technical achievements into producton, and improving the conservation of natural resources. People's controllers are poorly mobilized to tackle these tasks. All this reduces the mass nature and effectiveness of control and prevents serious shortcomings from being nipped in the bud.

The USSR Supremem Soviet believes that the work being done by local soviets to ensure the comprehensive development of the economy and the sociocultural sphere and to accelerate the growth rate and improve the efficiency of social production in the territory in question demands of all people's control bodies vigorous, day-to-day involvement in the practical solution of these important tasks.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves that:

1. The USSR People's Control Committee and people's control bodies in the republics and at local level, guided by the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress on resolutely restructuring the work of state and public bodies in the interests of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, should persistently increase the effectiveness of checks on the actual fulfillment of party directives, Soviet laws, and government decisions, prevent violations of state, plan, and contract discipline, and seek to swiftly eliminate shortcomings in the work of the management apparatus, enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Bold and principled action must be taken in all cases where the interests of state and society are being damaged. The control process must be made more open.

2. The USSR People's Control Committee must:

Ensure that every people's control committee, group, and post makes use at its enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, or organization of its powers under the law in implementing specific tasks to intensify production, improve output quality, and meet delivery commitments, in combating mismanagement and all encroachments on the people's porperty, and in fighting for stronger order and organization in all areas of work and for the elimination of bureaucracy and red tape;

Intensify monitoring of the implementation of the Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production, of the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and social facilities, and of the observance of legislation of nature conservation;

Increase the role of people's control in eliminating shortcomings in the organization and activity of the state management apparatus, carry out regular, thorough checks on the organization of departmental control, and be more exacting toward leaders of ministries and other bodies and organization with regard to the state of this work;

Increase the responsibility of all officials for violations of legislation and state discipline, abuse of official position, protectionism, inactivity and indifference, and a tolerant attitude toward shortcomings.

3. The USSR People's Control Committee and all people's control bodies must:

Constantly improve their work style and methods, generate an atmosphere of self-critical assessment of its results, and a high degree of mutual exactingness and principledness. The role and responsibility of committee members must be increased; an effort must be made to ensure that every check contributes to the rectification and prevention of shortcomings, the eradication of overreporting and falsification of accounts and all attempts ot deceive the state, the strengthening of discipline, the steady improvement of the situation, and the consolidation of the principles of social justice;

Consistently improve the activity of people's control groups and posts by stepping up the work of all people's controllers and expanding their links with deputies' groups and posts, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, and law-enforcement and other state bodies. Matters should be arranged in such a way that people's controllers regularly report back to labor collectives;

Ensure close examination of citizens' communications and the adoption of exhaustive measures on instances of violations and abuses reported in them and efficient use of alerts in the press and in working people's letters in order to make control more productive;

Educate the personnel of people's control bodies in a spirit of intolerance of all shortcomings and violations of Soviet laws, conscientious fulfillment of their duties, and a high degree of moral purity. It is considered expedient to carry out regular certification of the personnel of people's control bodies.

4. Union and autonomous republic supreme soviets, supreme soviet presidiums, and councils of ministers and local soviets must implement specific measures to strengthen leadership of people's control bodies in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands on fundamentally improving monitoring of the fulfillment of adopted decisions, plans, and laws and activating all monitoring activity. The work of people's control bodies must be regularly and thoroughly analyzed and they must be relied on to monitor the activity of the relevant state bodies, enterprises, institutions, and organizations. There must be regular discussions of people's control committee reports at soviet sessions. Depending on the results of the most important checks, their reports and proposals are to be considered in republican supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers and in local soviet ispolkoms and there must be a principled reaction to the shortcomings which are revealed. People's controllers must be protected against any harassment, all legal guarnatees of their rights must be safeguarded, and rigorous action must be taken against officials who suppress criticism and persecute people's controllers.

5. Ministries, USSR and union and autonomous republic state committees an departments, and leaders of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and organizations must give every assistance to the work of people's control bodies, make prompt use of materials from checks, react in a businesslike way to questions and proposals put forward by these bodies, adopt exhaustive measures to rectify the situation, take tough action against people responsible for shortcomings and violations, encourage the activity of people's controllers, and protect their rights.

6. The USSR Prosecutor's Office must ensure the prompt examination of materials on lawbreaking and official abuses sent in by people's control committees and the investigation of criminal cases instituted on the basis of these materials. Checks must be carried out in conjunction with the USSR People's Control Committee on observance of the demands of the Law on People's Control in the USSR, particularly with regard to protecting the rights and legitimate actions of people's controllers.

7. The proposals and observations contained in the coreport of the chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions and deputies' speeches at this session on the question of the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee are to be sent to the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Council of Ministers must enhance the responsibility of leaders of USSR ministries, state committees, and departments for the state of departmental control. Specific measures must be adopted on further improving the activity of monitoring bodies in the management sphere and improving the coordination of their work in order to eliminate parallelism and duplication in monitoring activity and ensure that it is effective in all national economic sectors.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expresses confidence that people's control bodies, unswervingly following the principles of socialist control and guided by party and state directives, will make a fitting contribution to the filfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The Kremlin, Moscow, 19 November 1986.

GORBACHEV CALLS FOR CRACKDOWN AGAINST RELIGION

AU281945 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has called for the "determined and pitiless" suppression of religious activities in the Moslem-populated Soviet central Asian republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, he urged local Communist Party leaders to step up "atheist propaganda" and warned them that they would be expected to explain any indulgence shown to the faithful.

Mr Gorbachev made his remarks in the Uzbek capital, Tashkent, on Monday, during a 24-hour stopover en route to India for an official visit. They were carried in full by the local daily PRAVDA VOSTOKA, which reached here Friday. The Soviet leader was quoted as calling for "a determined and pitiless combat against religious manifestations." "Even the slightest variance between words and acts is intolerable in this domain," Mr Gorbachev was quoted as saying.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET TO HOLD SESSION 2 DEC

LD291630 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today we received an announcement form the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidum. The fourth session of the Republic's Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation is to begin at 1000 on 2 December in the Great Kremlin Palace.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT UKRAINE SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD280433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Important measures for accelerating the pace of the economic and social development of the republic have been outlined at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, which has opened today in Kiev. The discussion of the drafts of the state plan and the budget of the republic for 1987, and the progress of the fulfillment of the plan in the current year are on the agenda.

At the session it was noted that the working people of the Soviet Ukraine have ensured the acceleration of the pace of the development of public sector production. However, the enterprises of light and local industry as well as the state agro-industrial complex of the republic have not reached projected indices. Many farms have not reached their planned tasks for the production and purchases of grain, sugar beet, flax and some other kinds of products.

Great attention has been paid at the session to questions of the transition of the sectors of the economy to the new conditions of economic management. The deputies specified the reasons that are in the way of the dynamic development of the economy, criticizing the ministries and departments which still underutilize reserves, revise the tasks of the plan without good reason, allow the overexpenditure of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, and introduce the achievements of scientific and technological progress slowly.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian communist party Central Committee, is taking part in the session.

Focus on Economy

LD290710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Ways for intensifying the republic's economy in the second year of the 5-Year Plan, the further enhancing of the welfare of working people, and the deepening of socialist democracy were discussed at a session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet that ended today. In the second day of the session's work, tasks were examined relating to fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, on measures further to enhance the role, and strengthen the responsibility of the soviets of the people's deputies for accelerating socioeconomic development in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPRIMANDS INSTITUTE

AU170942 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- Restructuring Work Among Cadres in Scientific Research Collectives"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the efforts made by the party committee and the management of the Extra-Hard Materials Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences to restructure work among cadres in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the decision that was adopted the Central Committee noted the substantial contribution made by the institute to developing technological processes in order to obtain extrahard materials and to developing highly productive tools using these materials.

At the same time, in recent years the institute's influence on settling problems in this sphere and on the situation in industry has sharply declined. The level of the work performed by the management and the party organization among cadres is not up to the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and does not meet party requirements with regard to restructuring and to accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The institute's management and party committee have underestimated the development of theoretical research, have failed to take effective measures to engage prominent scientists in training highly qualified cadres for developing physical and chemical bases and technology for the synthesis of diamonds and other extra hard materials, and as a result of this the institute has failed to shape a strong nucleus of highly qualified specialists able to develop real fundamental research, and to make sufficient headway to ensure a radical technological re-equipment in production.

The institute gives preference to petty subjects [melkotemye] and runs after an outward appearance of an economic effect at any price, including by means of insignificantly improving what has been made before.

The qualification level of the institute's scientific workers rank among the academy's lowest. The share of doctors of sciences among them is 60 percent smaller than the average in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Leading cadres are frequently being selected not on the basis of businesslike, moral, and political qualities, but on the grounds of friendly relations and personal likings. The role of the party organization in distributing scientific workers has been minimized, and unscrupulousness is frequently permitted.

The institute's management and party committee are inert in restructuring. The way they reexamined subjects to determine priorities in scientific research was formal and did not intensify work that could have resulted in a qualitatively new level in developing extra hard materials, as well as technologies for obtaining and applying them. Practically nothing has been done to restructure the cadres psychologically and to encourage scientific discussions. A critical analysis of the results obtained has been replaced by mutual eulogies.

The institute's party committee and Comrade Ye. K. Bondarev, party committee secretary, have actually withdrawn from pursuing cadre policy, have lost sharpness in assessing the businesslike and political qualities of staff members; they try to turn a blind eye toward the atmosphere of placidity and complacency, of satisfaction with the results achieved, which has emerged in the collective, and do nothing to restructure the party organization's work.

As a result, in recent years the prestige of the party committee has declined. Party meetings avoid acute problems, criticism is nonexistent, and the director and the party committee secretary have practically proved to be beyond criticism.

Evidence of serious deficiencies [izderzhki] in ideological work performed by the party organization are the numerous manifestations of carelessness, eyewash, the infringements of labor discipline, and hard drinking on duty, manifestations which are frequently not evaluated in adherence to party principles.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has found the activity of the institute's party committee and management in restructuring work among cadres in conformity with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress unsatisfactory. [paragraph continues]

A severe party punishment was inflicted on Comrade Ye. K. Bondarev for the failure to pursue cadre policy in the institute, the loss of sharpness in assessing the businesslike and political qualities of the workers, and passiveness in accomplishing tasks for restructuring. His further tenure in this office has been found inexpedient. A severe party punishment was inflicted on Comrade N.V. Novikov, director of the institute, for the serious omissions in the selection and distribution of cadres, and for the failure to take effective steps to eliminate stagnation in fundamental scientific research which is called upon to ensure prospects for the institute's development and to strengthen the institute's influence on the technological level of production.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has demanded resolute steps on the part of the management and the party committee to eliminate the shortcomings noted, and has obligated them to concentrate labor and material resources on the leading sectors of scientific research, and on the efforts to overcome the shortfall from the world level in matters within the institute's competence. Emphasis was placed on the need to intensify the work of all links of the complex, primarily of the special designing and technological bureau and the experimental plant, so that elaborations are passed on for serial production and that their large-scale application is organized in national economic branches.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, the republic's ministries and departments running scientific institutions, obkoms, and the Kiev Gorkom have been instructed to critically examine the progress made in restructuring scientific research institutes and planning and designing organizations, as well as to give the latter practical assistance in invigorating this work, and in rendering it more dynamic and effective.

TWO PUBLIC PROSECUTORS DISMISSED IN UKRAINE

LD291453 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- The Collegium of the Procurator General's Office has relieved of their duties two public prosecutors from the Voroshilovgrad region, the Ukraine, for the gross violation of law, PRAVDA reported today.

Without having any evidence, the investigating authorities of the region charged V. Berkhin, head of the office of the journal SOVETSKI SHAKHTYOR (Soviet mineworker) for the Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad regions, with malicious hooliganism. The USSR Procurator General's Office conducted its own investigation into the case and found out that criminal proceedings had been instituted against the journalist because he had brought to light defects in the work of the law-enforcement agencies.

The Public Prosecutor's Office of the Ukraine found gross violation of the law in this case, but confined itself to ordering that Berkhin be released from custody. It did not examine the reasons for the law violation. Nor did it call to account those who were guilty of it. The USSR Procurator General's Office interfered and dismissed the Berkhin case.

It has been suggested that the USSR minister of the interior severely punish officers of the law-enforcement agencies who violated the law in this case. Measures were taken against other officials who were found guilty.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CHANGES EXPLAINED

PM181253 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No. 46 in Russian Nov 86 (Signed to Press 5 Nov 86) p 21

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Shemyatenkov under the rubric "Reserves of Acceleration": "Restructuring of Foreign Economic Activity"]

[Text] The process of the revolutionary destruction of outdated forms and methods of work, started by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, is embracing more and more new spheres of public life. One component of the in-depth restructuring of the economic mechanism in our country is the radical improvement of foreign economic activity. The resolutions recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers envisage a number of major measures in this sphere.

By the mid-eighties the USSR's foreign economic relations had attained an impressive scale. The volume of trade turnover exceeded R140 billion in 1985. More than 3,200 national economic installations were built and commissioned in 60 world countries with economic and technical assistance from the USSR.

Nonetheless the level and particularly the nature of foreign economic relations by no means corresponds with the country's production, scientific, and technical potential. The USSR accounts for more than 20 percent of world industrial output and only 4 percent of international trade turnover. Fuel and energy good constitute more than 80 percent of Soviet exports. The proportion of machinery, equipment, and transport facilities fell from 21.5 percent in 1970 to 13.6 percent in 1985.

Essentially it is a case of the established mechanism for implementing the state monopoly in foreign economic relations having ceased to meet the needs of the country's intensification and accelerated economic development. In these conditions the party and government have set the task, while preserving and reinforcing the state monopoly in foreign economic activity, of bringing the whole mechanism for its implementation into line with the new demands and tasks.

As is known, the state foreign trade monopoly was established in our country by the Soviet of People's Commissars' decree of 22 April 1918 "On the Nationalization of Foreign Trade."

The immediate aim of this document was to protect the not-yet-firm socialist structure from the economic and political onslaught of the class enemy. Russia, backward and ravaged by war, could only achieve more or less acceptable conditions for trade exchange with foreign countries by concentrating its meager export resources to the maximum and strictly centralizing import control.

But even then, during the harsh battle to consolidate the newborn social structure, it became clear that the state foreign trade monopoly was no temporary, forced measure but one of the foundations of the future socialist economy. It is the most ample [ndekuatuyy] expression of socialist ownership and the economic laws of socialism.

The CPSU and the Soviet state have never retreated one step from the principle of a state monopoly on foreign economic activity. At the same time this principle is itself not something frozen and alien to change. It is realized through a flexible and mobile mechanism which is purposefully adapted by the party and state to changing historical conditions.

For a long time the state foreign trade monopoly was naturally associated with the activity of the People's Commissariat and then the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Our country's participation in the international division of labor consisted almost exclusively in the delivery and purchase of goods carried out through Ministry of Foreign Trade organs. Naturally the structure of the ministry and consequently of the mechanism for exercising the foreign trade monopoly changed. New all-union foreign trade associations emerged and joint-stock companies were founded abroad. The right to make foreign trade deals was granted not only to state organizations but also to the USSR Tsentrosoyuz cooperative organization.

A major change in the foreign trade monopoly mechanism was the creation in 1957 of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. It was dictated by the emergence of a fundamentally new foreign economic function of the socialist state: As well as participting in international trade, the state also started to carry out international production activity, initially in the form of granting state credits and providing economic and technical assistance to socialist and developing states.

However, at the present stage of our development the established stereotype of foreign economic activity management, when the immediate producers of exports and consumers of imports are cut off from participation in it, the further development of the foreign economic complex has started to slow down.

Toward In-Depth Production Sharing [subhead]

The radical restructuring of foreign economic activity being carried out today is of fundamental importance in overcoming the disparity between the outdated mechanism for exercising the foreign trade monopoly and the enhanced potential of the Soviet economy and the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It is deemed necessary on the one hand to radically activate the work of all ministries, departments, enterprises, and science and production associations taking part in foreign trade relations and, on the other, to substantially raise the standard and effectiveness of the coordination of foreign economic activity.

Twenty-one sector departments and seventy enterprises and science and production associations linked more closely with export deliveries will have the right as of 1 January 1987 to go into foreign markets independently. This number will subsequently be enlarged. The personnel of a number of all-union foreign trade associations will be transferred to them, and the necessary rights and material and financial resources are being granted. Their responsibility to the state and accountability for the end results of work will also radically increase.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade will retain control of trade in fuel, raw materials, food, and some machinery and equipment, that is, goods of statewide importance. The division of functions between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations is clarified. The State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations will carry out not only the construction of enterprises abroad put also the startup of installations built with the Soviet Union's help.

The direct involvement of producers in foreign economic activity and the introduction of integral financial autonomy will create the internal preconditions for improving the quality and competitiveness of Soviet goods. [paragraph continues]

Opportunities are opened up for broader participation by enterprises and associations in international production sharing, the organization of industrial component production and technical services in capitalist and developing countries, efficient utilization of scientific and technical innovations, the ensuring of an organic link between production and the foreign consumer, improved import effectiveness, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and broader exploitation in general of the advantages of the international division of labor.

The particular realization of these preconditions requires a substantial change in the principles of foreign economic activity. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions outline a decisive switch from simple trade relations to in-depth production sharing. The character of relations in this area with both socialist and capitalist countries is changing, though the ways these changes are being implemented are profoundly different.

Major tasks face our economic science. Let us take, as an example, the topic question of finding the best ways to coordinate national systems of planning and commodity-money circulation, and reproduction as a whole.

The tenet that is the starting point here is that, within the framework of the socialist community, foreign economic relations have been based and will continue to be based on the principles of socialist internationalism and planned economic management. Consequently, in contemporary conditions it is primarily the organizational forms and the system of planning of these relations that change. The task is to make in-depth production sharing with fraternal countries a truly integral and dynamically developing part of national economic plans.

For this purpose substantial changes are envisaged in the mechanism for implementing socialist ownership and commodity-money relations within the world socialist economy. We are talking about the broad development of direct relations between enterprises with a view to implementing the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. New impetus is being given to the activity of fraternal countries' international associations and organizations.

By granting enterprises considerable powers in foreign economic activity, including the right to set contract prices independently and plan the development of shared production jointly with partners, large-scale reciprocal links between national reproduction processes will be achieved.

Particular theoretical complications arise in the scientific study of ways to deepen sharing with firms in capitalist countries, because that is a question of a qualitatively new form of collaboration between partners representing two opposing social systems.

On the Basis of Mutual Advantageous Partnership [subhead]

The expansion of production activity in relations with capitalist countries will be effected on the one hand within the framework of deepened cooperation between Soviet enterprises and foreign firms and, on the other, by the creation of mixed enterprises on the Soviet Union's territory. The foreign partners will be provided with material conditions and guarantees which will ensure proper interest on their part. Of course, the activity of these enterprises will be conducted in strict accordance with Soviet legislation and the economic interests of the Soviet state.

On entering the world capitalist market, the socialist state comes up against the system of capitalist ownership, a whole collection of economic laws that are alien to it, and the mechanism for international economic relations created by imperialism. The socialist state cannot countermand the natural laws inherent in capitalism, but it is capable of protecting itself against their negative consequences.

In exactly the same way, when our capitalist partners have to deal with the socialist economy they come up against the whole gamut of its objective natural laws and are forced to take them into account and structure their foreign economic activity accordingly. The task is -- by carefully studying the whole complex of sociopolitical and economic problems that arise -- to enlarge as far as possible the range of forms enabling capitalist firms to be drawn into cooperation with the socialist economy on terms of mutual advantage and without detriment to socialism's vital interests.

However, it would be short-sighted to suppose that Soviet enterprises and science and production associations will be able to exercise successfully the right granted to them to enter the world capitalist market merely by applying technical and engineering measures and expanding the range and improving the quality of products. It must not be forgotten that they will be faced with a bitter fight against the multinational corporations that hold the commanding heights in international trade. And for this reason we must conduct an active foreign economic policy and take an active part in the competitive struggle against monopoly capital. However, this does not signify aggression; I am talking merely of those forms of competition which are alien to "economic warfare" methods.

The many years of existing experience of the functioning of banks and trading firms with socialist states' participation in principle also favors the creation in capitalist countries belonging wholly or partially to socialist states. For these purposes it is possible to use the creation of new companies, the acquisition (complete or partial) of firms already in existence, and the establishment of various kinds of contract relations.

The exploitation in production of socialist countries' patents looks especially promising -- at present these are sold mainly in the license trade system. The socialist countries still make insufficient use of the advantages of the monopoly on their own scientific and technical achievements and at the same time are forced to pay excessive amounts to capitalist firms for the purchase of modern high-technology products. I believe that, with the enhanced role of foreign economic activity in the management system, the socialist countries will make wider use of the foreign economic potential of their scientific and technical achievements.

A topic task is to make more active use of competition means not based on price: improved product quality, the possibilities of advertising, and after-sales service. The socialist states' lag in this sphere is one of the most important factors which reduces the competitiveness of their goods in the world capitalist market. These forms of competition, engendered through the specific conditions of the struggle among monopolies, have resulted in major changes in the producer-consumer relationship. The precision "refining" of a product's quality to meet the needs of different groups and even individual consumers, advertising information, the maintenance by the producer of the consumption value of the product during its use by the consumer -- all these additional services, engendered by capitalst marketing, have long been part of the social consumption value of products. Even the most modern product today finds no opening in the capitalist market if its consumer properties are not reinforced by nonprice competitive elements.

The successful implementation of the fundamentally new tasks in the sphere of foreign economic activity now largely depends on how the sector ministries, enterprises, and associations interpret and augment the valuable experience accumulated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The bold promotion of the best industrial specialists to foreign economic work must be combined with a careful and assiduous attitude to experienced foreign trade and foreign economic cadres transferring to industry. It is tremendously important to create an effective system of professional training and retraining which fully reflects the special features and tasks of foreign economic activity and modern forms and methods for their implementation.

The measures being implemented to radically improve foreign economic activity open a new page in the development of the state monopoly on foreign trade. The bold restructuring of foreign economic activity being carried out in our country raises economic competition between the two systems to a new, higher level and makes it possible to exploit more fully the advantages of the socialist planned economic system.

SILAYEV ADDRESSES MACHINE BUILDING BUREAU SESSION

PM261645 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Nov 86 p 2

[Own correspondent I. Klimenko report: "Experience of Ivanovo Machine Tool Builders"]

[Text] Ivanovo -- a local session of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau on Machine Building held in Ivanovo has discussed measures to reduce the planning and production preparation time of competitive machinery on the basis of the experience of the Ivanovo machine building production association named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR.

N. Panichev, USSR minister of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; M. Shkabardnya, USSR minister of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; and other senior officials of ministries and departments, took part in an exchange of opinions.

The session was addressed by I. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau on Machine Building.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM ON YAMAL PENINSULA -- Drillers have struck petroleum at a depth of 2.5 km at the northern extremity of the Yamal Peninsula in Tyuman Oblast -- the first time oil has been discovered at such northerly latitudes in the USSR. The new deposit has been named Zapadno-Tambeyskoye and it confirms the presence of petroleum in the Yamal Peninsula. Extraction operations there are planned to begin during the next 5-year plan and initial preparatory work on the deposit near Novyy Port on the mouth of the Ob is already underway. A railway line and electric power transmission lines are being driven through to the center of the peninsula. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2104 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD]

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DAILY REPORT

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VORONTSOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON TEST BAN

LD021043 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (TASS) -- USSR first deputy foreign minister Yuliy Vorontsov has spoken at a press conference which took place here today. He said:

The complete ending of all nuclear tests -- and we remain convinced of this -- is a most important immediate measure and the shortest route leading to a reduction in nuclear arms and their subsequent elimination.

It is not fortuitous, therefore, that this measure formed an integral part of the proposals which were put forward by the Soviet side at the Reykjavik meeting. This conviction of ours was confirmed again in the Delhi Declaration, signed during the recent visit to India by Mikhail Gorbachev: among specific and urgent measures aimed at disarmament it clearly mentions "a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests."

As is known, because of the stance of the U.S. side on the question of maintenance of the ABM treaty, there was, unfortunately, no success in Reykjavik in attaining final accords on any of the topics discussed there. But, as in the questions of strategic offensive weapons and medium-range missiles, the sides were close to reaching an understanding on the question of tests, too. In particular, President Reagan voiced assent to "the United States and the Soviet Union beginning talks, the objective of which is the complete cessation of nuclear tests."

However, on the question of tests, too, the U.S. side is now disowning the Reykjavik accords, evidence of this being all the subsequent statements of Administration spokesmen and the third round of the Soviet-U.S. talks that has ended in Geneva. Even in naming these talks the U.S. side refuses to include the word "halt", proposing to discuss merely the tests themselves.

What do we see as the reason for such a stance? Above all, of course, not in the issue of verification [kontrol]. For many years, perhaps even decades now, we have constantly been told: once there is satisfactory verification [kontrol] there will be an agreement on the banning of tests. Even in Reykjavik, evidently through force of habit, President Reagan again spoke of the need for reliable verification [kontrol].

But this was obviously said in a mechanical fashion. There is no longer any problem as regards verification [kontrol] of a halt to nuclear tests. After all in the past year alone our side has made in this sphere so many proposals removing any worry there might have been as regards verification [kontrol] that there would be enough of them for several agreements.

I would like to recall in this connection some of the Soviet Union's proposals. On 15 January 1986 Mikhail Gorbachev said that if the United States agrees to a halt to nuclear explosions on a mutual basis the necessary verification [kontrol] of the observance of a moratorium would be fully ensured by national technical means and also with the help of international procedures, and where necessary by on-site inspection.

On 24 August 1986, replying to another message of the "Delhi Six", Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the readiness of the Soviet side to send its experts to the meeting on verification [kontrol] issues proposed by "The Six" between experts of "The Six" and experts of the USSR and the United States. We agreed to also take up the proposal of the six countries on giving assistance in verifying [proverka] the halting of nuclear tests, including on-site inspection [inspektsiya na mestakh].

In accordance with an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, dated 28 May 1986, U.S. scientists have set up seismological equipment in the area of Semipalatinsk to check the nonconduct of nuclear explosions by the Soviet Union. What is more, in answers given to RUDE PRAVO on 9 September of this year Mikhail Gorbachev suggested that this accord between scientists should be turned into an official agreement.

He then suggested to President Reagan that thought should be given to the possibility of creating an international supra-national network to verify [kontrol] the halting of tests.

At the disarmament confrence of 22 July 1986 we proposed beginning the development [razrabotka] of a system for prompt transmission of second-level seismic data using seismic stations united into a global network. At the same time we suggested that an international experiment on exchanging such data be conducted in 1988.

However, the U.S. reaction to all these constructive steps from the USSR as well as to the numerous proposals of the "Delhi Six" and to the recommendations of the Nonaligned Movement conference in Harare only too clearly attests that in reality it is not at all a matter of verification [kontrol].

In our dealings with the present U.S. Administration we have already seen for ourselves on more than one occasion that when their own position on some issue begins to hamper them, they change it as easily as they would a pair of gloves. For this has become their favorite trick in politics. One things is said but ultimately something entirely different is done. This is also relevant to the question of tests. When the argument about the inadequacy of verification [kontrol] collapsed, it became quite clear to everyone that the "emperor has lost his clothes": The United States simply doesn't want to end testing.

The reason for the U.S. side's refusal to agree to the ending of tests lies in the fact that the United States is openly banking on obtaining military superiority over the USSR by the creation [sozdaniye] of third-generation nuclear weapons. During the nuclear tests which are being carried out at the present time in the United States it is not just new nuclear warheads that are being developed [razrabatyvatsya] but space-based strike armaments that are also being created [sozdavatsya] in accordance with the SDI program.

Taking the arms race to new frontiers, Washington is now stating directly that nuclear explosions have to resound on Earth until such time as nuclear weapons are eliminated. The fact that problems of verification [kontrol] have been merely an excuse has once again been confirmed by the Soviet-U.S. talks, the third round of which has just ended.

The Soviet Union has done everything incumbent upon it in order to break the deadlock of the problem of the complete banning of nuclear tests. Unfortunately the United States did not respond to the calls for it to join in the moratorium which we introduced and extended four times.

But we do not intend to give up the struggle for a complete ending of nuclear tests and we will continue vigorously to secure the achievement of this together with all those who are struggling for the noble aim of a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons.

Remarks on Moratorium

LD021120 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions will be in effect till January 1, 1987, Yuliy Vorontsov, a first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said in reply to questions at a press conference here today. He noted that the U.S. leadership still had time to join that moratorium.

The Soviet Union's stand on nuclear testing will depend on the actions of the USA, Vorontsov said. Since the Soviet Union introduced its moratorium, the USA has carried out 23 nuclear weapon tests. Most of them were related to the development of third-generation weapons rather than intended to check the safety of existing nuclear munitions. Seeking to break away from the Soviet Union and achieve one-sided military superiority, the USA is energetically working to develop nuclear weapons for "Star Wars."

In this situation, Vorontsov said, the endless extension of the unilateral moratorium would imperil the security of the USSR and its allies.

The problem of nuclear testing is inseparable from the U.S. attempts to develop weapons of new types. That is why it was included in the package of proposals made by the USSR in Reykjavik. The linkage of those problems is not at all far-fetched or artificial because the SDI programme envisions continued nuclear testing, Vorontsov said.

BOGACHEV LAMBASTES U.S. VIOLATION OF SALT II

LD011832 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

On November 28, 1986, the United States exceeded quantitative limits set by the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty SALT-2, by phasing in a 131st B-52 strategic bomber.

Washington violated individual provisions of this treaty also earlier, in particular, when it began to develop two men intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Midgetman and the MX, which is prohibited by SALT-2 in no uncertain terms, and when it ignores its commitments under this treaty not to provide any deliberate camouflage for strategic systems.

But the latest case of the United States overstepping the limit on the total number of strategic MIRVed missiles and long-range bombers with cruise missiles is of a qualitatively new, political nature.

First, unlike the previous violations which the Pentagon either simply concealed or justified with casuistic interpretations of the treaty, the United States now has openly admitted the deployment of the "above-limit" bomber with cruise missiles.

Second, Washington has presented the violation as the U.S. ultimate renunciation of SALT-2.

A group of American senators, including Paul Laxalt, Strom Thurmond and Jesse Helms, asserted once that the existing arms control treaties and the process of talks only undermined the security of America and the "free world".

Washington's decision to brush aside the SALT-2 treaty marks victory for certain U.S. forces that look at the world through the cross-hairs of a sighting device.

The developments of recent weeks in the field of arms limitation and reduction show that Washington has responded by taking a step back to each Soviet attempt to move forward to accommodate the U.S. position and make it easier to look for mutually acceptable solutions.

It is in this way Washington has reacted to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals both for destroying the two countries' medium-range missiles in Europe and for their drastic cuts on a global scale.

The United States has beaten back from its own previous positions also in the issue of first reducing all strategic arms and then eliminating them completely.

The impression is that the White House is afraid of the very prospect of the sides' positions on the problems of war and peace getting closer.

The U.S. renunciation of SALT-2 is another step the present U.S. Administration has taken towards a "final solution" to the problem of limiting and reducing arms by destroying the corresponding agreements signed before President Reagan moved into the White House.

The Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty of 1979 has been a result of the sides' reasonable compromise. It cannot be called ideal. From the Soviet point of view, the treaty could have been much more effective and comprehensive.

But even in its present form, SALT has been a reliable barrier in the way of the nuclear arms race. This is what has made its principal value.

What has made the U.S. Administration renounce a treaty which has, in the opinion of a vast majority of experts, including American ones, been advantageous to the United States?

The answer apparently is in Washington's desire to have its hands completely free to press on with the arms race.

The White House dislikes SALT for having sealed strategic parity and for hampering its illusory plans to gain military superiority.

By renouncing SALT-2, Washington has taken yet another step along the road of undercutting the very idea of solving international problems through talks.

The consequences of this decision as yet are hard even to predict.

WORKING SESSION AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS OPENS 2 DEC

LD021059 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Geneva December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

At the proposal of the Soviet side a working meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American delegations within the framework of the talks on nuclear and space weapons opened here. The Soviet group at the meeting is led by Ambassador Viktor Karpov, the American group -- by Ambassador Max Kampelman.

It is planned to continue during the meeting the discussion of the questions included in the agenda of the talks on nuclear and space weapons, primarily new far-reaching proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation on November 7 on the basis of agreements reached in Reykjavik. The purpose of the meeting is the preparation of conditions for a fruitful work at the next round of talks on nuclear and space weapons due to be held next January.

Petrosyants Views 3d Round

LD010103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Vladimir Dmitriyev video report on conclusion of 3d round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear tests]

[Text] [Announcer] In Geneva, the 3d round of Soviet-U.S. talks on halting nuclear tests has ended.

[Begin video recording] [Dmitriyev] We have witnessed here warm appreciation and approval by the representatives of international organizations in Geneva and Berne as well as by the public of neutral Switzerland for the USSR's decision on a bilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. When this decision was extended by us, more than a few kind words were expressed about our country.

Now at the end of this round and following a press conference conducted by the Soviet delegation, the local press is writing with disappointment about the results of the talks. The USSR representatives, it was stressed at the press conference, proceeded from the positive results of Reykjavik and sought to develop all the positive things achieved at the summit meeting, and on this basis, to reach specific accords that would lead to the complete banning of nuclear tests.

[A.M. Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation] The Soviet delegation insisted that this round should take place under the banner of preparations for a treaty on halting nuclear tests. We understand that, of course, it is not possible at short notice to prepare a treaty, as there is a whole series of attendant issues which have to be discussed and examined.

These are issues of monitoring [kontrol] the levels of force to nuclear blasts, the number of nuclear blasts, the duration of monitoring [kontrol], and the setting up the monitoring [kontrol] in accordance with the 1974-76 treaties.

But unfortunately, the U.S. delegation shied away from the resolution of these matters. The point is that the United States is continuing nuclear explosions, continuing to experiment, continuing to modernize and further improve its nuclear weapons, and therefore they are pushing the question of ending tests of nuclear weapons into a remote corner, indeed as a long-term goal. Furthermore, we pose the question: What does a long-term goal mean -- 1 year, 2 years, 3 years? No, it turns out this may be dragged out for many years, maybe 5 years, maybe even 10 years. Of course, we the Soviet delegation, the Soviet side, could not and cannot agree with this in any way.

STERN INTERVIEWS AKHROMEYEV ON DEFENSE

PM27142 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

["For the Good of Cooperation and Universal Security" -- IZYESTIYA headline]

[Text] -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, gave an interview to the West German magazine STERN.

Answering questions put to him, he said, inter alia, that the reduction and eventual abolition of nuclear weapons was one of the main goals of Soviet foreign policy. In pursuing it, the USSR is not looking for one-sided advantage. The Soviet Union made a concession on several issues in Reykjavik to prompt the United States to make concessions in returning and embark on the road of real disarmament. However, the U.S. chase after the will-o'-the-wisp of military superiority over the USSR blocked possible accords in Reykjavik.

The Soviet proposals put forward in Reykjavik made it possible drastically to reduce the nuclear arms arsenals. What did the United States offer in reply? Nothing. While we made concession on strategic nuclear systems and medium-range missiles, the United States should have responded with concessions on space weapons. SDI is a program for the development and deployment of space strike weapons and the establishment of a national ABM system, which will drastrically destablize the world situation. That is why the USSR cannot revise its stand on SDI.

Answering another question, Sergey Akhromeyev recalled that after military equilibrium was achieved in the early seventies between the United States and the USSR and between the NATO Bloc and the Warsaw Pact, the ABM and SALT Treaties were signed, which put a brake on and restricted the arms race. Reykjavik demonstrated that accords on radical cuts in the nuclear potentials were possible. President Ronald Reagan agreed in Reykjavik to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals on the abolition of strategic nuclear weapons over 10 years. The only obstacle to that plan is the American 'Star Wars' program. All the peoples in the world would like the armed race stopped on earth and prevented in outer space. The American people also want it. It is only military-industrial complex and influential reactionary forces in the U.S. who are disregarding this demand of the peoples of the world.

Furthermore, when the interviews returned to Reykjavik, they were told that the USSR had not deviated one inch from their proposals. [paragraph continues]

As for the Americans, they have gone back on much of what was agreed in Reykjavik.

The Soviet Union is of the opinion that Reykjavik remains the starting point from which further progress can be made towards nuclear disarmament.

The interview rebutts the arguments that in tying the Reykjavik proposals into a package. the Soviet Union is sticking to the "all or nothing" principle. Our program for the abolition of nuclear weapons consists of three stages and envisions a gradual, step by step solution of the nuclear problem. The Soviet Union was prepared to make substantial concessions in Reykjavik for the radical solution of the problem of nuclear disarmament.

We proposed, inter alia, 50-percent cuts in the strategic offensive weapons without taking into account the U.S. forward-based nuclear systems, and the total abolition of medium-range missiles in Europe, leaving aside the British and French nuclear arms arsenals. The package of the Soviet proposals, including 50-percent cuts in and eventual total abolition of the strategic offensive weapons, relevant measures to tighten the ABM treaty, the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and a total nuclear test ban constitutes a complex of mutual interests and concessions of the sides. If any of the Soviet proposals is taken out of the package, the military balance would be upset in NATO's favor. The United States would like to take our concessions out of the package without giving anything in return. We will not agree to this.

The claim that the Soviet proposals are a result of the American "policy from strength" is a deliberate untruth and misinformation, the interview says. The Americans would now like to develop and deploy space strike weapons so as to achieve military superiority over us. But SDI will not help United States either. There are no absolute weapons. There is a counter-balance to every action, and every system, including a U.S. ABM system, can be effectively countered.

Sergey Akhromyev explained in the context of SDI that it is very difficult if at all possible to build a dependable ABM system on a country-wide scale if you don't know what the probable enemy is going to do: If it builds up its strategic arms arsenals or improves them qualitatively, if it relies on maneuvering warheads or hardens them. If there is no agreement to ban the deployment of a national ABM system, there will be no agreement on any reduction or limitation of strategic offensive weapons. There are knowledgeable and educated people in the U.S. Administration and they must understand this. But that administration must have other goals which make it impossible for it to drop SDI.

Answering a question about Soviet "research into the military uses of outer space," Sergey Akhromeyev said: We are not pursuing research to develop ABM space systems. There are studies to improve systems of warning against a missile attack, communications control and navigation systems [sredstv kontrolya svyazi navigatsii] and to develop ground-based ABM defenses within the limits of the ABM treaty. We are honoring the stipulations of the ABM treaty fully and painstakingly.

The interview explains why SDI is an offensive system. First, the weapons envisioned by the SDI program are strike weapons, with which the U.S. hopes to "blind" the other side, make it deaf and dumb, catch it unawares and deny it any possibility to retaliate against a nuclear attack. Second, having a range of 4,000-5,000 km, these systems can hit targets not only in outer space but also on the land and on the seas. They are adding to the strategic offensive potential and enabling it to deliver a first strike in the hope of impunity.

The USSR has a possibility of developing a dependable counterbalance to SDI. The United States is pressing towards an endless and uncontrollable arms race. The USSR, like most of the other countries of the world, have no use for it. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 November 1986 carries in its First Edition on page 5 under the headline "In the Interests of Peace and Universal Security" a version of this article, which deletes the above sentence. It is otherwise identical to the IZVESTIYA version.] Neither is the arms race needed to develop new technology.

The USSR proposes as a counter to SDI international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space, which offers great possibilities for the application of advanced technology both in space and on earth.

Having explained the Soviet stand on the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and moving on to the question of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, Sergey Akhromeyev said that politically our moratorium became a touchstone to test particular countries' sincerity on disarmament. The American Administration failed this test of political maturity. But nuclear testing also is related to military equilibrium in the world. The United States has carried out 23 nuclear explosions since our moratorium was introduced. It is not easy for us to observe our moratorium during 18 months but we understand a need for it as a political measure and we are unanimous on this score. Soviet military agencies are analyzing the U.S. actions on nuclear testing and doing everything necessary to enable our leadership to keep up with the situation and correctly to evaluate it. It is the prerogative of the Soviet Government to decide how to act after January 1, 1987. Any measure taken by us for disarmament, including the moratorium, has its limits, which are determined by the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. [The Moscow PRAVDA version, already cited, deletes the above sentence, from "which are determined" to "and its allies."]

As there are claims that the Soviet Union does not honor confidence-building measures, the interview stresses that the Soviet Union always makes available all the essential information in the requisite volume. That was the case, for example, with data on strategic weapons, medium-range systems and missile launchings. We supplied not only numbers but also tactical and technological characteristics relating to the SS-20 missiles. That is why the claims about the Soviet Union's secretiveness in the military field are groundless. As for other areas, including the economy, the information supplied by our press, openness, exposure of shortcomings and their causes also give the lie to such claims.

As for the chemical weapons, it was stated that the Soviet Union stands for their total and universal prohibition, for the elimination of the existing stockpiles of such weapons and for the dismantling of the base for their production. We are also supporting intermediate steps, such as the ridding of all Europe of chemical weapons, the establishment of chemical weapon-free zones in Nordic and Central Europe and in the Balkans, the non-transfer of chemical weapons to other countries and a ban on their deployment in foreign territory. If the United States and other NATO countries wanted it, a convention on these issues could be concluded already in 1987.

Answering another question, Sergey Akhromneyev said that when the Vienna talks on the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe had begun, both sides seemed to have evaluated the situation not quite correctly and singled out in European territory the NATO armed forces deployed in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg and, for the other side, the armed forces of the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Soviet troops deployed in that area. We have come to the conclusion, Akhromeyev said, that carrying on the Vienna talks, it is clearly easier to solve the problem of reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments if we take the armed forces of the sides in the whole of Europe, from the Urals to the Atlantic.

When the point was raised of the American' intention to exceed the limits put on the number of the nuclear bombers by the SALT II treaty and the marshal was asked about the Soviet Union's reaction, he said that if the United States violated the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union would have the right to consider itself free of its commitments under the treaty.

Sergey Akhromeyev said that we believe in a world without nuclear weapons and are working to achieve it. The peoples of the world have a great role to play in these efforts. They can make the enemies of disarmament reach agreement and halt the nuclear arms race. However, there is the danger that before the world reaches this point, war can cancel out everything. That is why we are so persevering in our efforts to achieve our goal, a world without nuclear weapons.

As for the arguments voiced in the West that it is necessary to have at least a small atomic arms arsenal as a safeguard against some mad statesman threatening to use atomic weapons, it is a reservation of those who do not want to disarm and to abolish nuclear armaments. If such powers as the USSR, the United States, China, Britain, and France dismantle their nuclear arms potentials, they will find the means of convincing the other countries to join us in that noble goal, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev said in conclusion. [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Second Edition on 27 November 1986 reports the Akhromeyev interview on page 3 under the headline "In the Interests of Peace and Universal Security". This version is identical to the IZVESTIYA version.]

SPECIAL ENVOY BRIEFS PRC ON ARMS TALKS WITH U.S.

LD281125 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing November 28 TASS -- A special Soviet envoy, Ambassador Lem Masterkov who leads a negotiating group at Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, stayed here on November 25 through 28. He briefed the Chinese side on the results of the 6th round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

Masterkov had meetings with Qian Qichen, a deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, Li Daoyu, head of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

PETROVSKIY ON NEED FOR 'CONSTRUCTIVE' ARMS TALKS

LD291147 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy said that the USSR advocates the continuation of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. In statements to EFE agency in Madrid the deputy foreign minister said that the negotiations must be constructive in order to lead to positive results. Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed that in Geneva (?they will strive) to develop all the positive things achieved at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik where an understanding was practically reached on the elimination of nuclear weapons in a period of 10 years. As is known, this understanding has not been realized because of the U.S. refusal to observe the ABM Treaty and confine its work on SDI to the laboratory.

DELEGATE CRITICIZES U.S. STANCE AT CSCE

LD012024 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 1 TASS -- "The U.S. Administration's actions undermining SALT-2 open up the road to an uncontrolled buildup of strategic offensive arms," said Major-General Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation, at the Vienna meeting of representatives from the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing a full-delegation meeting, he said that the United States continued working toward the realization of the SDI program.

"This means the transfer of the arms race to space and the erosion of the ABM treaty. Such an approach attests to the fact that the course toward renouncing U.S. commitments under treaties has prevailed in Washington. This cannot but cause concern also among the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe," the speaker emphasized.

The Soviet representative gave a well-reasoned reply to the U.S. side's attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of violating its commitments concerning the limitation of strategic offensive arms and those arising from the ABM treaty.

It is noted here that in recent time the delegations of the United States and some of its allies have been trying to aggravate the atmosphere at the Vienna meeting, turn it into an arena of confrontation and steer it away from discussing really important issues of confidence and security building in Europe.

Report Contrasts East, West

LD261504 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Revyakin reports:

Two approaches have jelled up at the Vienna meeting of the representative of the CSCE states in discussing trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The delegates of the socialist countries stand for a constructive East-West dialogue and have put forward a series of concrete proposals to promote in every way the development of business contacts between the CSCE countries. The Western delegates are trying to avoid the vital problem of removing obstacles to trade and to shift emphasis to secondary problems such as foreign trade statistics, telephone communications and contacts with "end consumer".

Delegates from the USA, Britain, and some other Western countries claim that centralized planning and the monopoly of foreign trade in socialist countries are the main barrier to trade between states with different socio-economic systems.

Some Western delegations are also trying to link progress in discussions on trade at the Vienna meeting to the state of affairs in other areas of the European process, primarily in the humanitarian field.

The delegations of socialist countries cite concrete examples to show how the policy of sanctions, embargoes and technological and crediting blockades pursued by the USA and other Western countries adversely affects the overall climate of East-West business cooperation.

The CEMA member-countries are simultaneously calling for a constructive tenor of discussions on economic, scientific and technological problems.

The Soviet delegation explains that a complex of measures carried out in our country to improve external economic relations is offering great opportunities for extending and developing economic cooperation. It says that it is important to reach an agreement on the establishment of a system of international economic security in the region further to boost trade.

DRUZHININ COMPARES BONN-PRETORIA, U.S.-IRAN

LD011747 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Next, a commentary by Aleksandr Druzhinin. This is what he writes:

The scandal involving American arms shipments to Iran is snowballing Washington. In the meantime, on the other side of the Atlantic, in Bonn, a shady affair very much like the American Irangate has surfaced. Reports emerged that the blueprints and technical documentation of an advanced submarine had been secretly sold to the Pretoria regime by the West German shipbuilders Howaltswerke Deutsche Werft. The company got DM 46 million from the racists. Moreover, apart from blueprints, as a spokesman for the office of the West German chancellor gave to understand, the deal also involved already-built submarines and spare parts to them. It's noteworthy that both in Washington and in Bonn the highest government circles are attempting to dissociate themselves from the secret machinations with weaponry. Washington has found scapegoats: The presidential national security adviser and one of his staffers resigned. The Bonn politicians also pretend that they knew nothing about the sale of submarines to the racists, though, according to reports, Chancellor Kohl sanctioned the transaction back in 1984.

Apart from this outward resembalance, the American and West German official circles abused their own laws and United Nations bans when they dispatched weaponry to the most explosive regions of the world. The American arms shipments to Iran futher aggravated the thunderous atmosphere of the Middle East. As for military cooperation between Bonn and Pretoria, it obviously encouraged the apartheid regime to commit more crimes and worsen the situation in the south of Africa.

It's clear that Washington and Bonn have common goals. They obviously believe that it's easier to spread their influence to other parts of the world in conditions of artificially kindled tensions.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF U.S. IRAN ARMS SALES

Reagan Meets With Commission

LD020004 Moscow TASS in English 2350 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

On Monday President Reagan held at the White House a conference with members of the commission appointed by him to investigate the role of the U.S. National Security Council in the context of the ongoing Washington scandal around the secret "Iranian operation." The commission is supposed to investigate arms shipments to Iran and the transfer of some profits from sales to accounts of anti-Nicaraguan units.

Judging by an official statement circulated after conference, the U.S. President actually tried to disassociate himself fully fron any complicity in the Iranian scandal. He said that he would like the commission to concentrate on NSC staffers.

Thus, the U.S. President frankly intimated what conclusion he was waiting from commission members: to whitewash the administration and to pass off "Irangate" as an affair of "individual" staff members of the National Security Council who got out of control of the leaders.

Zhukov Commentary

PM011559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Notes": "In The Pillory"]

[Text] Not a day passes without a new batch of details from Washington on the unheard-of political scandal that has shaken the U.S. Administration to its foundations.

It all began on 5 October when a U.S. aircraft, painted in camouflage colors and crammed with weapons addressed to the notorious "contras," was shot down in Nicaragua. U.S. Administration spokesmen immediately stated that the American Hasenfus, who had been caught red-handed delivering the weapons, had been acting on instructions from "private organizations." But then it became clear that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a National Security Council aide, had been involved in the deliveries -- this was confirmed by former presidential assistant Robert McFarlane.

It was not long after that North, and McFarlane to boot, were exposed as having been involved in illegally supplying Iran with weapons at a time when there was an embargo on supplies, an embargo imposed by the United States and its allies.

A scandal broke out. The U.S. Congress took umbrage, while the U.S. NATO allies, whom Washington had strictly forbidden to sell weapons to Iran, were furious. Even the conservative London paper the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH was outraged by what it called this "horrific demonstration of American stupidity, duplicity, and incompetence."

On 19 November the U.S. President held a press conference in a clumsy attempt to justify his administration's conduct. He cynically stated that "the game... was worth the candle," that the "President -- believe it or not (!) -- has the right to defer reporting to Congress" on the shipment of weapons without its knowledge in the hope of "putting Iran back on its former (that is, pro-American! -- Yu. Zhukov) path."

All these revelations not only failed to calm Americans, but, in fact, made them even more agitated. As the Paris paper LE MONDE wrote on 21 November, even the U.S. press began to "tear to shreds this political figure whom only recently they had been praising to the skies (with rare exceptions)."

But this was just a foretaste. The president reaped the bitter fruit on 24 and then on 25 November, when two more point-blank exposes occurred one after the other.

On 24 November THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported that "some of the U.S. weapons secretly sent to Iran were destined for Muslim guerrillas fighting... in Afghanistan." The next day the President himself and his personal friend, Attorney General E. Meese, admitted to correspoondents in the White House that "money from the controversial (!) arms supplies has been secretly transferred to the Nicaraguan 'contras'" and that this had been done by the selfsame National Security Council aide, Lt Col North, with the actual blessing of the President's national security assistant, Admiral Poindexter.

As our Washington correspondent reported in PRAVDA yesterday, truly monstrous machinations were revealed in the process. Acting as an intermediary between the United States and Iran, Israel, which received the weapons for the sum of 12 million dollars, fleeced the Iranians, took a further 30 million or so dollars in excess of that sum, and transferred them to Swiss banks in the name of the Nicaraguan "contras"!

This closed the circle which had begun to be drawn on 5 October, when the Nicaraguans shot down the U.S. aircraft loaded with weapons for the rebels. It is now clear that the "private donations" which Washington went on about at the time were Iranian money, swindled out of the Iranians by Israel for weapons supplied by the United States through Israel to Iran.

The white House naively thinks that it will be able to stifle this unprecedented scandal by placing all the blame on Lt Col O. North, who has now been made the scapegoat and who is charged with having contrived to push through this very extensive strategic military plan without the authorities' knowledge. He was simply dismissed and threatened with 5 years' imprisonment for "taking the law into his own hands." Admiral Poindexter also got a roasting and had to resign for allegedly overlooking the fact that the wily lieutenant colonel had been "taking the law into his own hands."

Will Congress take the bait and spare the President's prestige? It seems unlikely somehow. The senators and congressmen are in uproar at the moment, demanding the identification and punishment of those who were actually behind these unprecedented dealings. Let us wait and see how events turn out.

One thing is clear, though: The U.S. Administration is in the pillory!

VASILIYEV CRITICIZES U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST SYRIA

LD281402 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasiliyev reports:

A malicious anti-Syrian campaign orchestrated by Washington is gaining in scope. Syria is being fiercely attacked along all directions. Measures taken against it are ranging from economic 'sanctions' and subversive diplomatic actions to open blackmail and the threats to use force against that sovereign Arab country.

However, it is clear that no profuse talk about non-existent 'complicity' of Syria in terrorism cannot conceal the fact that the root cause of all the recent developments in this sphere is the utmost irritation of Washington and its allies over the independent anti-imperialist policy chosen by the people and the leadership of Syria, over its consistent struggle against the Israeli aggression, for a truly just and durable Middle East settlement. The anti-Syrian hysteria which is being whipped up today falls in line with the policy basically hostile to the Arabs which has been pursued in the Middle East by the U.S. Administration that replaced one another for several decades. It is obviously aimed at imposing the imperialist-zionist diktat on the peoples and countries of that region.

The U.S. is exerting open and gross pressure on its allies by the NATO bloc with a view to making them take a more active part in the anti-Syrian campaign. It is obviously under the influence of the pressure that the West German Government announced the expulsion from the FRG of three Syrian diplomats and the 'reduction' of the staff of the military attache office of Syria in West Germany which can now consist of only two people. Bonn is planning to take other anti-Syrian measures, specifically, economic ones.

The threats hurled at Syria are acquiring an ever more sinister militaristic character. It is becoming every more obvious that Israel is being pushed in every way towards starting an armed aggression against Syria. However, it is common knowledge what a severe blow was dealt to the interests of West European countries as a result of the 1967 Israeli aggression, because they depend on Arab oil deliveries much more than the U.S.

Syria is not alone in its struggle against the intrigues and impudent threats of U.S. imperialism and its allies. It is supported by broad circles of the progressively-minded world public, by socialist countries. The Soviet Union warned resolutely and in no uncertain terms about the dangerous consequences of the anti-Syrian campaign unleashed by Washington and Tel Aviv, primarily for those who started it. However, the recent developments show that some forces are impatient to further their aims.

It is worth pointing out that the joint participation of the 'strategic partners' by the anti-Arab alliance, of Washington and Tel Aviv, in the kindling of the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict is obviously aimed at splitting the ranks of those who could offer effective resistance to the Israeli aggression. In these conditions the consolidation of the unity of Arabs on the anti-imperialist basis, of their resolve to uphold their national interests is becoming an urgent necessity.

NPC ECONOMIC DELEGATION BEGINS MOSCOW VISIT

PM011517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "PRC Parliamentarians' Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] headed by Ye Lin, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the commission, arrived in Moscow 30 November for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Plan and Budget Commissions.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by N.I. Maslennikov and L.V. Radyukevich, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, other officials, and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day a meeting was held with the delegation at the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Plan and Budget Commissions.

AMITY SOCIETY CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW 25 NOV

OW280109 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 26 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The Fourth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was held in Moscow 25 November. The conference delegates summed up the society's activities, outlined directions for its further work, and adopted a charter. It was noted that the consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet state to developing friendship and goodneighborliness with the PRC serves the interests of the two great peoples. (Li Fenlin), counsellor minister of the PRC Embassy in the USSR, addressed the conference and read the greetings of the PRC-USSR Friendship Association Central Board to the Fourth All-Union Conference.

INSTITUTE OF USA, CANADA DELEGATION VISITS PRC

LD281407 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing November 28 TASS -- A delegation of the Institute of the USA and Canada (USSR Academy of Sciences) led by Vitaliy Zhurkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the Institute, stayed in China at the invitation of the Institute of Modern International Problems attached to the State Council of the PRC. It had meetings with leading Chinese experts on issues of world economics and international relations.

During talks and discussions the sides examined issues of limiting and reducing armaments, strengthening international security, Soviet-American and American-Chinese relations, as well as questions of the Asian and Pacific region. They also exchanged opinions on questions of developing Soviet-Chinese relations in various fields, including extension of relations between scientists of the two countries. The delegation was received by Huan Xiang, director of the Research Centre of International Problems of the PRC's State Council and well-known specialist on international relations.

Apart from Beijing, the delegation visited Shanghai, Guangzhou and some other Chinese cities.

REPORTAGE ON ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE IN JAPAN

Ryzhkov Message

LD301901 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers sent a message of greetings to participants in the 5th round-table conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public which is to discuss the role of the Soviet and the Japanese public in ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

"The present meeting of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public is to promote the consolidation of good neighbourly relations, mutual understanding between our two nations and the development of cooperation among all the Asian and Pacific countries. The Soviet Union regards as important the active drawing of this vast region into the general process of the creation of the system of international security", the message noted.

"The purpose of our proposals is to work step by step, through pooling efforts with countries and peoples of the Asian-Pacific region, for its turning into a zone of peace and security, of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation".

"The Soviet Union attaches much importance to the development of relations with Japan. We positively assess the recent signs of the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations and believe that there exist extensive potentialities of their further expansion in many areas. Provided there is good will and the striving for a dynamic and realistic policy, these potentialities can find their expression in mutually advantageous agreements and understandings", the message said.

Voss-Led Delegation Arrives

LD281842 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the soviet of nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Tokyo today. It will participate in the fifth "round table" conference of the Soviet and Japanese public.

Talks Open

LD011833 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo December 1 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko

The fifth Japano-Soviet round-table conference opened today. Its topic is "The Role of the Public in the U.S.S.R. and Japan in Ensuring Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific Region."

Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan addressed messages to the delegates.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Tadashi Kuranari, the Japanese foreign minister, said that some positive tendencies had made themselves felt in Japano-Soviet relations in recent time. He came out in favor of promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

At the same time he tried once again to link progress in bilateral relations with the meeting of illegal territorial claims made on the Soviet Union.

"The existing international situation imperatively demands a new approach to security problems," said Avgust Voss, the head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities (one of the two equal chambers) of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. (Parliament). He called the attention of the delegates to a series of recent major Soviet initiatives.

"The Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik signifies a qualitatively new stage in the campaign to safeguard peace," he said. "The implementation of the Soviet proposals, if they had been adopted, would have marked the beginning of the process of elimination of nuclear weapons. Effective actions by all states are required now for the benefit of stronger international peace."

"The Soviet Union would like to regard Japan above all as a partner in common efforts to ensure security the world over and in the Asian and Pacific region. The Soviet Union and Japan, cooperating with each other, could make a valuable contribution to stronger peace, promote the lessening of tensions and the development of positive political processes," Avgust Voss went on.

"The Soviet proposals set forth in the Vladivostok speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are designed to attain these aims. They make it possible to secure the inclusion of the Asian and Pacific region into the common process of establishing a comprehensive system of international security," the head of the Soviet delegation said.

Meeting With Politicians

LD011723 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo December 1 TASS -- Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, leading a Soviet delegation at the "round table" conference of the Soviet and Japanese public, under way here, had today a meeting with Kenzaburo Hara, speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives. During the talk the sides discussed issues on expanding parliamentary contacts and developing relations between standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Japanese Parliament.

The same day Avgust Voss met Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

U.S. DEPLOYING 'NEW CLASS' OF ARMS IN KOREA

PM011423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

["TASS Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The United States has taken another step to further heighten international tension, by deciding to site its Lance operational-tactical missiles in South Korea.

Over the years the U.S. military has already made South Korea into an explosive nuclear staging area where hundreds of nuclear munitions and numerous delivery systems for them have been deployed -- from artillery pieces to newest aircraft.

What is meant now is, in addition to this nuclear potential, to deploy a new class of arms -- land-based missiles which can carry either conventional or nuclear and neutron warheads.

Significantly, the United States has taken this action at a historic moment when, as a result of constructive initiatives by the USSR, the contours of a nuclear-free world have come to be really visible and the peoples have become justifiably optimistic about prospects for drastic cuts in nuclear weapons and their elimination.

In Asian and Pacific countries sentiment has begun to grow and solidify against the proliferation and buildup of nuclear arms in that region.

The increasingly high public awareness of the nuclear danger has been impelling different countries to make proposals aimed at turning vast areas in the region into nuclear-free zones, limit sailing and port calls by naval ships with nuclear weapons, and effect other measures of military detente.

There is also an increasingly strong desire to improve the situation and strengthen security in the Korean peninsula itself, which has been reflected in peace initiatives by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen peace and make the entire peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

Far-reaching Soviet proposals directed at lowering tension and strengthening security and state-to-state cooperation in Asia and the Pacific have been consonant with all these positive trends.

By deciding to move its operational-tactical missiles to South Korea, the United States has ostentatiously defied the peoples' desire to limit and reverse the nuclear arms race.

The United States is effectively lending new nuclear-missile parameters to the military situation in the Far East.

Although these are yet limited-range systems, their deployment may prove just the beginning, a first step on the road of building up more dangerous and destructive kinds of nuclear-missile arms threatening all countries of the region.

The stationing of new American weapons in that part of the planet, which as a result of U.S. globalist policy already is among the focal points of tension and dangerous confrontation, gives lie to U.S. claims of being eager to settle regional conflicts.

For the Korean people, the deployment of new missiles in the south of their country spells a continued widening of its split and even more logjams in the way of a peaceful reunification of their homeland and social progress.

Such U.S. actions cannot but be justly condemned and protested.

They make it utterly clear yet again that in scaling up its military preparations, the United States remains the initiator of a continued escalation of the arms race in new areas.

In Washington they should realize that the full weight of responsibility for the dangerous consequences of American nuclear missile deployments in South Korea is on the United States.

GORBACHEV, GANDHI HOLD JOINT NEWS CONFERENCE

Moscow TV Version

LD282047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Joint news conference held by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 28 November; Gandhi speaks in English with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] [Gandhi] Esteemed General Secretary! Esteemed ladies and gentlemen! Friends! I feel that the visit of General Secretary Gorbachev to India is an important landmark on the path of strengthening Soviet-Indian relations. It confirms the vital force of friendly relations between our peaceful countries. We have held very wide discussions. They lasted for about 10 hours. I am referring to the talks between just the two of us. I think they were fruitful. They were held in an atmosphere of warmth and trust. And there were other discussions too, at different levels.

The results of this visit are of great importance for bilateral ties, for the stability of the situation in the region, and -- perhaps most important -- for strengthening peace throughout the whole world. We have discussed many questions of mutual interest. First of all, questions concerning peace, nuclear disarmament, and development. We have signed a number of agreements. Perhaps the most important document is the Delhi Declaration that we signed yesterday with the general secretary. This sets forth the principles for a nonnuclear world, for a nonviolent world. We have signed an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and a consular convention, a protocol on holding festivals in the two countries, and a joint statement will be published at the end of the visit.

These agreements are a testimony to the maturity, stability, and dynamism that characterize Soviet-Indian friendship. The Delhi declaration is a historic document. Its international significance will increase in time. It is making a major contribution to international relations for which cooperation and peace are the main characteristics.

The economic agreement that we have signed is the most major agreement ever signed between our two countries. It covers new projects in different fields of the national economy. There are two new elements in this economic agreement: Local costs financing and the turnkey approach. Of course, we will use these methods wherever they are useful for us. We have also agreed that trade turnover between India and the Soviet Union will grow by approximately two and a half times by 1992. We will study new forms and new methods of economic cooperation. Our minister of finance and Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will carry out further discussions on this question. We will give new qualitative impulses to the development of science and technology. We intend to carry out joint research in the field of advanced technologies and thereafter we intend to go over to joint production of these technologies.

We have invited academician Marchuk to come to India. The general secretary has agreed to send a delegation headed by Academician Marchuk to examine all these aspects, and then we shall take further steps on the basis of the results of this trip. Finally, I want to say that this visit is for us a fruitful one and evokes a feeling of tremendous satisfaction in us. This is yet another major step in Soviet-Indian relations.

Now I would like to hand over the platform to General Secretary Gorbachev. This is his first visit to India. Unfortunately, he has been unable to familiarize himself extensively with India. But we hope that he will come see us again and will better acquaint himself with our country. Over to you, General Secretary Gorbachev.

[Gorbachev] Respected Mr Prime Minister, respected ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends! I must say, Mr Prime Minister, that you have made my mission both easier and at the same time more difficult. You have already said the main things. I could limit myself to just several remarks, or several words, or even one or two words perhaps by saying that I am fully in agreement with what you have said. But I think that then our colleagues in this meeting, the journalists, will be dissatisfied.

I want to say something about the atmosphere of the visit. The atmosphere has been good, friendly, and sincere. Our conversations have taken place in a spirit of openness, deep mutual understanding, and this has enabled us to discuss a wide range of issues and a wide range of matters of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and India.

Our current visit is one of the landmarks on the road of lengthy and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. And it seems to me that everything is clear here; there is nothing unusual -- it is a confirmation of our regular ties, our deepening ties, but at the same time there are also distinguishing features about this visit, and I would like to discuss them. These features are linked first of all to the internal development of our countries. Both the Soviet Union and India have entered a phase of historic development where they have set for themselves major goals and put forward major tasks. It is natural that this also makes other demands on our cooperation. We have come to share the views of the Prime Minister, seeing our task as lying not only in preserving what has been created in our relations by previous generations, but also in trying to make our contribution and promote our relations, deepen them, and attain new forms of cooperation. There is also another feature of the current visit. Our understanding is that the world situation requires that such an enormous factor as Soviet-Indian cooperation -- a powerful factor, a factor of huge international significance -- acquire even greater importance in the world. Over these last few days we have felt our responsibility, not just to our people, but also to the people of all countries and to the whole world for the policy we are carrying out and for the steps we will be taking -- on an interactive basis or independently, as has been the case heretofore -- in the interests of strengthening peace and preventing the threat of nuclear war.

I think that these features that I have briefly spoken of give you the opportunity to understand why the visit was arranged as it was. For the most part, we spent these days in conversation. On this occasion we did not have the opportunity -- I consider this to be a great shortcoming that will have to be overcome in the future -- to travel around India. Life goes on, cooperation is expanding, contacts will deepen, our relations will become more dynamic, there will be more meetings, and I think if there is another opportunity I will avail myself of what the prime minister said just now to meet India on my next trip.

We did a great deal of work with the prime minister. Now that the visit is ending, and we are summarizing its outcome, I think that our efforts have not been in vain. We have indeed spent many hours together on a one-to-one basis. This gave us the opportunity to examine thoroughly all the areas of our cooperation, all matters relating both to our bilateral relations and to international problems and regional problems. This was a genuine and rich dialogue covering the deepest issues of world development and bilateral links between our countries.

I say once more: Tremendous and extensive work has been carried out. This work, as we agree with the prime minister, has enabled us to advance a long way the political dialogue and reach important accords in the spheres of politics, economics, scientific-technical links, and in the cultural sphere.

If I were to outline the main result of this visit, I would say that it has made it possible to augment the potential for friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. During the visit we felt once more both the importance that Soviet-Indian relations have today and our responsibility to our people and to the whole world. Perhaps this importance above all flows from the fact that what we are dealing with are relations between states having different social systems and histories and with a great distinctiveness regarding national and spiritual traditions.

Decades of mutually advantageous and honest cooperation is a powerful and distinctive phenomenon of the present day that has become an important factor in international policy.

I do not want to be indiscreet and even less to put the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, into an embarrassing position. But I would like to say that perhaps in relations, in today's relations between India and the Soviet Union, the principles of peaceful coexistence have been embodied to the fullest. This is why they merit attention.

As for us, the leaders of these countries, it is our job to make sure that these relations correspond to these principles to a greater and fuller extent at the new stage of world history -- principles that I hope we all share. It is a different matter how we implement them in practice. But here there is not only adherence in the sense of political declaration, but also adherence in deeds to these principles. We are proud of this. Why should we not be proud of this if there are politicians who find completely different reasons, even dubious ones, to take pride in something? Here there are fundamental reasons for being proud of this. But this also means that one must be responsible for this.

The high level of our relations has made it possible to sign such a document as the declaration of the principles of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons.

The prime minister and I signed this declaration yesterday and I am in complete agreement with the broad and cogent reasoning used here by Mr Gandhi in revealing the meaning, characterizing the meaning of this important political document. It is indeed an extremely out-of-the-ordinary document, a document of great international significance. It reflects the role of the Soviet Union and India in world affairs and their moral right to issue such an appeal to the whole of mankind. Yes, we are convinced that we have the moral right, had the moral right to put forth a document such as the declaration.

The declaration reflects our and the Indian points of view on the most vitally important issues in the contemporary world. In any case, in this document the world community has the opportunity to see the orientation of our thoughts and our true intentions and objectives.

A joint statement was also signed yesterday, and it is also unusual in the range of issues and in the two states' proximity of views and approaches to topical issues of world politics.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed, and here I want to repeat what has been said by Mr Prime Minister that this is the most major agreement in the history of relations between us in this sphere.

A protocol was signed on festivals in India and the Soviet Union devoted to two memorable dates in the history of our states -- the 70th anniversary of our revolution and the 40th anniversary of independent India. The scale and the content of these festivals corresponds to the importance of these events. I think that this will bring our people even closer together.

All the same, in talking about the documents that have been signed as a result of the visit I must note the following: As rich as the content of these documents is, what arose during the course of the talks themselves goes far beyond what is contained within them and promises results that are even more momentous for both our countries. Of course, such major measures to deepen interaction presuppose that all those who will be tasked with implementing all this in practical terms will have a great deal to do; but I am confident that given the fact that the political will exists, that there is confidence, that the atmosphere is one of no prejudice and shared desire to take each other's interests into consideration and to help each other and cooperate with one another, then everything that has been put down and planned here in Delhi can -- and I would also like to say immediately must -- be implemented. At any rate, the prime minister and I are deeply committed to this goal.

I was greatly impressed by the way in which the envoys of the Soviet Union were received in Delhi, in India. I want to mention this, having mentioned here the meeting in the parliament and this memorable document which will remain as part of the history of both our countries. We have had the opportunity to meet public figures and members of the friendship society and the society for cultural relations with the USSR. They came from different parts of India and different states in order to welcome the delegation of the Soviet Union; these are well-known and respected people of merit. In the words spoken by them -- words of emotion, words of solemn occasion -- they strove to bring home to us deep feelings of friendship and warmth towards the Soviet Union and our people on the part of the Indian people. These were moving and memorable meetings and we will convey these feelings to our people.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank the citizens of India and all organizations which have made possible the success of this visit; and to thank them for the warmth and the attention with which we have been surrounded during these days, for the liberality with which the Indians have revealed to us their plans and their concerns. Here in India my comrades and I could not fail to feel just how close and how much in keeping with each other are the spiritual aspirations of our two peoples. Our countries are countries whose historic destiny is not easy. There have been many bitter pages in the history of both India and our country. Perhaps that is why responsiveness to other people's pain, the desire for justice and the will for peace and freedom are so strong in the Soviet and Indian peoples.

Returning to the content of the talks during the visit, I would like to say that there was not one single meeting which did not have at its center the most burning questions of international life. Mr Gandhi and I are in agreement that the Soviet Union and India consider it to be the primary task to rid the world of nuclear weapons, to overcome tension, to cool down the hot spots of the world. We believe that it is possible to do this, that it is possible to achieve this, not by way of confrontation and enmity, not by way of the absurd build up of force. The position of strength -- and I already spoke about this yesterday -- is calculated to bring about subjection to other people's will, encroachment of some people's interests, or simply the suppression of those not to one's liking. But we are deeply convinced that there is no future in such a position, and that its presence is totally unenviable and quite simply shameful.

The roads to the future are to be found by the assertion of new political thinking, by the understanding of nuclear space realities, by being aware of the interdependence of all countries, all people; and all states should take part in the construction of peace and reliable security.

In conclusion, I want to say that while still in Moscow on the eve of the visit, I received hundreds of telegrams and letters from Indian organizations and citizens, letters imbued with warm feelings of well-wishing toward the Soviet Union and our people. There were many invitations to visit. I have already said that I promise next time to visit many places in India. From the bottom of my heart I thank Indian citizens, public organizations, organs of the press for their warm words and good wishes and for their feeling of well-wishing toward the Soviet people and our country. I would like, in particular, to single out and convey my greetings and gratitude for the wishes expressed by the Indian youth, students and school youth whom I saw, unfortunately, only from my car. But I think we will meet them again. I would very much like them to know that I deeply value their feelings which they showed to our delegation, to our people, to the Soviet Union, in the past few days. Thank you. [applause]

[Question by unidentified correspondent -- vernacular with Russian translation] As we have just heard from your statement, the talks were rich and touched on a wide range of matters. Previously we were told that basic attention would be devoted to a discussion of regional problems. Could you not dwell in more detail on the militarization of Pakistan by the United States; which is clearly seen from here in India?

[Gorbachev] I understand, thank you. We are all -- the Soviet Union, India, and Pakistan -- neighbors. And I think that neighbors should always live by cooperating, helping one another and building their relations in the spirit of mutual understanding. I think that what I say is also India's position, that we are in favor of good relations with the Pakistani people and that it is necessary to find ways to reach such relations. Other roads lead to unpredictable things and we must all remember this. I think this also applies fully to the Government of Pakistan.

[Question by unidentified correspondent in Russian] Mr Prime Minister, in his address in parliament Comrade Gorbachev, concerning the expansion of international cooperation on the peaceful exploitation of outer space, proposed that an international center be set up on Indian soil for the study of space, the training of cosmonauts, and the launching of artificial satellites. What do you think? Is it possible to carry out such an idea?

[Gandhi] We think this is a very good idea. But this matter must be discussed in detail in order to implement it. We have not examined it in detail yet, but I am confident we shall deal with this.

[Question by unidentified correspondent, in English with superimposed Russian translation] Your excellency! You are striving to achieve an improvement in relations with China. You spoke of this in Vladivostok and we wish you success in this matter. But we would like to ask a question of great interest to us. Are you trying to normalize your relations with China? Is there a possibility of using influence to find a solution to the matter of our long-standing border disputes? You, of course, know that China has recently taken certain steps that are a departure from the position taken up by it. What can be done to make sure that there are no such departures and that this does not have an effect on the relations between the Soviet Union and India?

[Gorbachev] Regarding the latter wish, I have already spoken about this. What we are doing in improving our relations with China will not weaken our relations with India. These steps will never do damage to India. On the contrary, we shall deepen our relations with India. The present visit is direct evidence of this. The better the relations we have in the Asiatic region between all countries -- I mean the better the relations between the Soviet Union and China are, too -- then the better the whole atmosphere will be in this region. When the atmosphere improves, when cooperation and mutual understanding expand and more trust comes about, then I think this will have an effect on the policies of all states. I apply this to the Soviet Union, too. I think India will act in a similarly responsible manner in this situation; I am convinced of this, because we have a great deal of experience in relations with India. I think that the Chinese Government will act in a similarly responsible manner -- I have no doubts about this.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] A question for the Indian prime minister. Speaking over the last few days, and at today's press conference, you have cited technology and the latest achievements of the scientific and technological revolution as being the new long-term field for India-Soviet cooperation. The space center has already been talked about here. Along what other lines and in what new forms can this cooperation, in your opinion, first develop? Thank you.

[Gandhi] Like I said in my earlier remarks, we discussed a wide range of issues. We feel that issues related to science and technology should be left to the specialists, scientists, and academicians -- Marchuk in particular -- who will go into them in detail. Only after that will we examine the issues relating to collaboration and cooperation.

[Question by unidentified correspondent, in English with superimposed Russian translation] General Secretary, how do you view China's intrusion in the Northeast of the Indian-Chinese frontier? What is the Soviet position on this issue?

[Gorbachev] I could confine myself to what I have already said; I think that both sides want to solve the border issues that the two sides, the two states, have, in a spirit of mutual understanding on the basis of a political settlement, and I think that this is a very proper approach. I would welcome it.

[Question by unidentified correspondent, in English with superimposed Russian translation] Mr General Secretary, there are now 5 million Afghan refugees in the world, in Iran and in Pakistan. And now, after the signing of the declaration of human rights, when will Soviet troops be withdrawn from Afghanistan so that the refugees can return home?

[Gorbachev] I will reply to your question, although I have already dealt with this problem fairly broadly in my interview with Indian journalists. We favor a political settlement of the issue of Afghanistan. The more quickly agreement is reached precisely on such an approach, the better it will be both for Afghanistan and for its neighbors -- when I talk about Afghanistan I also have in mind the problem of refugees. The only thing is that I cannot agree with you that the problem of refugees is connected to the problem of the introduction of Soviet troops, with the temporary bringing in, at the invitation of the government, of Soviet troops into Afghanistan.

We are devoted to a political settlement and will take up an active stance on this, and we invite all sides which have something to do with this problem to cooperate. I want to repeat yet again: There are prospects for settling this problem in the near future. That is our assessment, and we will act proceeding from this assessment.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] A question for Mr Gandhi. Mr Prime Minister, at present there is a process under way to actively militarize the Indian Ocean. It is noteworthy that there are no nuclear powers on the shores of the ocean, all the weapons are imported. Soon a conference is to be held on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. What, in your opinion, could its decisions ideally be? Could we not begin from here, from the shores of the Indian Ocean, the movement toward a nuclear-free world of the year 2000, the aim proclaimed by the Delhi Declaration?

[Gandhi] The Indian Ocean has already been declared a zone of peace by the United Nations. Unfortunately, the conference which should have taken place on this issue has not taken place yet. It has been blocked by certain powers. We feel that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons. There should be no pressure exerted here, including military pressure, on the states in the region. But the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is only one part of the world. We must look to the whole world as a zone of peace.

[Question by unidentified correspondent, in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] My question concerns your relations with China. Of late one has seen them improve, and I would like to ask, in the event of the occurrence of military conflict, of an attack from China, what stance will you adopt, and on whose side will you be?

[Gorbachev] I think that if relations improve in the Asian region -- and first and foremost among the great states and peoples, by which I mean in the first place China, India, and the Soviet Union -- then this will create a totally different situation and I think that what you are forecasting will not happen; of that I am convinced, and no one will have to choose sides. I think that the trend will be -- and this can already be felt and is gaining in strength -- that the trend will be toward the normalization and improvement of relations in the Asian region, and this includes relations between such countries as our countries -- China, India and the Soviet Union.

[Question by unidentified correspondent, in English with superimposed Russian translation] You know that this week the United States exceeded the limits of the SALT II treaty, producing a B-52 bomber capable of carrying cruise missiles. I would like to hear your opinion: What will the Soviet Union's answer be, and what effect will this have on the arms control talks?

[Gorbachev] This information has reached me through the press, But I am not yet familiar with the White House's official statements on this question. But if this is the case, if that decision has been made, then we consider this step to be one that simply contradicts the whole logic of the Reykjavik talks and even the statements made by the U.S. side after Reykjavik, that it remains committed to talks, to the quest for disarmament; and at the same time it demonstrates contempt for such an important treaty as the SALT-II treaty as well as the ABM Treaty. We believe that if this decision has been made it is a big mistake and it will make the search and the approaches to disarmament more difficult. But this is at the same time a stimulus for all those who understand the need for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. Hence we in the Soviet Union were right in addressing all people. The time now is such that everyone has to act together and to present his position to the government of the United States of America.

[Question by unidentified correspondent; in English with superimposed Russian translation] Mr General Secretary, evidently, in view of security measures that have been taken, you have not been able to get to know India now. Your movements were limited even in Delhi. I would like you to share your thoughts on the problem of terrorism and its consequences.

[Gorbachev] My movements in Delhi were completely in accordance with the program which we had worked out. Our purpose during this visit was to ensure maximum opportunities for talks and exchanges of opinions. We were aware of a great need for this. This is what we have done, and I think we did the right thing, now that we have achieved such results during the visit, and nothing else. [sentence as heard] As far as terrorism is concerned, our position of principle is known to the whole world. We are categorically opposed -- this is a point of principle in our philosophy by which we are guided in our affairs, in domestic and foreign affairs: We are categorically opposed to terrorism in any form, and particularly where terrorism takes the form of state terrorism.

[Question by unidentified correspondent; in English with superimposed Russian translation] Please allow me to call you Comrade.

[Gorbachev] Please do , if you want to.

[Correspondent] Thank you. There are three parts to my question. Comrade Gorbachev, you have expressed the hope that the Afghan problem will be solved very quickly. I would like to know what this hope is based on. Are there any new proposals? Second, you have talked about a security plan for the Indian Ocean. I would like to hear whether it is possible for Pakistan to be included in it? If so, then in what way? And third, what are your proposals for improving mutual understanding between the USSR and Pakistan? And what, in your view, is hampering the maintenance of good-neighborly and good relations?

[Gorbachev] Two words on each question. As far as our proposals on turning the Indian Ocean into a security zone are concerned, we -- that is to say our views here -- are close to the views of the Indian Government, views that have been mentioned here by the prime minister. We are willing to participate in a process that would lead to the creation of such a security situation, and that would answer the interests of all the littoral states -- and Pakistan is one of those -- and would also answer the interests of the whole community that uses the services of the Indian Ocean in the interests of development and cooperation. Your asked what is new that enables me to be optimistic about a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. I think that there is a great deal that is new, both as regards the Cordovez mission -- there is some movement toward a meeting taking place there -- and as regards, I think, the desire of other states, including the Soviet Union, for a settlement of this problem.

Perhaps I could now confine myself to those remarks because it is particularly awkward to discuss this topic in concrete terms when a search is under way and when it is already of a quite specific nature. One would not want to hinder this process. And, finally, our relations, the Soviet Union's relations with Pakistan. As is well-known, we have always cooperated with Pakistan, an even when difficult moments occurred we did our bit to remove the tension in the region. We are prepared to act in the same way now as well. But we hope that Pakistan itself will think over its position with due regard for our common interest in normalizing the situation in the region.

[Unidentified correspondent in English, superimposed by Russian translation] I have a brief question for both of you. I would like to ask about China again. You expressed the hope that India and China can settle their differences. How can that be done if China continues to occupy thousands of miles of Indian territory and helps Pakistan make the bomb. What is you stance on this question of dispute territory? Are the territories Indian or Chinese? And a question for the prime minister. In Bangkok, you told the Thai prime minister that you intended to discuss the Cambodian problem with Mr Gorbachev. Did you discuss it, and what are the results of the discussion?

[Gorbachev] You first! [laughter among audience] In a spirit of mutual assistance!

[Gandhi] We did, as a matter of fact, discuss the Cambodia problem. And on this question we did not change the position that we have adopted since the moment it first emerged. It consists in the fact that there can be no solution involving representatives of the Pol Pot regime. During my trip to Indonesia and Thailand, I reached the conclusion that these two countries adhere to the same position. We discuss the question. But it may be that further discussion will be necessary at other levels. We shall continue these discussions.

[Gorbachev] I would say this: The Cambodia problem was indeed the subject of an exchange of views, of mutual analysis, and comparing of notes, and we did in fact agree to continue the discussion of this problem. We know how the Cambodia problem emerged, and it needs to be resolved in the interests of the Cambodian people, who have suffered such great losses for reasons that are well known. As for the question on the border disputes between India and China, I think that both India and China have everything they need to investiage this dispute and find a solution that would strengthen on the basis of trust, on the basis of the realities and facts, including historial facts. I think that the right solution will be found. This is a problem that will be solved by China and India.

[Question by (?Richard Ehrlich) of the TORONTO STAR in English with superimposed Russian translation] As I understood it from the response to the question by my Arab Colleague, Afghan refugees are now leaving Afghanistan because of the Soviet presence. But after all, 4 million refugees have left Afghanistan. Why were they forced to do this? Tell us, please, which settlement of the Afghan problem you prefer and consider possible? One that the Government of Afghanistan takes and which turns out to be acceptable to the Soviet Union?

[Gorbachev] As you know, we still have such a situation in the world right now when more and more new people are entering the arena of independent historial creation. They are making their political choice, their social choice, they are choosing their own way. And we see this, such facts and such phenomena, on many continents of our world. How are we supposed to react to this? We think that if we do not recognize the right of every people to have a political and social choice then there cannot be normal internatonal relations. Only the people of this or that country have the right to choose which way to go, which ideologies to process and which forms of political organization to use. This is its sovereign right. And, by the way, the majority of the states you represent here have traversed this path of selection, starting with all the others. Why, then, have we recognized the right to choose on time, in some cases, and after a delay, in other cases, as, for example, the United States recognized the October Revolution after 17 years even though we recognized and supported the struggle of the American people and the results of the revolution?

We have recognized the right of the Indian people to make their choice when they announced independence and [word indistinct]. Should we, a great state, and other states really deprive other people of this right to choose? No. This is a general premise for understanding the question of why conflicts arise. Because they sometimes prevent people from implementing this lawful right of theirs.

Concerning Afghanistan, this is our neighboring state. Under all regimes we have had excellent relations with this state, and it is up to the Afghan people to decide which system to have and which regime to have in Afghanistan. We have cooperated with the kings, we cooperated with the prime ministers, and we are cooperating with the present-day Afghanistan, with the present regime which was formed on the basis of revolutionary events in this society. And what about us, have we the right, as others have done, to keep Afghanistan from making its own choice, have we the right to impart impulses to the progress of this society which has lagged considerably behind other peoples? I think we do not have the right to do this.

We came to Afghanistan, we introduced a limited contingent of troops at the invitation of the government, the government which was in existence at the time. And we shall leave Afghanistan. We cannot allow such a situation in which our troops -- and no one is thinking of this either in the Soviet leadership, or has ever thought of this -- remain in Afghanistan. We believe in the friendly people of Afghanistan. The troops appeared there at a time when the independence of the choice of the Afghan people was threatened by foreign interference. We are in favor of an Afghanistan which is nonaligned, independent, and which disposes of its own resources and everything that relates to Afghanistan in a sovereign manner. We are in favor of a neutral Afghanistan. The nature of the regime there is a matter for the Afghan people.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] I have a question for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Mr Prime Minister, in his Vladivostok speech Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed that a broad dialogue be started up on matters pertaining to security in Asia and the region of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. What contribution to the development of this dialogue has been made at the Soviet-Indian talks in Delhi which have come to an end? And how do you, Mr Prime Minister, evaluate this contribution? Thank you.

[Gandhi] As I mentioned in one of my speeches the idea of cooperation in Asia in the name of peace is not new. It was put forward by Jawaharlal Nehru almost 40 years ago, even before India obtained independence. I have always felt that for us to have true peace it is necessary for the level of international relations, not only India's relations but relations between other countries, to become more significant than the level of pragmatism. This can only happen if great mutual understanding is achieved between countries. And Asia is just the region where this could be done.

[Gorbachev] Good-bye.

PRAVDA Version

PM292041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

["Joint Press Conference by M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] New Delhi November 29 (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India held a joint news conference here yesterday.

Opening it, Rajiv Gahdhi said:

Mr General Secretary,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

I feel that this visit of General Secretary Gorbachev to India has been a major landmark in our bilateral relations. It has reaffirmed the strong friendship between our countries.

We had broad discussions. They lasted probably 10 hours. Our one-to-one meetings were held in an atmosphere of warmth and trust. There were simultaneous discussions at the level of ministers and other delegation members. The results of the visit are of great importance for bilateral relations, for stability in the region, and -- perhaps the most important -- for peace all over the world.

During the visit we discussed many spheres where we have common interests, particularly those like peace, nuclear disarmament, and development. The General Secretary and I signed on 27 November a number of documents. Perhaps the most important among them is the Delhi Declaration. It contains the principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world.

We signed an agreement of economic and technical cooperation, a new consular convention, and a protocol on holding festivals in each other's countries. A joint statement on the visit's results was released.

These agreements testify to the strength, maturity, stability, and dynamism that are typical of Indo-Soviet friendship.

The Delhi Declaration is a document on an historic scale. Its international significance will grow more and more with the passage of time. It contains the principles of international relations based on freedom, equality, and nonviolence, and makes a major contribution to a positive world process which will be distinguished by cooperation and peace.

We signed the most important economic agreement in the history of our relations, which covers a number of new projects, including projects in coal and oil. This agreement has two new features: local financing and commissioning on a "turnkey" basis.

We also agreed that our trade should increase by 2.5 times by 1992. We will study new areas and new forms of economic cooperation. Our minister of finance and V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will hold further discussions on this question.

We also decided to impart a qualitative acceleration to our cooperation in the sphere of science and technology. We will, perhaps, approach this sphere in a completely new fashion. Joint research is planned in advanced technology, after which we intend to move on to the joint assimilation of these technologies. The General Secretary agreed to our suggestion that a delegation headed by G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, be sent to India to examine all these aspects on the spot. Afterwards, on the basis of the results of its work, we will take further steps.

This visit gives a sense of enormous gratification. I hope that it will signify a major upturn in the level of Indo-Soviet relations.

And now I would like to give the floor to General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev. This was his first visit to India. Unfortunately, however, he was unable to see more of our country. We hope that M.S. Gorbachev will visit us again and will have a chance to see more of India.

M.S. Gorbachev: Esteemed Mr Prime Minister;
Esteemed Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades and Friends,

I must say that you, Mr Prime Minister, have made my task both easier and more difficult. You have already said the main thing. I could limit myself to just a few remarks, even a few words, by saying that I fully agree with you. But I think our colleagues for this meeting -- the newsmen -- would not be satisfied with this.

I would like to tell you first about the atmosphere of this visit. It has been good, friendly and sincere. The conversations have been in a spirit of candor and profound mutual understanding. This has enabled us to discuss a wide range of problems, which are of interest both to the Soviet Union and to India.

This visit has been a landmark in long-standing and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. It would seem that this is all clear and there has been nothing out of the ordinary, for our ties have been constant and ever deepening.

But this visit has had its peculiarities and I would like to mention them. These peculiarities are connected, first of all, with the domestic development of our countries. Both the Soviet Union and India have entered a period in their historical development where they have set themselves major goals, major tasks. Naturally enough, this makes different demands also on our cooperation. We should take account of each other's concerns, as is customary with friends, and we are long-standing friends and partners.

From the standpoint of our countries' domestic development, there has been also another peculiarity: There has been a change of leadership in both the Soviet Union and India. Mr Prime Minister and I have a common opinion: We see our task not only in preserving what was created in our relations by the preceding generations but also in trying to make our own contribution, advancing our relations further, deepening them and reaching new forms of cooperation.

This visit has had yet another peculiarity which has been connected with the current international situation. We have expressed our opinions and judgements about it over thse days and you know them. The world situation is of a kind that makes it essential for such a powerful factor of tremendous international significance as Soviet-Indian cooperation to assume an even greater role in the world.

We have felt our responsibility these days not only to our peoples but also to the peoples of all countries and to the whole world for the policy we have been pursuing and the further steps we shall be taking either in cooperation or independently, just as it has been so far, in the interest of strengthening peace and averting nuclear war.

I think that the pecularities I just mentioned make it possible to understand why the visit has been planned in this way and how it has passed.

We have mostly spent these days in conversations. We have had no chance to tour India and I think this is a shortcoming which ought to be overcome in the future. Life is marching on, cooperation is broadening and contacts are getting closer. Our relations will keep growing more dynamic and there will be more meetings.

I agree with the prime minister that this visit has been distinguished by an extremely busy program of meetings and conversations. The talks have involved the full complements of the two delegations, their members conducting them separately, each with his own partners, within their specific areas of responsibility.

We have worked hard with the prime minister and now that the visit is drawing to a close and we are summing up the results, I think that our efforts have not been wasted.

We have indeed spent many hours just between the two of us and this has enabled us to take a careful look at all areas of our cooperation and all issues related both to our bilateral relations and to international and regional problems. It has been a real, substantive dialogue which has covered the most fundamental questions of world development and bilateral ties between our countries.

Let me say once more: An immense, vast amount of work has been done. I agree with the prime minister that this enabled us to reach important accords both in politics, in economic, scientific and technological links and in the cultural field.

The main result of the visit is that it has made it possible, I would say, to build up the potential of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

During this visit we have felt both the significance of Soviet-Indian relations today and our responsibility to our peoples and to the entire world. Their significance stems, above all, from the fact that they are relations beteen states with different social systems, with different histories, and with a wide variety of national and spiritual traditions all of their own. It is the decades of mutually advantageous and straightforward cooperation that have created this major, distinctive phenomenon of the times, which has become an important factor in international politics.

Today's relations between India and the Soviet Union are the fullest embodiment of the principles of peaceful co-existence. For this reason alone, they deserve careful attention.

As far as we, the leaders of these countries, are concerned, our task is to make certain that their relations at this new stage in world history be in even fuller accord with the principles of peaceful co-existence. Of course, these should be applied to practice. It is not enough to abide by political principles, it is important to demonstrate them in practical action. We are proud of this stand. And why shouldn't we? There are politicans that find other, very dubious reasons to plume themselves on. We have every reason to be proud of the policy of peaceful coexistence. But this also means to feel responsibility.

The high level of our relations has made it possible to issue such a document as the "declaration on principles for a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world". I fully agree with the wide-ranging and convincing arguments given here by Mr. Gandhi when revealing the meaning of this important political document. It is a truly extraordinary document indeed, a document of great international significance. It reflects the role of the Soviet Union and India in world affairs and their moral right to make such an address to all mankind.

Yes, we are convinced that we have had the moral right to issue such a document as the declaration. It encapsulates a point of view, ours and India's, on the most vital problems of the present-day world. This document gives the world community a possibility to see the thrust of our thoughts, our real intentions and goals.

A joint statement has been issued on the visit's results. It is also unusual for its wide coverage of problems and for the similarity it shows of two countries' views and approaches to the pressing issues of international politics.

An agreement on economic and technological cooperation has been signed. I would like to repeat here what Mr. Prime Minister has said: This is the largest agreement in this field in the entire history of our relations.

A protocol on festivals in India and in the Soviet Union has been signed. These will be devoted to two memorable dates in the histories of our countries: the 70th anniversary of the great October revolution and the 40th anniversary of India's independence. Their scope and contents will correspond to the significance of these events. I trust that this will bring our peoples even closer together.

Speaking of the documents signed as a result of this visit, it is important to point out the following: Despite the richness of their contents, what has emerged in the process of the talks themselves goes far beyond the bounds of these documents and holds a promise of even more tangible results for both our countries.

It goes without saying that the measures so large in their scale to deepen interaction mean heavy workloads on everybody who will be involved in their practical implementation. But I am positive of unprejudicedness and the mutual desire to take account of each other's interests, help each other and cooperate, everything that has been projected and contemplated here, in New Delhi, can and, I would like to add at once, must be carried out. At any rate, the prime minister and I are deeply committed to this goal.

I have been very impressed by the way the Soviet Union's envoys have been received in the parliament of India. This has been a remarkable act, which will remain in the history of our two countries.

We have had an opportunity to meet with public figures -- members of the friendship society and the society for cultural relations with the USSR. In order to greet the delegations from the Soviet Union, they have come from all parts of India, from different states -- well-known, respected, honored people. Through their emotional, friendly words, they have sought to convey to us the profound feelings of friendship and sympathy entertained by the Indian people towards the Soviet Union, to our people. It has been a moving, memorable meeting and we shall carry the feelings expressed there to our people.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to thank the citizens of India and all organizations that have contributed to the visit's success -- for the warmth and consideration which have surrounded us all these days, for the generosity with which the Indians have shared with us their ideas and concerns.

Here, in India, my comrades and I could not but feel how close and consonant the spirit aspirations of our peoples are. Our countries both have had a difficult history. There have been many bitter pages both in the history of India and in the history of my country. This is perhaps why the compassion for another's pain, the desire for justice and the will for peace and freedom are so strong in the Soviet and Indian peoples.

Returning to the contents of the talks during this visit, I would like to say that there has not been a single meeting that has not focused on the most urgent issues of international life. Mr Gandhi and I are unanimous that the Soviet Union and India consider it the task of tasks to deliver the world from nuclear weapons. Overcome tension, and cool the hot spots of the world. All this has been among the problems we have talked about.

We believe that this cannot be done, cannot be achieved through confrontation and enmity, through an absurd buildup of strength. The position of strength, and I have already said this once, is meant to bend others' will, infringe upon others' interests or even suppress the undesirables.

We are deeply convinced that this position has no future, while its present day is most unenviable or even disgraceful.

The routes to the future lie through affirming new political thinking, through understanding the realities of the nuclear and space age, through realizing the interdependence of all countries, and through becoming convinced that the building of peace and reliable security should involve all countries, all peoples, all states.

In conclusion, I would like to say that both in Moscow before this visit and here, in New Delhi, I have received hundreds of telegrams and letters from Indian organizations and citizens. They have been permeated with heartfelt feelings of affection for the Soviet Union, for our people. There have been many invitations to visit many places in India. I thank with all my heart the Indian citizens, public organizations and press for the warm words, good wishes and feelings of affection for my country.

I would like to convey special words of greeting and gratitude to the Indian youth, young students and pupils, whom I have only seen this time, alas, from my car. I appreciate the feelings they have shown to our delegations and to the Soviet people in general these days.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi answered questions from journalists.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. You have just said that regional problems were discussed in the talks. What is your view of the militarization of Pakistan by the United States?

Answer. We all -- the Soviet Union, Indian, and Pakistan -- are neighbors. I think that neighbors should always live in peace and help one another to build their relations with the Pakistani people. Approaches should be worked out to achieve such relations. Other ways lead to unpredictable consequences and we should all remember this. I think that this fully applies to the Pakistani Government.

Question to Rajiv Gandhi. There was voiced in the parliament address the idea of broadening cooperation between the USSR and India in the peaceful uses of space and establishing an international center to train cosmonauts. Do you think this idea feasible?

Answer. I think it's a very good idea. But we'll have to go into more details to see exactly how it can be implemented. I think that it is feasible.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. You seek improvement of relations with China and spoke of this in Vladivostok, and we wish you success in this. I would like to ask you a question which is of interest to our country's peoples: Given a normalization of relations with China, is there a danger of military or other pressure on our country, bearing in mind the long-standing border disputes? You are aware of certain steps taken recently by China, which constitute a retreat from its former positions. What could be done to ensure that this does not happen and that, at the same time, relations between the USSR and India do not go "sour?"

Answer. As for the lastest wish, I have already commented on it. What we are doing to improve relations with China will not detract from our relations with India. Our steps in that field will never harm her. We will expand our relations with India and the current visit to proof of it.

As for the rest of your speech (laughter), I can say that the better relations in the Asian region between all the countries and the better relations between the USSR and China, the better the overall atmosphere in that part of the world. When the atmosphere improves and cooperation broadens, understanding will grow and there will be more trust.

Question to Rajiv Gandhi. Making statements these last days and at the press conference today, you characterised the latest achievements of the scientific and technological revolution as a new promising area of Indian-Soviet cooperation. The space center has already been discussed here. In what other areas and new forms can this cooperation develop in your view?

Answer. I think that these questions will be discussed in greater detail by our scientists and a Soviet delegation headed by Academician Marchuk.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. How do you view China's invasion along our northern borders?

Answer. I could limit myself to what I have already said. I think that both sides have the desire to solve border questions in a spirit of mutual understanding, on the basis of political settlement. This is a very correct approach and we, for our part, welcome it.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. You are aware that there are 5 million Afghan refugees in Iran, Pakistan, and India. Here, in Delhi, you have signed the Delhi Declaration. Do you think that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will enable the Afghan refugees to return home?

Answer. This problem has already been covered in my interview to the Indian journalists. We stand for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The sooner accord is reached on precisely such an approach to the problem, the better for Afghanistan and its neighbors. This also holds true for the problem of refugees. I will only take an issue with your view that it is linked to the withdrawal of Soviet troops. We are committed to a political settlements, we'll take an active stand on it and invite every party involved in the problem to participate and cooperate. I want to say anew that there are prospects for the settlement of this problem in the not too distant future. This is our view of the situation and we will act proceeding from this view.

Question to Rajiv Gandhi. The Indian Ocean is being militarized. Symptomatically, there are no littoral nuclear powers and all weapons have been introduced from outside. A conference on the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean is scheduled to convene shortly. What resolutions could it pass?

Answer. The Indian Ocean has already been declared a zone of peace by the United Nations. Unfortunately, the conference which should have taken place has not taken place yet and we feel that it is being locked by certain nuclear powers which are interested in this. The Indian Ocean must be a region of peace, free from rivalries between nuclear powers, and here there must be no pressure at all, including military pressure, on small and littoral states. But the Indian Ocean is just one part of the whole world. We would like to see the entire planet a zone of peace.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. My question concerned your relations with China. They have started to improve recently. And if a military confrontation against India is created by China, whose side will you take?

Answer. If relations in the Asian region as a whole and between the great powers in Asia, which I think primarily are China, India and the Soviet Union, keep improving, a very difficult situation will emerge and your forecasts will never come true. It is my conviction. And no one will have to take someone's side. I think that the tendency I am talking about will gain momentum, the tendency for normalization and better relations in Asia, including relations between such countries as China, India and the Soviet Union.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. A few days ago the United States made the decision to renounce the SALT II Treaty by deploying a B-52 bomber armed with cruise missiles. What will be the Soviet Union's response and what effect will this have on the current arms control talks?

Answer: I learned the news you talk about from the press. I have not yet read the official White House statement. This decision, if it has really been taken, is contrary to the entire logic of the talks in Reykjavik and even to the statements made by the American side since Reykjavik that it remains committed to disarmament talks. At the same time, it demonstrates its disregard for such an important document as SALT-II along with the ABM Treaty. We think that if such a decision is taken, it will be a bad error. It will complicate the search for and approaches to disarmament.

I would like to add also that these actions should add to the energy of all those who realize the need for disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons. They show anew that we in the Soviet Union are right in appealing to all the peoples to act and act together before it is too late.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. What can be done for a political solution in Afghanistan? Our prime minister described you yesterday as personifying innovation and daring. Do you think a small nonaligned group would help in a radical solution of the Afghanistan problem?

Answer. Everything that can contribute to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan merits attention. I have already answered to questions like the one just asked and can hardly add anything. But I understand the worry in your question.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr General Secretary, apparently it was because of security considerations that you could not see so much of India this time. In this context, what could say about terrorism and its implications?

Answer. My movemens in New Delhi were fully in accord with the program drawn up by us. The purpose of the visit was to use every opportunity for talks and exchanges of views. We felt a need for them and proceeded from it and and I think we did right to shape up the visit in this way.

As for terrorism, our position of principle is known to the whole world: We are absolutely against it. It is a position of principle and we take guidance from it in our domestic and external affairs.

I repeat, we are resolutely opposed to terrorism in any form, especially state terrorism.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. You have expressed the hope for an early settlement of the Afghanistan problem. I would like to know on what this hope is based. You spoke of a security plan for the Indian Ocean. What is your opinion about including Pakistan in this, and how do you see this taking place? How do you perceive the improvement of mutual relations between the USSR and Pakistan and what was it, in your opinion, that hindered the maintenance of goodneighborly relations?

Answer. As for our proposals on establishing a zone of peace and security in the Indian Ocean, they are close to the views of the Indian Government presented here by Mr. Prime Minister.

We are ready to participate in a process which would lead to security for all the littoral states, including Pakistan. This would meet the interests of the entire Indian Ocean community, the interests of development and cooperation.

As for the sources of our optimism about the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, I think there are new developments both in the Cordovez mission and in the striving of other states, including the Soviet Union, to have this problem settled. I will draw the line at this remark because this subject should not be discussed in public when the process of search is under way. It may interfere.

Lastly, relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan. We are known to have always cooperated with Pakistan and made our contribution even in difficult times to lessen tension in that point of Asia. We are ready to act in the manner today as well. We hope that Pakistan, too, will think over its position with a view to general interest in the normalization of the situation in the region.

Question to Rajiv Gandhi. You have expressed hope that India and China can normalize relations. How can this be done when China continues to sit on thousands of square miles of Indian territory and helps Pakistan make things difficult for us? What is your position on the disputed territory? You said in Bandung that you would discuss the Cambodian problem with Mr Gorbachev. Have you done it and with what results?

Answer. We did talk about the Cambodian problem. The basic problem is -- and in this we have not changed our position right from the beginning -- and that is that there can be no solution that involves anyone from the old Pol Pot regime. During my visits to Indonesia and Thailand I thought that a similar view was also held by those countries. We have discussed this and, perhaps, it will require much longer discussions at a different level and we will try and continue that exercise.

Mikhail Gorbachev: The problem of Cambodian indeed was a subject of exchanges of views, joint analysis and note-comparing. We agreed to continue the discussion. Everyone knows how the Cambodian problem arose and it has to be resolved in the interests of the Cambodian people, who sustained bad losses because of well-known causes.

As for border disputes between India and China, I think that both countries have everything it takes to resolve them on the basis of trust and realities. I think a correct solution will be found. This problem will be tackled by China and India.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. Twenty years ago at Tashkent your country made efforts to bring India and Pakistan together. What are the chances of your playing a role in trying to bring India and China together? Was this question raised in the talks with China or would you like to raise it yourself so that there can be qualitative improvement in the situation in this part of the world?

Answer. There are contacts between India and China and they are being used to clarify all the problems of mutual interest.

Question to Mikhail Gorbachev. You said that Afghan refugees did not leave Afghanistan because of the Soviet presence. What settlement do you prefer and do you consider the proposals of the Afghan Government realistic? And are the Soviet troops essentially trapped in Afghanistan by the Mujaheddin?

Answer. In today's world situation ever new peoples are emerging onto the scene as independent history-makers. They are making political and social choices and deciding what road to follow. We find this in different parts of the world.

What attitude should be taken to this phenomenon? We think that if we deny the right of choice to people, there can be no normal international relations. Only the people of one country or another have the right to decide what road to follow, what ideology to profess and what forms of political organization to use. It is their sovereign right. Most of the states made this choice, the one you represent here (Canada), the U.S., the Soviet Union and India. Why then the right of choice is recognized in one case and is not, or is recognised belatedly, in another? The United States, for instance, recognised the Soviet Union 17 years late though Russia had recognized American independence from the start. Naturally, the USSR recognised the right of the Indian people to make their choice when they had proclaimed independence.

Can the right to choose be denied to anyone? This is the general premise in the understanding of the causes of conflicts. They arise when the initiative of the people to exercise their lawful right is blocked from outside.

Afghanistan is our neighbor. We have had excellent relations with it under all the regimes. We cooperated with kings and prime ministers and are cooperating with today's Afghanistan, which rose from revolutionary developments in that country. It is up to the Afghan people to decide what system to have, to make their choice and to give an impetus to the development of their society, which is considerably behind others.

We sent a limited troop contingent to Afghanistan at the invitation of its government when the independent choice of the Afghan people had been jeopardized by foreign intervention. And we will leave Afghanistan. It is farthest from the thoughts of the Soviet leadership to have Soviet troops stay in Afghanistan. We believe in the friendly people of Afghanistan.

We stand for a nonaligned, independent, sovereign Afghanistan which would be the master of its resources and everything that belongs to it, for a neutral Afghanistan. What kind of regime will be there is up to the Afghan people.

Question to Rajiv Gandhi. Mikhail Gorbachev suggested in his Vladivostok speech a broad dialogue on security in Asia, the Indian and the Pacific Ocean. What contribution was made to this dialogue by the Soviet-Indian talks in New Delhi?

Answer: As I mentioned in one of my speeches, the idea of Asian cooperation for peace is not new. It was put forward by Jawaharlal Nehru almost 40 years ago. I have always felt that for there to be true peace we need the level of international relations -- not only India's relations with other states, but relations among all the countries of the region -- to become more meaningful and far removed from simple pragmatism. And this can happen only if more understanding is reached among countries. India is prepared to propose itself as the place where this can begin.

The press conference is over, thank you.

Delhi TV Version

BK280900 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 0425 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Joint press conference held by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in New Delhi; Gorbachev's answers in Russian with simultaneous translation into English -- live]

[Text] [Gandhi] General Secretary, ladies and gentlemen, friends: -- I feel that this visit of General Secretary Gorbachev to India has been a major landmark in our bilateral relations. It has reaffirmed the strong friendship between our two countries. We have had very wide ranging discussions, very intensive discussions -- almost, I think if I am right, 10 hours between just the two of us -- and I feel that they have been very fruitful. They have been held in an atmosphere of warmth, of confidence, and of trust. Other talks have been going on at various other levels, at mimisterial levels and other levels, between the two delegations. The outcome of this visit will be significant for our bilateral ties, for regional stability and perhaps most for world peace.

During this visit we have talked about many areas where we have common interest, more especially peace, nuclear disarmament, development. We have signed a number of agreements during this visit, perhaps the most important is the Delhi Declaration that the two of us signed yesterday. It lays our principles for a nuclear weapon-free world, a nonviolent world. We have signed agreements on economic, scientific and technological cooperation. We have signed a consular convention, a protocol on holding festivals in each other's country and, at the end of this visit, a joint statement will be issued. These agreements are a testimony to the strength, maturity, stability and resilience and the dynamism that Indo-Soviet friendship has come to mean. The Delhi Declaration is a historic document and its international significance will only be seen in time. It embodies a comprehensive new framework for international relations based on freedom, equality, justice and nonviolence. It will be a major contribution to cooperative and peaceful world order.

The economic agreement that we have signed is the largest that we have signed between our two countries. It covers new projects: Tehri, Bokaro, the coking coal, oil. There are two new elements in the economic agreement, the local cost financing and, for the first time, a turn-key approach. Of course, wherever these will be desirable, we will use them.

We have also agreed to increase our trade by about two and a half times by 1992. We will be looking at a new areas, new vistas, new modes of economic cooperation. Our finance minister and the Soviet deputy premier, Kamentsev, will be talking about these further. We have also decided to give a qualitative thrust to our science and technology cooperation, in reinvigorating, revamping our relationships, perhaps doing certain research projects in frontier technology areas together and then from moving from that stage to the production stage of those technologies. We have invited Academician Marchuk to come to India and the general secretary has agreed to send a delegation led by Academician Marchuk who will go into all these aspects and we will follow from there. Lastly, let me say once again that this visit has been very satisfying and very heart warming for us. I hope that this major increase in the level of our relationship will be just one more step in Indo-Soviet relations. I now call upon General Secretary Gorbachev to speak to you. This is his first visit to India. Unfortunately he has not been able to see very much of India, and we look forward to invite him back to see a little bit more of our country. General Secretary Gorbachev.

[Gorbachev] Distinguished Mr prime minister, dinstinguished ladies and gentlemen, comrades, friends! Let me say, Mr prime minister, that you have both made my task more difficult and easier at the same time. You have already discussed the major points and I could limit myself to merely few remarks, to few words, by saying that I fully agree with what you said. However, I believe that our colleagues at this meeting, journalists, will not be satisfied.

Let me first say some words about the atmosphere of this visit. The atmosphere was good. It was friendly. It was sincere. Our exchanges were frank. We understood each other very well and profoundly and this enabled us to discuss a wide-range of issues, a wide-range of problems of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and also to India. Our visit is one of the milestones along the path of a long and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. I believe everything is clear in this respect. There is nothing unusual. This is further testimony of our ever increasing and expanding contacts. However, at the same time, there are some specific and distinguishing features. Those features are above all due to the internal developments in our countries. Both the Soviet Union and India have entered a stage of their thorough development where they have set themselves major tasks and major goals. It is quite natural that this also sets different standards for our cooperation and we must take them into account. We must take into account each other's concerns, as is common among friends, and we are old, long-time partners and friends.

There is also another specific feature inherent in this visit from the point of view of internal developments in our countries: The leadership has changed in the Soviet Union and in India.

We have come to share the views with 1the prime minister, that we believe that our task is not only to preserve what has already been built in our relations by the preceding generations, but also to try to make our own contributions by advancing our relations further and deepening them, to develop new forms of cooperation. There is also another characteristic feature of the visit namely the international situation, that surrounds this visit, in which this visit is taking place. I think that these days we have expressed our views and opinions to the prime minister. You are aware of those views and opinions and we understand that the situation in the world is such that it requires, that the major factor, namely the Soviet-Indian cooperation [sentence as heard]. This is a powerful factor in terms of its international weight. But this factor acquires a new dimension and a new importance in the world. These days we were aware of our responsibility, not only to our people and nations, but also to the nations of all the countries, indeed to the entire world for the policy which we pursue, which is ours, and for the steps which we will, either independently or on the basis of commonality, take in the future in order to prevent the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen peace.

I think that these characteristic features which I have just outlined, in a few words, enable you to understand just why the visit was structured in the way it was structured. Basically, we spent these days holding discussions. We have not had an opportunity this time, and I think this is a major drawback which has to be rectified in the future, to visit India, to see other places in India.

Life goes on, cooperation is expanding, contacts will become deeper and our relations will become more dynamic, there will be more, a great number of meetings and I believe that we will have an opportunity, and I will avail myself of the words that have already been spoken by the prime minister in order to see some more of India during my next visit.

I agree with the prime minister in the sense that the characteristic feature of the visit was the fact that there has been a great number of discussions and meetings. Negotiations were conducted in the plenary, and the individual members of our delegation also held their negotiations with their counterparts within their purview. We have done much. We have worked extensively with the prime minister and now that the visit is drawing to a close and we are summing up the results of this visit, I believe that our efforts were not in vain.

It is true that we spent many hours together tete-a-tete, one on one, and this made it possible for us to very carefully consider, to discuss, all the spheres of our cooperation and indeed all the issues pertaining to our bilateral relations as well as to international, regional issues and this was a real wide-ranging dialogue which covered the most important and major questions of international relations and of our bilateral affairs. Let me repeat that a great amount of work has been done, a large-scale and wide-ranging work and we agreed with the prime minister that this work enabled us to advance our political dialogue very far and to reach very important agreements both in political, economic, scientific, and technical and cultural areas and contacts.

If I were to outline the main results of the visit, I would say that it made it possible to build upon the potential of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union. Because of the visit we have felt once again both the significance which Soviet-Indian relations have nowadays, and our responsibility to our peoples and to the entire world.

And perhaps this significance flows primarily from the fact that what is involved, our relations between states that belong to different social systems -- they have different histories of their own. They have different and rich cultural and spiritual traditions. Decades of fair and mutually advantageous cooperation are a major and very special phenomenon of present day life that has become an important factor in international affairs.

I want to be modest and I do not want to put the prime minister in an awkward situation. I would not like to put Mr Rajiv Gandhi in an awkward situation. However, let me say this. Perhaps in the framework of the relations between India and the Soviet Union today the principles of peaceful coexistence have, perhaps, found their fullest embodiment and they deserve attention if for no other reason than the one I have just outlined. As for us, the leaders of those two countries, our task is indeed to see to it that at the new stage in historical development those relations are in consistency with these new principles -- new principles which I believe we all share. How we implement them in practice is something different. However, what is involved here is not only commitment, I mean the political declaration, but also practical commitment. We take pride from it. Why would not we be proud of it? But there are politicians who find other pretexts, dubious and doubtful pretexts, to take pride in something, to become proud of something. There are fundamental, call it good reasons, to be proud of it, but it also means to take responsibility.

The high level of our relations made it possible to develop a document, I mean the declaration on the principles of nuclear weapon-free and nonviolent world. We signed this declaration yesterday with the distinguished prime minister and I fully agree with the extensive and convincing arguments that Mr Rajiv Gandhi adduced here in talking about the content of that document. Indeed this is a unique, extraordinary document, a document of great international significance. It reflects the role played by the Soviet Union and India in international affairs: their moral right to make such an appeal addressed to the humanity as a whole. Yes we are convinced that we do have, we did have, the moral right to sign the document, which was the declaration. The declaration reflects our and Indian standpoint regarding the most vital problems of present day world.

International community can see the basis of this document, the thrust of our reasoning, our thought, our real goal and intentions. Yesterday, the joint statement was also signed. This is also a unique document, an unusual document in terms of the scope of its problems and in terms of the commonality of approach with a view to urgent problems of international politics on the part of the two sides.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed. I should like to repeat here what Mr Prime Minister said. This is the largest agreement in the history of our relations in this area. A protocol regarding the festivals in India and in the Soviet Union was signed, the festivals to commemorate two anniversaries in the history of our states: the 70th anniversary of our revolution and 40th anniversary of independent India. The content and scale of those festivals reflect the importance and the purpose of those manifestations and I think that this will bring our people yet closer together. And yet, speaking about the document signed as a result of the visit, I must note the following in spite of the richness of the wealth of their content. What emerged in the course of negotiations transcend the framework of these documents and goes much beyond the framework and promises yet greater results for the benefit of our two countries. Naturally, such major measures to deepen [word indistinct] cooperation imply great work for all those who are to implement all those documents in practice.

However, I am convinced that since there is a political will, since there is trust, since there is an atmosphere which is not biased, and there is an intention and desire to take into consideration each other's interests, to help each other, to assist each other and to cooperate, all that has been laid down, all that has been planned and scheduled here in Delhi can -- and I wish to say right away -- must be implemented in practice. At least, Mr Prime Minister and myself are deeply committed to that goal.

I have been greatly impressed by the (?way) our Soviet envoys were received in Delhi, in India. I wish to say that by quoting the meeting in Parliament, this is an important and significant act which will go down into the history of our relations. We have had an occasion to meet public figures, members of the friendship society, association of cultural relations in India. They came from different states and different regions of India to welcome us. These are eminent, well-known and highly respected people. The words they have said are highly emotional and solemn words reflecting their desire to bring across to us the deep feelings of sympathy and friendship of the Indian people to the Soviet Union, to our nation, and these were highly exciting and thrilling meetings, and we will bring those feelings to our people.

I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to thank the citizens of India, all the organizations that contributed to the success of this visit, to thank them for their warmth and attention that was surrounding us these days, for the generosity of the Indians with which they told us about their concerns and intentions. Here in India both my comrades and myself could not fail to feel how close the spiritual intentions and trust of our people are to each other. Our countries have had a difficult history. There have been many difficult stages, both in the history of India and in the history of our country. Perhaps, this is the reason why in the Soviet Union, and in the people of the Soviet Union and the people of India, are so strong the empathy, sympathy with the pain of other person, the desire to achieve peace, justice and freedom.

Now, returning back to the content of the negotiations that have been held during the visit, let me say that there has been not a single meeting which did not focus on the most urgent issues of international affairs. Mr Gandhi and myself see eye to eye in our belief that the Soviet Union and India believe that the priority task, the task of tasks, is to rid humanity and the world of nuclear weapons to ease tensions, to reduce the temperature in different hotbeds around the globe. And all this constituted the problems that were discussed in the course of our meetings and exchanges. We believe that this can be done, this can be achieved not along the path of confrontation and enmity, not on the path of absurd buildup of power. The position of strength, as I said yesterday, is supposed to subordinate the will of the other, to impinge upon the interest of the others and even on crushing the others, those whom one is not happy with, but we are deeply convinced that this position is a non-starter and its presence is shameful and unseemly.

The road which leads to the future lies through new political thinking, through affirmation of this new thinking through the understanding of new realities, through growing awareness of the interdependence of all countries, through the strong belief that in the building of peace and global security, all nations, all countries must participate actively.

In conclusion, let me say that even in Moscow prior to the visit I received hundreds of letters, telegrams from Indian citizens and Indian organizations. These letters contained and expressed feelings of warm sympathy with our country and the Soviet people. There have been many invitations to go to India, as I said, I promise I will visit many places in India next time. From the bottom of my heart I thank the Indian citizens, public organizations, mass media for the warm words, for the kind wishes, for the feelings of sympathy with the Soviet Union and its people.

Let me especially convey my thanks and best wishes for the feelings that have been expressed, the feelings of friendship expressed by students, the youngsters whom I saw -- all of them from my motor car. Regrettably, but I am sure we will have a meeting in the future, I should like them to know that I greatly appreciate the feelings which they have shown to our delegations, to our people, to the Soviet Union these days during our visit. Thank you.

[Question] [Words indistinct] stated just now have been wideranging and intensive. Earlier we were told that considerable time was spent on discussions on regional issues. Would you like to be specific at this stage in regard to your view on what in India is seen as increased militarization of Pakistan by the United States. Thank you.

[Gorbachev] All of us -- the Soviet Union, India and Pakistan -- are neighbors and I think that neighbors must live in friendship, helping each other and build their relations in a spirit of mutual understanding. I think that when I say this I am also reporting the position of India. We are favor of good relations with the people of Pakistan and we should find ways to achieve such relations. Any other way would lead to unpredictable consequences. We should all remember this. I am sure that this should be true also of the Government of Pakistan.

[Question in Russian with simultaneous English translation] Mr Prime Minister. In his statement in Parliament Mikhail Gorbachev proposed as a way to expand cooperation in the peaceful outer space to establish in India and international center for the training of cosmonauts and with a facility to launch spacecraft. Is this feasible? What do you think?

[Gandhi] I think it is a very good idea, but we will have to go into more details to see exactly how it can be implemented. We have not gone into those details yeat, but I am sure we will.

[Question] This is Rangarajan representing ANDHRA JYOTI, a Telugu daily from Hyderabad. Your excellency has made a big overture for improving relations with China at your speech at Vladivostok. We wish you well in this effort, but I want to ask you a question which is of some concern to people in this country. That is, as you try to normalize your relations with China, there could be a possibility of military and other pressures being stepped up on our country which also has got a very long-drawn border dispute. The secretary general must have been aware of certain recent steps taken by China which constitute a throw-back on the position they had already taken. How Mr secretary general would see to it that this kind of a cynical exploitation does not take place and also an effort made by somebody else to make the milk of Indo-Soviet friendship sour?

[Gorbachev] So far as the last suggestion, I said already...I have spoken about this...that what we are doing in improving our relations with China will not weaken our relations with India. Those steps will never be detrimental to India, to the contrary, we will expand our relations with India and I think evidence to this is the current visit. As for the remaining portion of your suggestions, of your discourse, I hope that the better our relations are with all countries in the Asian and Pacific region and the better our relations are with China, between the Soviet Union and China, the better the overall atmosphere will be in the entire region and when the atmosphere improves, when the mutual understanding and cooperation expands, when a greater trust emerges, I think this will also have an impact on the policies of all countries and I am saying this with respect to the Soviet Union. I hope that I...I believe that India of course will act very responsibly in this situation. We have great experience in relations with India, and I hope, I think, I have no doubt that the Chinese Government will also act responsibly.

[Question in Russian with simultaneous English translation] Ovchinnikov of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA. The question is for the prime minister. When you spoke over these days and today you said that technologies, the advances of the scientific and technological revolution is a new and promising area of Indo-Soviet cooperation. There has already been a question about space center. What other areas and what new forms do you wish this cooperation may take and how it will develop?

[Gandhi] Like I said in my earlier remarks, we discussed very wideranging topics on which this could take place, but we thought it was more prudent to let those who know a little bit more about technical and scientific subjects like Academician Marchuk and our own scientists to go into it in much more detail, then we will come out with specific areas of cooperation.

[Question] Mr Nayanan from INDIA TODAY. Mr general secretary, how do you view the Chinese intrusion into Sumdorong Chu on our northeastern border and what is the Soviet stand on it?

[Gorbachev] Well, I could confine myself to what I have said already. I think that both sides have the desire in the question of borders that both sides have between them, have the desire to resolve these questions in a spirit of mutual understanding on the basis of a political settlement, and I think this is the very appropriate approach. I would welcome this.

[Sharada Prasad] (Niktor) Friend from Arab World.

[Reporter] Mr Secretary General, there are 5 million.

[Sharada Prasad] Name please.

[Question] [Mohammad Arzaqi of the SAUDI GAZETTE] Mr Secretary General, there are 5 million Afghani refugees in Iran, Pakistan and some of them are in Delhi. Now you have signed the Delhi Declaration on human rights, when do you think the Soviet troops are going to withdraw from Afghanistan to allow the Afghan refugees to return home? Thank you.

[Gorbachev] I have already responded to your question in my interview to Indian reporters. I've spoken at length over this problem. We are in favor of a political settlement of the question around Afghanistan. The more rapidly an agreement is reached, (?by such an) approach, the better for Afghanistan, for the neighbors of that country, and I understand when I am speaking about Afghanistan, that the problem of refugees is also a part of this question. But I cannot agree with you that the problem of refugees occurred because of the coming of Soviet troops at the invitation of Afghan Government into Afghanistan, which was a temporary measure. We are committed to a political settlement. We will continue to work actively for it, and we are inviting all sides, all those who have a bearing on this problem to cooperate. I would like to repeat once again the prospects of a settlement of this problem in the near future do exist. This is our assessment and will work on the basis of this assessment.

[Sharada Prasad] [words indistinct] Press Agency, the question to the prime minister.

[Reporter in Russian with simultaneous English translation] Mr prime minister, at present, a process is underway of active militarization of the Indina Ocean and it is interesting to note that there are no nuclear powers that are littoral to this ocean. All those nuclear arms were brought in by other countries. Soon there must be a conference, there will be a conference, on making a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Ideally, what do you think its decision, its resolutions should be? Could we from here, from the shores of the Indian Ocean begin a movement toward a nuclear free world by the year 2000 -- a goal that is also in the Delhi Declaration?

[Gandhi] The Indian Ocean has already been declared a zone of peace by the United Nations. Unfortunately, the conference, which should have taken place, has not taken place yet and we feel that it is being blocked by certain nuclear weapon states that have a vested interest in blocking. We feel that the Indian Ocean must be a zone of peace, free from nuclear power rivalries and it should not be such that it puts pressures, especially military pressures, on the littoral and hinterland states. But the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is only one part of the world. We must look for the whole world as a zone of peace.

[Sharada Prasa] From JAGRAN, Kanpur, Mr Chanturbhuj.

[Reporter in Hindi] This is Chaturbhuj Mishara from DAINIK JAGRAN, a Hindi newspaper from Uttar Pradesh. This question is for Comrade Gorbachev. Our friendship is such that there should be no room for any kind of mutual misunderstanding in it. We have made, and are still making, great efforts to improve relations with China, but still there is not hope that she will become our friend, and you too are improving your friendship with her. My question is: If again China attacks us, then what will be your attitude? Will you continue to remain as a silent judge like in 1962 between a brother and a friend or will you side with us?

[Gorbachev] I think that if we have an improvement in the overall relationship in the Asian region, and particularly among great powers and great nations -- and I mean above all here China, India, and the Soviet Union -- that will create a very different situation and I think, I am sure that your forecast will not come true. No one will have to take sides. The trend, I think, will be, and it is felt even today, will be for the normalization, for an improvement in relations in the Asian region, including relations among countries like ours, like the Soviet Union, India, China.

[Walter Rogers] Mr General Secretary, Walter Rogers, the American Broadcasting Company. As you know, the United States this week exceeded the limits of SALT II, the SALT II agreement, by arming additional B-52 bombers with air-launch cruise missiles. I'd like to know what your comments are on this please, what will the Soviet response be and what effect will this have on arms negotiations please?

[Gorbachev] Yes, I have heard this information, I saw it on the press but I don't know yet. I have not seen any official statements from the White House on this question. But if that were so, that decision indeed has been taken, then we believe that the step is contradictory to the overall, to the entire logic of the Reykjavik talks and to the statements even of the U.S. side after Reykjavik that the U.S. side remains committed to the negotiations to a search for disarmament. And at this time they are demonstrating contempt for this important treaty and also for the ABM Treaty and for the SALT II Treaty. We regard -- if this is done, if this decision is taken -- we regard this as a major mistake which will make it more difficult to search for the approaches for disarmament. But at the same time, this is incentive for all those who understand the need for disarmament, the need for nuclear disarmament for abolishing nuclear weapons. This is a stimulus to them. So we in the Soviet Union are right when we call on all nations to understand that today everyone should act together, everyone should declare its [as heard] position to the Government of the United States.

[Sharada Prasad] Mr Inderjit.

[Reporter] Mr General Secretary, I would like to address a question to you. The Soviet Union has proved to be a tried and trusted friend of India. Yet ironically, your intervention in Afghanistan has created for us the biggest problem in the last 5 or 7 years. It has given the United States a diabolic excuse to pump in military hardware into Pakistan. It has created a monstrous security problem for us. So I would like to ask you, would you like to share with us? How close are we to a political solution of Afghanistan, what are the hurdles, if any, from Pakistani side or others? May I also say that our Prime Minister described you yesterday as personifying innovation and boldness. Do you think your association or the association of a small nonaligned group would help in a speedy solution of the Afghanistan problem which is in India's very speedy and urgent interest? Thank you.

[Gorbachev] I think that everything that can be conducive to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan deserves attention. And I must say that I have spoken this to your question, I answered your question many times over these days. I have spoken aout it today. I cannot add anything, but I take note of the concern that is expressed in your question.

[Question] (Hans Vegeskiy), German Television addresses a question to the general secretary. Mr General Secretary, apparently it was because of security that you couldn't see so much of India this time. Because of security your movements were even limited in Delhi. Now I am sure for these reasons you must have given some thought to present-day terrorism and its implications. Would you mind sharing these thoughts with us?

[Gorbachev] My movements here in Delhi were according to programs we developed. Our goal during this visit was to give as much time, as much scope as possible for negotiations, for exchanging views. We felt that this was very necessary, and this is what we did. I think that this was done very appropriately because we have seen our results of this visit. So this was the reason. Now, as for terrorism. Our fundamental approach is well known to the world. We are categorically against terrorism. This is a basic principle of our policy domestically and internationally. We are categorically against terrorism in any form -- and particularly when terrorism takes the form of state-sponsored terrorism.

[Question] Your excellency, Hussaini, DAILY JANG, Pakistan. If I am allowed to address you as comrade. Comrade Gorbachev, [words indistinct] my question has got three parts. Comrade Gorbachev, you have expressed the hope for an early settlement of the Afghanistan problem. Now may we know what is the basis of your hope? Is there any new proposal coming forward? Secondly, you have spoken about an Asia-Pacific security plan. I want to know how does Pakistan fit into it, and if so, in what way. Thirdly, what are your suggestions for improving an understanding between the Soviet Union and Pakistan, and what irritants do you think there are which have prevented the two from maintaining good-neighborly friendly relations? Thank you.

[Gorbachev] A couple of words to each of your questions. As for proposals about the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a zone of security here, our views are very similar to those of the Indian Government as expressed by the prime minister here. We are ready to take part in the process that will lead to the creation of a security environment here and this would be useful for all littoral states such as Pakistan and also in the interest of the entire community that is using the Indian Ocean for developing cooperation. You also asked about whether there is anything new about what makes me more optimistic about the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. I think that there are indeed some new elements, many new elements.

So far as the Cordovez mission is concerned, there is movement emerging there, reciprocating movement, and so far as the understanding of the desire of other countries is concerned, including the Soviet Union, the desire of countries to see a settlement of the problem, I would maybe confine myself to this remark. Because, particularly it is a little awkward to discuss this subject very specifically here when there is a very concrete search underway for a solution. I would not want to impede that, to hamper that process. I think this process is underway.

And finally, the last aspect about our relations, the relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan. As you know, we have already cooperated with Pakistan. Even in difficult moments we did our bit in order to ease tensions in the region and we are prepared to continue to act in the same spirit. But we also hope that Pakistan too will reflect on its positions in the context of our common interests to see the situation in the region normalized.

[Question] Mr Ranjan Gupta. I have a brief question for the general secretary and our prime minister. Mr General Secretary, my question is again on China. You have been expressing hope that India and China can resolve differences. May I ask you how this can be done when China continues to sit on thousands of square miles of Indian territory, is aiding and assisting Pakistan to develop a bomb? Could you tell us what is your position on the disputed territory? Do you consider it Indian or Chinese territory? My question for our prime minister is, Mr Prime Minister, in Bangkok you had told your Thai counterpart that you would discuss the Kampuchean problem with Mr Gorbachev. Have you done it, sir, and with what results?

[Gandhi] We did talk about the Kampuchean problem. The basic problem is, and in this we have not changed our positions right from the beginning of the problem, that is that there can be no solution that involves anyone from the old Pol Pot regime. During my visits to Indonesia and Thailand, I thought that a similar view was also held by those countries. We have discussed this and perhaps it will require much longer discussions at a different level and we will try and continue that exercise.

[Gorbachev] I would also say that indeed the problem of Kampuchea was a subject for an exchange of views, for comment, for mutual analysis, and comparision of our opinions, and we decided to continue the discussion of this problem, the Kampuchean problem. We know how it developed, how it emerged, and it is ncessary to have a resolution of this problem in the interest of the people of Kampuchea who were so much victimized for very well-known reasons. As for the question about the border disputes between India and China, I think that both India and China have everything that enables them to sort out these disputes and find solutions that would on the basis of trust, on the basis of realities, on the basis of historical facts, that would resolve that problem. This is a problem that China and India will deal with.

[Question] Venkat Narayan. This question is addressed to Mr Gorbachev. Twenty years ago at Tashkent your country made efforts to bring India and Pakistan together. Your excellency, what are the changes of your playing a role in trying to bring India and China together? Did the Indian prime minister raise this question of your mediation in our talks with China or would you like to operate yourself to bring these two Asian giants together so that there can be qualitative improvement in the situation in this part of the world?

[Gorbachev] I believe that contacts between India and China do exist and those contacts will be used to clarify all the problems of mutual interest.

[Question] Richard Ehrlich -- TORONTO STAR. I believe in your answer to our Saudi colleague you mentioned that the more than 4 million Afghan refugees did not leave Afghanistan because of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. I would like to know why they have left their homeland. Secondly, if the Afghan Mujahidin continue to fight and refuse a political settlement that you might agree to and refuse to recognize a government that you might feel is friendly toward Soviet Union, is then that the Soviet troops are essentially trapped in Afghanistan by the Mujahidin if they continue to fight?

[Gorbachev] Actually, the situation that obtains now in the world is such that if new and new nations [as heard] become increasingly more creative, independently creative, they make their own political and social choices, they choose their own paths. These facts, these phenomena are seen in many continents of our planet. What should our attitude be toward this? We believe that if we do not recognize the right for each people to make its own political and social choice, no normal political [word indistinct] in possible. It is all the people of a particular country that have the right to decide what role it will take, what its ideology will be and what forms of political organization it will use. This is its sovereign right. Incidentally, the majority of the states (?which you) represent here have taken this path beginning from the Soviet Union, India, the United States and to all the other countries. Then why have we recognized the rights of China, in some cases early and in other cases little later, like the United States has recognized the October Revolution only 16 years after it occurred, although we recognized the struggle of the American people and the results of the revolution and we supported it. We recognized the right of the Indian people to make its own choice when it proclaimed independence. And while the great powers, the other states should not deprive the others of this rights, this is the basic and overall prerequisite for understanding the issues to why conflicts arise -- they arise because some people are sometimes prevented from the implementation of this legitimate right.

As for Afghanistan, this is our neighboring state. Under all regimes we had excellent relations with this country. It is something up to the Afghan people to decide what regime, what system they will have in Afghanistan. We have cooperated with kings, we have cooperated with prime ministers, we are cooperating with the present day Afghanistan, the present day regime that was formed on the basis of revolutionary events that took place in that society. Do we have the right to deny the right to follow the example of others and make some choice and give emphasis to this society which lags behind in its development. I don't think we have a right to do that.

We went to Afghanistan, we introduced a limited contingent of troops at the invitation of the government which existed at that time and we will leave Afghanistan. We cannot accept or tolerate a situation in which our troops -- and no one can conceal the situation in which Soviet troops will remain in Afghanistan. [sentence as heard] We have trust in the friendly people of Afghanistan and troops appeared there were the independent choice of the Afghan people called it a question due to outside interference [sentence as heard]. We are in favor of an independent, nonaligned Afghanistan that disposes (?sovereignly all its) resources and all that belongs to Afghanistan. We are in favor of a neutral Afghanistan. And what the regime will be that will exist there -- all this is something up to the Afghan people to decide.

[Question] [Question in Russian with simultaneous English translation] TELEGRAPH AGENCY of the Soviet Union. I have a question to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Mr Prime Minister in his speech and [word indistinct] talks, Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev proposed that wide dialogue begin related to the issues of security measures in Asia and Pacific region.

What is the contribution that was made in the course of the Soviet-Indian negotiations in Delhi -- that have just concluded -- (?was made to this process), and Mr Prime Minister what is assessment of that contribution. Thank You.

[Gandhi] As I mentioned in one of my speeches the idea of an Asian cooperation for peace is not new. It was put forward by Pandit Nehru almost 40 years ago even before India became independent. I have always felt that for true peace we have to move our foreign relations -- not just ours as India but in the world -- up from the level of real politic or politicking to a meaningful relationship between countries which goes deeper when just present convenience or pragmatism. And this can only happen if there is enough understanding and exchange between countries. Asia is a good region to start with.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH INDIAN PRESIDENT SINGH

LD261336 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- TASS special correspondents report:

A meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President Zail Singh of India, took place here today.

When greeting the Soviet guest, the president stated that his country welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev as an outstanding leader of the great power with which India is brought together with the ties of close traditional friendship.

"At the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, you, Mr Gorbachev, did a great thing for the whole of mankind: a message of peace to all people on earth came from there," the president stated.

"In your words," Mikhail Gorbachev said, "I see the opinion not only of India but of many other countries and peoples. The nuclear threat, ecology, backwardness and poverty of whole continents -- all these realities call for a new thinking and a new approach, and call for an end to the arms race."

"The Soviet Union's policy in matters of war and peace has much in common with the policy of India. The USSR's and India's opinion is the point of view of one billion people. We are ready to continue to cooperate with India, taking into account the new requirements of our times. I am confident that the visit will make a new contribution to the development of Soviet-Indian relations."

GORBACHEV, DELEGATION DEPART DELHI 28 NOV

LD281017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0901 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee, left Delhi for Moscow today. He was in India at the invitation of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, on an official friendly visit.

On the route from his residence to the airport, accompanied by an escort of honor, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was greeted by hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Indian capital. At Palme airport the Soviet leader and his wife were seen on to the plane by Rajiv Gandhi and his wife.

Taking part in the seeing-off ceremony were members of the Indian Government, parliamentarians, prominent political and public figures, and representatives of business circles. Also among those seeing them off were Soviet Ambassador Rykov and Indian Ambassador to the USSR Kaul. The state flags of both countries were raised at the airport; a guard of honor from the three armed forces was drawn up on the tarmac; a band played the national anthems of the USSR and India. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev inspected the formation of Indian soldiers, airmen, and sailors. The commander of the guard of honor reported to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. After the ceremony the Soviet airliner set off for Moscow.

Departing together with Comrade Gorbachev were: Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Damentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Chernyayev, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; and Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

OFFICIALS GREET GORBACHEV ON RETURN FROM INDIA

LD281448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, today returned to Moscow from New Delhi where he stayed on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Rajiv Gandhi the prime minister of India, and of the Indian government. [passage omitted on persons accompanying Gorbachev]

At Vnukovo Airport Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrades Biryukova, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Tazumovskiy, Yakovlev, and other comrades.

Among those meeting them were the temporary charge d'affaires of the Republic of India to the USSR (Bhatnagan), and diplomatic employees of the Indian Embassy.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ALBANIAN DEVELOPMENT, POLICIES

PM011221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

["Observer" ("Obozrevatel") article: "Albania's National Day"]

[Text] The last Hitlerite soldier was driven out of Albania on 29 November 1944. That date has gone down in Albania's history as a national holiday -- the day of the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers.

The Albanian people traveled a complex path to achieve that victory. Fascist Italy's Navy and Air Force attacked the Albanian ports of Durres, Vlore, and Sarande on 7 April 1939. The reactionary Zog regime which was in power at the time committed an act of national treason by refusing to resist and by abandoning the country.

But the Albanian people did not submit to the conquerors. Spontaneous resistance was launched against the aggressors, which later evolved into an organized antifascist struggle. A special role in the development and leadership of this struggle was played by the Albanian Communist Party [ACP] (today's AWP). From the moment of its formation in November 1941 the ACP headed all the progressive forces advocating struggle against the foreign conquerors. The communists marched in the front ranks of the fighters against fascism, setting examples of staunchness and courage. Gemal (Stafa), member of the ACP Central Committee and leader of Albania's Communist Youth Union, died heroically in a clash with gendarmes in Tirana on 5 May 1942. Communists (Perlyat Redzhepi), (Branko Kadiya), and (Yordan Misya) died in a battle against Italian carabineers in Shkoder on 22 June. But the fighters who died were replaced by tens and hundreds of new ones. The communists' example inspired patriots to step up the struggle against the occupiers.

Entire zones in the country had already been cleansed of fascist aggressors by the summer of 1942, and in September a national liberation front was formed on the ACP's initiative, rallying within its ranks broad strata of Albanian antifascists. The formation of regular army units was launched throughout the country. By July 1943 there were already 20 strike battalions and 30 partisan detachments operating in Albania, which liberated considerable parts of southern and central Albania's territory. The General Staff of the Albanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] was created on 10 July.

Fascist Italy's capitulation did not bring about Albania's liberation, because Hitlerite troops had been moved into the country back in July-August 1943. The young APLA gave a fitting reception to the new occupiers, offered stubborn resistance, managed to hold on to the country's liberated regions, and successfully repulsed the enemy's punitive operations in 1943-44.

By the fall of 1944 the territory liberated by the APLA had significantly expanded. By way of developing the slogan of creating a people's democratic government in an Albania liberated from fascism, proclaimed by the ACP at its very first organizational conference in November 1941, the villages and towns liberated from the enemy set up national liberation councils. Power in the liberated territories was concentrated in their hands, and they were called upon to defend the Albanian working people's interests under the new conditions, acting in accordance with the people's will.

The first antifascist national liberation congress was held in free Permet on 24 May 1944, and it laid the foundations of the Albanian people's democratic state. The question of people's power in Albania was essentially resolved at the congress, even though more than 18 months of struggle against foreign aggressors lay ahead.

Under the conditions of the Soviet forces' victorious offensive in the Balkans in the fall of 1944, the APLA, which had grown to 70,000 men by that time, completely liberated its country's territory. Some 28,000 of prewar Albania's 1 million inhabitants died in the struggle against fascism. The country emerged from the war in ruins and ashes.

Following the country's liberation, the ACP mobilized the people for the restoration of the war-torn economy and the socialist transformation of the motherland. The Albanian working people relied in this process on the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

During the years of people's power Albania has achieved major successes in its economic, social, and cultural development. The country, which was backward and semifeudal in the past, has created a diversified industry and developed agriculture.

Speaking at the Ninth AWP Congress, held 3-8 November this year, R. Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, noted in particular that the accomplishment of the main political, economic, and social tasks set by the previous congress marked an important stage along the path of socialist building in Albania. The guidelines for the new 5-year plan (1986-1990), which were approved by the congress, emphasize that the accelerated development of industry remains a paramount goal. The development of agriculture has been proclaimed to be a "problem of the whole society." Emphasis in social policy has been placed on enhancing the working people's prosperity. The congress pointed to the need for more skilled management of the national economy and emphasized the importance of developing the initiative and activeness of the masses, of strengthening discipline and order, and of making better use of the principle of material incentives.

In the foreign policy sphere the congress spoke out against the arms race, for the complete termination of nuclear tests and the dismantling and withdrawal of foreign missile bases from other countries' territory, and against the militarization of space. Emphasizing Albania's readiness to develop ties with foreign countries on generally recognized principles of international relations, the congress noted that peaceful coexistence is the only alternative for countries with different social systems. There was a positive appraisal of the growth of trade exchanges with socialist countries, and emphasis was placed on the desire for interstate relations with them to develop normally, on the basis of mutual advantage.

At the same time, the congress introduced no substantial changes of position on a number of other important international problems. This applies also to the approach to the question of an Albanian-Soviet settlement. It is well known that, since the early sixties, Albania's relations with the Soviet Union, just as with a number of socialist countries, have been broken [okazalis narushennymi]. It has to be noted that, in the past, elements of subjectivism and voluntarism were introduced into the process of overcoming the ideological differences that had developed. They were, unfortunately, extended to the sphere of interstate relations. Matters reached the point of breaking [narusheniye] diplomatic and other ties between the Soviet Union and Albania, whose equality and mutual advantage had been repeatedly noted by both sides until then.

More than a quarter of a century has passed since that time. Subjectivism and voluntarism have been condemned in our country. The Soviet Union resolutely advocates respect for the autonomy of parties and the independence and equality of states. It is against the practice of extending ideological differences to the sphere of interstate relations. And the fact that contacts between representatives of the USSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have been altogether absent for many years in succession hardly serves the two countries' interests. This is unnatural for relations between states, and even more so when those states are socialist.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government firmly adhere to the line of normalization of relations with Albania. M.S. Gorbachev declared in his speech in Sofia in September 1984: "Our country is for the normalization of relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Given reciprocal good will, it would be possible to resolve this question in the interests of the peoples of both states and of the cause of peace and socialism."

The Soviet Union resolutely advocates the elimination of obstacles hindering the normalization of relations, the overcoming of all the acclumulated deposits [nasloyeniye] of the period of division [razobshchennost] between our countries, and a joint quest with Albania for ways to restore normal relations between the USSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

Greeting the Albanian people on their national day, Soviet people wish them new successes in socialist building.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS HONECKER-NIKONOV MEETING

PM011035 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received here V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on a working visit to the GDR.

The friendly conversation centered primarily on how the CPSU and the SED could help to strengthen peace on earth by further strengthening socialism in the fraternal countries on the basis of the recent Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties from socialist CEMA countries.

Pointing out the highly significant results of his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, E. Honecker stressed that the SED and the entire GDR people perceive the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR as a fundamental revolutionary gain and a most important guarantee for the GDR's further advance.

The SED considers that the policy of strengthening peace, disarmament, and averting the nuclear catastrophe, which is pursued by the CPSU and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is, as it was shown for the whole world to see in Reykejavik, a correct path to lasting peace. The SED supports this policy with all its energy and makes its own contribution to its implementation.

V.P. Nikonov spoke about progress in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. He noted that the steady acceleration of society's socioeconomic development and the measures that have been taken to ensure it have led already in 1986 to greater dynamism of national economic development, including the sphere of the agro-industrial complex.

CLAIMS OF NERVE GAS SUPPLIED TO LIBYA DENIED

PM011551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[D. Pilyatskin "Rejoinder": "On Nervous Ground"]

[Text] The scandalous story involving covert weapon supplies to Iran has caused America's NATO partners to ask a number of questions. "The most difficult question to answer is how the U.S. allies, and Britain in particular, should react to this frightening spectacle of American stupidity, duplicity, and incompetence," Britain's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH asks.

How, indeed? Especially if your bear in mind that this whole outburst of righteous indignation can be directed at London itself. According to a report in that same newspaper, arms and ammunition have been regularly supplied from London to Tehran. This is where the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH rushes to the Thatcher government's aid.

Simon Russell, the newspaper's defense correspondent, stunned readers with a sensation recently. It turns out that Libya has received missile warheads "containing lethal nerve gas" from the Soviet Union. You need more? The man in the street is being frightened by talk that Syria has chemical weapons, too.

Proof? There is none, although that does not inconvenience Russell. He cites the CIA's "suspicion," which "has been confirmed in the last few weeks by the British intelligence services, who traced (?!) the source of the nerve agent back to the Soviet Union." And that is that.

This fabricated lie is so patent that it remained the exclusive monopoly of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH -- no other respectable London newspaper repeated Russell's story. But Britain's airwaves were contaminated. This was the work of the BBC, which clearly decided that the patented "toxic nerve agent" would distract listeners from the somber thoughts about the U.S.-British "Irangate."

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN'S AL-'ATTAS CABLED ON REELECTION

LD241829 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a congratulatory telegramme to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas on the occasion of his re-election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Democratic Republic if Yemen (PDRY).

In his reply telegramme Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed gratitude for congratulations and good wishes addressed to the Yemeni people.

The telegrammes express confidence that all-round relations between the USSR and the PDRY will develop successfully in future too for the good of the two nations, in the interests of universal peace and social progress.

DEMICHEV, OTHERS ATTEND RSFSR CONFERENCE

LD012142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] At a conference of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the RSFSR Council of Ministers the contribution that can be made by the local soviets to the process of restructuring which has taken in all spheres of our life was discussed. The conference examined the implementation by local soviet and economic bodies of the RSFSR of the tasks ensuring from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to further enhance the role and increase the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for speeding up socioeconomic development in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the report by Comrade Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and in the speeches it was noted that the local soviets have started to approach the tackling of many questions with greater responsibility. At the same time, as was stressed at the conference, many local soviet and economic bodies are giving up obsolete working methods with great difficulty. A few ministries and departments have not started implementing practical measures, have been playing a waiting game and are relying on additional instructions. A pressing task for the local soviets, as was stressed at the conference, remains the widening of publicity and the intensification of the struggle against bureacracy and red tape.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of the USSR Council of Ministers and of the AUCCTU.

REPORTAGE OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Opening Agenda

LD020841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0740 GMT 2 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The fourth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation opened in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today.

Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nokonov, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev and Kapitonov were greeted with applause by deputies and visitors.

The session was opened by Deputy Gribachev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

The agenda and the order of work for the session were confirmed unanimously.

The deputies have to examine the following questions:

On changes in the composition of the presidium of the republic supreme soviet;

On the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and the budget for 1987;

On the work of the commissions on public health, social security, and sport;

And they will confirm the decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the first item on the agenda the deputies unanimously elected Deputy (Mustayev) to be deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet presidium.

A report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic in 1987 and on progress in fulfilling the plan for 1986 given by deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State planning committee.

The session is continuing its work.

Morning Session Speakers

LD021207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet began work in the Kremlin today. At the morning sitting a report on the State Plan of the economic and social development of the republic for 1987 and the progress of the fulfillment of the plan for this year was made by Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the republic. A report on the State Budget of the RSFSR for next year and the implementation of the budget for 1985 was made by Deputy Bobrovnikov, minister of Finance of the Russian Federation.

Speeches were then made by Deputy Ovchinnikov, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy Lomonsov, secretary of AUCCTU. A report on the plan and budget was made by Deputy Cherepanov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

A debate on the reports then began. The speakers were: Deputy Korolev, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; Deputy (Umalatov), chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Daghestan ASSR; and Deputy Fadeyev, head of the Oktyabrskaya Railway in Leningrad.

An interval has now been declared at the session. The evening session will begin at 1600.

MOSCOW NOTES WORK ON RSFSR LEGAL CODE COMPLETED

LD011735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The preparation for the publication of a code of RSFSR laws has been completed.

A meeting took place today at the Commission for Legislative Proposals of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the end of this work and on the progress of implementation of a list of acts which are subject to elaboration and inclusion in the code. It was noted that a significant amount of work has been done to develop and further improve republic legislation directed at continuing to improve the regulation of state, economic and sociocultural construction, and to strengthen the protection of society's interests, the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, and its administration in keeping with the USSR and RSFSR constitutions.

At the present time two out of five volumes of RSFSR codes of law have been published. The others will be published during this year and 1987. A large number of legislative acts envisaged in the list of acts which are subject to inclusion in the code have been elaborated and adopted. In the course of their preparation, the commission on publishing the code, the RSFSR Ministry of Justice and other ministries, state committees, departments, and scientific institutions did the necessary work to prepare new acts and fill lacunae in legislative regulations using less obsolete norms.

With the setting up of a code of laws for the RSFSR consistent legislation will be strengthened and the legal basis of socialists society consolidated.

SLYUNKOV GIVES REPORT AT BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM

LD300304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Positive changes are taking place in the majority of labor collectives in Belorussiya. This is the conclusion made by the participants of a plenum of the Belorussiyan Communist Party Central Committee that took place today in Minsk.

The issue of restructuring the work of the primary party organizations of the republic and strenghtening their influence on accelerating the socioeconomic development of labor collectives in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress has also discussed. The report was delivered by Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussiyan Communist Party Central Committee. Those who spoke noted that a strengthening of the influence of party organizations would reflect on the dynamism of the development of the republic's economy. It was noted at the plenum that today, party organizations should direct labor collectives toward achieving maximum results, develop in people a modern way of thinking, and remove obstacles in the path of acceleration.

Taking part in the plenum was Comrade Igrunov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

SHCHERBITSKIY URGES 'WAR' AGAINST INCOMPETENCE

LD012254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMt 1 Dec 86

[Text] The primary questions in the introduction of the State Acceptance Service were discussed today in Kiev at a conference of the party and economic aktiv of the Mechanical Engineering Complex of the Ukraine. Speaking at the conference, Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Republican Communist Party, noted that after the party's 27th Congress, attention to solving the tasks by radically increasing production quality in the Republic has been strengthened.

However, there has been no occurrence of a far-reaching reorganization in work to increase the technical level and quality of items. The proportion of output in the higher quality category has fallen. The 10 month plan was not fulfilled in this aspect. The main thing now is to declare a real war everywhere on the botchers. There is a wide field of activity here for the party committees, the management bodies, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations.

UKRAINIAN CP CC EXAMINES DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

AU020947 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the draft 1987 Ukrainian SSR state plan for economic and social development and the state budget.

In the adopted decision it was emphasized that the republic's draft plan and budget were in conformity with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Their objective is not only to consolidate, but also to develop the positive changes and trends which have emerged recently. The rates and proportions have been envisaged in line with the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan, and in many indexes even surpass them. Provisions have been made to raise production and its effectiveness on the basis of accelerating scientific-technological progress, of pursuing an active investment and structural policy, and of intensifying the policy of economy. The plan has been drafted with an eye to the entire industry and other national economic branches switching over to the new management conditions.

An important peculiar feature of the draft 1987 plan and budget consists in their increased social purposefulness. The envisaged volumes of the production of consumer goods, of consumer services rendered to the population, and of houses put into service surpass the 5-year targets.

The republic's 1987 budget, drafted in conformity with the draft state plan, has taken into account the need to concentrate financial resources on the main sectors of accelerating economic and social development.

Having for the most part approved the draft 1987 plan and budget, the Central Committee found it expedient to introduce into these documents some amplifications, and requested the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to submit them to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for examination.

In connection with preparaton for the 70th anniversary of the Great Octover, the instruction has been given to widely enhance and to creatively utilize in labor collectives the accumulated experience and socialist competitions to meet the 1987 targets and to complete by 7 November th 2-Year plans for the 5-year period.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved a working plan for organizing in the republic the measures drawn up at the 14th November conference held in the CPSU Central Committe Committee headquarters in connection with the practice of state acceptance of products to be introduced at enterprises. [paragraph continues]

In particular, provisions have been made to examine the tasks stemming from the conference materials and from the speech delivered at the conference by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in party organizations at enterprises, as well as at branch conferences in the cities of Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Rovno, Severodonetsk, and Chernigov, and at ministerial and departmental board sessions, and to carry out a packet of organizational and technical measures in order to prepare enterprises and associations for switching over, as of 1 January 1987, to the practice of state acceptance of products.

Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, ministries, and departments have been requested to staff state acceptance organs with highly qualified cadres experienced in practical work, and to organize cadre training. Measures have also been drawn up to strengthen the material-technical base of technical control services at enterprises.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated ministries, departments, and leaders of enterprises which are about to introduce state acceptance to take measures to improve the quality of products, to improve planning and designing, and to raise good organization, technological and production discipline, and everyone's responsibility for the final result.

YELTSIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW RESTRUCTURING SEMINAR

PM011015 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 1

[Sh. Muladzhanov report: "To Accelerate the Process of Restructuring"]

[Excerpt] A seminar of first secretaries of Moscow CPSU raykoms began its work yesterday. Its subject is "The First Steps in Restructuring. Practice, Experience, Problems." Secretaries and chiefs of sections of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom are taking part in its work.

B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the seminar. [passage omitted]

FINNISH PAPER CITES YEVTUSHENKO ON CULTURE

PM011255 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 25 Nov 86 p 18

[Report and interview with Soviet poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko by Ben Hellman: "Yevtushenko Back on Many Fronts"]

[Text] The world of Soviet culture is seething with life at present. Bans on suppressed novels and movies are being lifted. Social criticism has become noticeably sharper than in the past. The terror of the Stalin years is again being mentioned. Within the artists' organizations people are calling for a democratization of decisionmaking processes. There is spring in the air.

One of the signs of the thaw is the fact that poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko has again stepped into the arena and made himself spokesman for the new winds. We remember him as the angry young man of the Khrushchev years. Then he sank into oblivion. As a poet he got caught in the old models. [paragraph continues]

As customary in the past, he praised the October Revolution and the Russian people, expressed compassion with the little people and the forgotten in society, proved his internationalism with scenes from exotic corners of the world. But his freshness was gone.

Yevtushenko also kept out of the way when the struggle for human rights, including authors' freedom of expression, became tougher under Brezhnev. While contemporaries like Vasiliy Aksenov were forced into exile, Yevtushenko bided his time.

Now Yevtushenko is making his comeback on many fronts. He is a novelist, movie director, photographer, debater. He is now in Finland to publicize his new book, "Fuku," which, in the author's own words, has been translated "sensationally quickly" into Finnish. In "Fuku," which is a cocktail of poetry and prose pieces, Yevtushenko is out to end taboos. However, the book deals mostly with taboos outside the Soviet Union, and when he mentions the infamous Stalin-era police chief Beria he is noticeably more cautious.

[Hellman] Is "Fuku" a work of the thaw?

[Yevtushenko] I could also have written such a work earlier, since I am here developing themes from my early poems. But it would have been difficult to publish it. Even now there were those who wanted to prevent publication. But I had the support of the journal's editorial staff and fellow writers. Today it is the writers and not the bureaucrats who solve such problems. People defend each other's rights to have divergent views and let history judge. The fact that our society has now begun to tolerate pluralism is for me a sign of maturity. [answer ends]

Yevtushenko spent a lot of time talking about the sensational events in the world of culture. He even wants to suggest that the Gorbachev thaw is without parallel even in the West as far as courage and freedom are concerned. But is there a risk that a new cold spell will destroy all this?

"Today a new Russian word has become a part of the international political language. It is 'glasnost,' which stands for free and open debate. It is not the Kremlin which has now ordered us to begin to write honestly. 'Glasnost' is not a gift from above or a candy with which the government is trying to bribe us. In actual fact it is the result of a long and stubborn struggle on the part of writers. When in the sixties I wrote my poems, 'Stalin's Heirs' and 'Babiy Yar,' it was not on orders. That was my generation's protest against a false philosophy. We were told not to dwell upon the dark sides of the past, not to rub salt into wounds that had not yet healed. But on the other hand we thought that it was even more dangerous to rub sugar in the wounds."

Now Yevtushenko praises the 27th Congress in the same words that he used in the fifties to praise the 20th Congress and Khrushchev's showdown with Stalinism. The enthusiasm is back.

"We are on the verge of a real rebirth of Soviet culture. What my generation once hoped for is now being turned into reality before our very eyes."

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PRESS CONFERENCE ON BANNING NUCLEAR TESTS

LD022354 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2005 GMT 2 Dec 86

["Press Conference on Problems of Banning Nuclear Tests" at USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow on 2 December, with panelists Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign affairs minister; Andranik Melkonovich Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; and Igor Leonovich Nersesov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR; presented by B.N. Pyadyshev -- recorded]

[Text] [Pyadyshev] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen. Why is it that while Soviet test sites have been silent, since 6 August 1985, nuclear explosions have continued to thunder at the American test sites? Why is it that the latest round of talks between Soviet and U.S. delegations in Geneva ended without tangible results? Our press conference today is devoted to these problems. Taking part in it are Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Andranik Melkonovich Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; and Igor Leonovich Nersesov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, leader of the integrated experiment of Soviet and American scientists in Kazakhstan.

[Vorontsov] The total cessation of all nuclear tests -- we are still convinced of this -- is a major measure of prime importance, leading the fastest way to the curtailment of nuclear weapons and their subsequent elimination. So it is no accident that it became an integral part of the proposals that were proposed by the Soviet side at the meeting in Reykjavik. This conviction of ours was again confirmed in the Delhi Declaration signed during the recent visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to India, where, among specific and urgent measures directed at disarmament, a full ban on testing nuclear weapons was also clearly designated.

As is known, because of the attitude of the American side on the question of maintaining the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty provisions, in Reykjavik, unfortunately, it did not prove possible to reach final agreement on any of the directions discussed there. But both in matters of strategic offensive weapons, and on medium-range missiles, the sides were close to reaching mutual understanding also on the problem of testing.

President Reagan in particular expressed agreement with -- and I quote -- "the United States and the Soviet Union beginning talks, whose final aim is the complete cessation of nuclear tests." End quote.

However, on the question of tests, too, the American side is now disowning the Reykjavik accords, evidence of this being all the subsequent statements of administration representatives and also the third round of Soviet-American talks that has ended in Geneva. The American side even refuses to include the world "halt" in the name of these talks, proposing to discuss merely the tests themselves.

In what do we see the reason for such a stance? Above all, of course, not in the issue of monitoring [kontrol]. In the course of many years, perhaps even decades now, we have constantly been told: Once there is satisfactory monitoring [kontrol], there will be an agreement [soglasheniye] on the banning of tests. Even in Reykjavik, evidently through force of habit, President Reagan again spoke of the need for reliable monitoring. [kontrol].

But this was obviously said as a result of inertia. There is no longer any problem of monitoring the cessation of nuclear tests.

In our dealings with the current U.S. Administration, we have already been convinced on more than one occasion that when even its own position on this or that issue begins to hamper them, they change it as easily as people change their gloves. I suppose this has become their favorite trick in politics. One thing is said, but ultimately something entirely different is done. This is also relevant to the question of tests. When the argument about the inadequacy of monitoring [kontrol] collapsed, it became, I suppose, quite clear to everyone that the emperor has no clothes -- the United States simply doesn't want to end testing.

The reason for the American side's refusal to agree to the ending of tests lies in the fact that the United States is openly placing its stake on obtaining military superiority over the Soviet Union by means of the development [sozdaniye] of third-generation nuclear weapons. During the nuclear tests which are being carried out at the current time in the United States it is not just new nuclear warheads that are being developed [razrabatyvatsya], but space-based strike armaments that are also being developed [sozdavatsya] in accordance with SDI -- the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

[Vorontsov] Taking the arms race to new frontiers, Washington now says directly that until the time when nuclear arms are liquidated, nuclear blasts will have to thunder on earth. The fact that the problem of monitoring [kontrol] was only an excuse was confirmed once again by the Soviet-American talks, whose third round has only just ended. But Comrade Petrosyants will speak about this in more detail:

[Petrosyants] The Soviet Union has done everything it could in order to move the problem of the complete ban on nuclear test away from a deadlock. Unfortunately, despite this the United States has not responded to the appeals to join in the moratorium, which we have announced and extended four times. But we do not intend to abandon the struggle for a complete halt to nuclear tests. We will, as before, vigorously strive for the achievement, together with all those who fight for the noble goal -- for a world free of nuclear arms and violence -- and for a complete halt to nuclear blasts on Earth.

[Pyadyshev] We already have a number of questions concerning the recent round of talks in Geneva. I will call upon Comrade Petrosyants now.

[Petrosyants] Thank you. [Word indistinct] a considerable number of various peace initiatives including those from 15 January 1986, and finally after the proposal of the Soviet side, this year, in 1986, in July 1986 the first consultations were held after a 6-year break, concerning the preparation linked with nuclear tests. There have already been three rounds this year -- in July, September, and November; it would seem that things are going briskly, but in fact we have not made any progress at all.

I would like to give you a few interesting facts: Here is an example: I will read the statement literally as a quote, not as my words but as a statement of the American side: the cessation of nuclear tests together with the liquidation of nuclear weapons is the final step and not the first step at talks on halting nuclear tests.

Turning your attention to this fact -- the cessation of nuclear tests is the final step and not the first step at the talks on ending the tests. Generally speaking, there is no logic in such a formulation of the question at all. It would seem that it is clear to every layman, not to mention a specialist, or any person, that if you halt tests you are already making the first step toward no further perfecting of nuclear weapons and furthermore, no further development [sozdavat] of lethal types of weapons, nuclear weapons.

It would seem that this is clear. However, unfortunately, in this context the American side poses the question exactly in this way and the so-called end goal is paramount here. And when we ask the question: What do you understand by the end goal, or, to be more precise, the long-term goal -- that is to say, the United States poses the question about the banning and halting nuclear arms tests as the long-term goal. I ask the question, a simple and natural one: What does it mean to say "long-term goal?" A year? Two years? Three years? How much time? The answer to this was forthcoming: This will only happen when the climate in the whole world is appropriate, when a situation arises in which there will be no need for nuclear arms. And, moreover, for as long as nuclear arms exist, the testing ought to continue, too. Here you have the American side's position. It is, of course, perfectly...does not make it possible to tackle the preparation of the treaty for real. [as heard]

[Pyadyshev] A question from the NOVOSTI press agency, to Igor Leonovich Nersesov, the head of the joint experiment of the Soviet and American scientists in Kazakhstan. In November this year, a group of Soviet scientists paid a visit to the United States. Can you tell us about the course and the results of this trip. What concrete accords have been reached with the American National Resources Defense Council [NRDC]. Please, Igor Leonovich, go ahead:

[Nersesov] This trip had been planned for the month of September, in connection with the fact that the main work on the joint experiment was already under way in the Soviet Union. We received permission only in November -- moreover, on these strange conditions: either we are the Council's private guest and we can stay in the United States for 1 week, visiting, strictly, only four places: San Diego, Dallas, Washington and New York, without the right to visit Nevada, that is to say, the facility that we would be coming to visit, or else we are taking part in the nuclear arms tests in the Nevada test range and then we are the guests of the U.S. Government. Well -- we rejected this latter option and we went as guests of the American NRDC. American specialists showed us samples of rock from eight localities in the region of Nevada, corresponding cartographic materials, geological maps and slides of the localities which had beforehand been selected by American seismologists, according to the geological data, as being suitable for work to be done there. On the basis of these materials we chose three localities, similar to those which exist in the Soviet Union, in Kazakhstan.

We agreed to establish on these sites now, directly, in the very near future, land-based seismological observation posts, without Soviet experts, since we have no permission to stay in Nevada. Furthermore, on these sites we plan, as in the Soviet Union, to drill 100-meter bores and step up new apparatus, until our partners in the council have a clear idea as to whether the American Government will give permission for bores to be drilled on these sites, given that all land in these sites is state property.

[Clark] Kate Clark, MORNING STAR, Great Britain. A lot has been written and shown on television here about the Soviet-American experiment in Semipalatinsk.

I would like to know whether, during your stay in the United States, the U.S. media also spoke a great deal about the initial stage of work by Soviet scientists in Nevada.

[Nersesov] Yes, our visit was reported in quite some detail by various newspapers during our stay in the United States; also at press conferences -- we took part in three press conferences. And, on the whole, the situation was pretty objectively described -- namely, the American Government does not permit us to carry out work in Nevada.

[Unidentified correspondent] Yuriy Mikhaylovich, quite recently U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that the Soviet Union and the United States had come to an accord on the notes in respect of the issues of halting nuclear tests; now the issue to be discussed is what the melody is to be. How far does this correspond to reality; and if there is some sort of accord, what is the nature of this?

[Vorontsov] I think the secretary of state got a bit carried away with his metaphors. From the United States we hear but one melody, somewhat loud and in a low key -- the melody of nuclear explosions. As for accords, and those notes -- you have just been told how we tried to set to music everything positive that could be done at the negotiations in Geneva. But we did not manage to set it to music.

[Pyadyshev] Your question, please.

[Hardi] From here, if I may. Mihaly Hardi, Hungarian Television. Past week, the 131st strategic bomber came into armed service in the United States. After this, does not Soviet Union consider invalid all the existing limits of the SALT-II agreement, or will strategic parity be re-established on the part of the Soviet Union on a one-to-one basis?

[Vorontsov] On this account we at present have in front of us just a public statement from the Pentagon, plus some commentaries from individual U.S. officials. So far we have not received any official statement on this account addressed to us and there has not even been a public statement of that kind from the White House, from the President of the United States, or from the secretary of state. The Soviet Union is at present carefully studying the situation and I think that in time, once we also have in our hands the official reaction from the White House, we will be able to meet you once again and then talk specifically about all these issues.

[Unidentified correspondent] Soviet Television. Over the last few days in the United States there have been statements, in particular, for example, an expert such as Rowney recently made a statement that the closed nature of the Soviet society, as he put it, is an obstacle to monitoring [kontrol], how the Soviet Union observes agreements in the field of arms control. I would like to ask you to comment on these statements by the American side.

[Vorontsov] Evidently Mr Rowney is somewhat lagging behind the quickly-passing time. I do not know what closed Soviet society he finds at present, at a time when we propose that American scientists work on our nuclear testing grounds, at a time when we -- the Soviet Union -- have agreed to and have actively worked in Stockholm for on-site inspections [proverki] in necessary instances; when the Soviet Union is proposing the most extensive monitoring of reductions both in nuclear weapons and in conventional armaments in Europe. All this goes side by with our proposals, and numerous proposals at that, on these issues. Therefore, it would probably be better if people in the United States kept in step with the times rather than repeating fables from the past.

[Walker] Martin Walker, THE GUARDIAN. A question for Mr Vorontsov. The Soviet moratorium expires on 31 December. Has a decision already been made on extending once again the moratorium or is the Soviet Union going to resume nuclear tests next year?

[Pyadyshev] A similar question has been submitted here from Mr (?Nyudzume), from the Japanese newspaper ASAHI. Go ahead, please.

[Vorontsov] Indeed, our moratorium remains in force until 1 January next year. But there is still time, there is still time for the leadership of the United States to join in this moratorium, and then there will be no nuclear tests of any kind on both sides. I think that, of course, this is not much time, but it is enough for the United States to make an important political decision. And, even though the United States is so preoccupied with other, sensational matters, I think it will not forget that our moratorium expires on 31 December and that it will make a decision of its own on whether to join the moratorium or not. And thus, the question of making a decision is, mainly, one for the United States leadership, and what follows will depend on this.

Press Report on Conference

PMC22041 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Dec 86 p 1

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center: Will There Be Silence in Nevada?"]

[Text] The complete cessation of all nuclear tests is a top-priority measure, the shortest way to the curtailment and subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons. It is no coincidence therefore that this measure was an organic part of the proposals submitted by the Soviet side at the meeting in Reykjavik.

This conviction was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration signed during M.S. Gorbachev's visit to India, Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, emphasized after opening a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the problem of banning nuclear tests. It took place 2 December at the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Center.

Unfortunately, because of the U.S. side's position in Reykjavik concerning the maintenance of the ABM Treaty, final accords could not be reached on any of the avenues discussed there, the speaker continued, but -- as on the questions of strategic offensive arms and medium-range missiles -- the side were close to reaching understanding on the test problem also. In particular President Reagan voiced assent to "the United States and the Soviet Union beginning talks whose ultimate aim is the complete cessation of nuclear tests."

However, on the issue of tests also the U.S. side is now disowning the Reykjavik accords.

The reason for the U.S. side's refusal to agree to end tests lies in the fact that the United States is openly aiming to secure military superiority over the USSR by creating [sozdaniye] third-generation nuclear weapons.

The press conference also heard a statement from A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, who dwelt on the results of the third round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on questions of halting nuclear tests.

As a result of persistent Soviet proposals, he said, the first consultatns for 6 years on questions connected with ending nuclear tests were held in July 1986. It was only after Reykjavik that the ice started to break to some extent. At the start of the third round in November the U.S. side reportedly that it had come not for meetings -- as it had previously insisted -- but for negotiations. This represented some movement forward. But in fact no headway was made.

The U.S. side proposed that secondary issues by resolved, in particular, the question of determining the yield of the nuclear explosions being carried out. For the Soviet side, which has declared a moratorium -- and a complete and unconditional moratorium at that -- this issue is of no great importance. But we were prepared to examine it if the U.S. side would say that it assesses this issue as a step toward a quest for ways to conclude a treaty or an agreement on ending nuclear weapons tests. Unfortunately, this did not happen.

The U.S. side declares: The ending of nuclear tests in parallel with the elimination of nuclear weapons is the final and not the first step at negotiations to end nuclear tests. There is no logic in this formulation of the issue.

Unfortunately, the U.S. side is talking of a "final" -- or, more precisely, "long-term" -- goal. The question we pose is a simple and natural one. What does "long-term goal" mean? A year? Two years? Three? How many? Their answer to this: Only when the appropriate situation prevails throughout the world, only when the situation is such that nuclear weapons are unnecessary. Moreover, while nuclear weapons exist there must also be tests. This is the position of the U.S. side.

Then Yu.M. Vorontsov, A.M. Petrosyants, and I.L. Nersesov, corresponding member of the American SSR Academy of Sciences and leader of the comprehensive experiment in Kazakhstan by Soviet and U.S. scientists, replied to journalists' questions.

DADYANTS VIEWS U.S. RETREAT FROM SUMMIT ACCORDS

PM281215 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 p 3

[G. Dadyants: "Chances Since Reykjavik" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] A great deal has been said and written about Reykjavik. But speculation continues in the West surrounding the Soviet proposals made at Reykjavik and the stand taken in this connection by the U.S. Administration. Is it now possible, when the U.S. side is clearly departing from the accords reached in the Icelandic capital, to accurately determine the significance of this meeting? Was it a success for the cause of peace or, conversely, did it signify a step backward -- for example in relation to the previous Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva?

This question is asked by many readers. Today, continuing our dialogue on the most important aspects of world politics, we return to the results of the meeting in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan and its consequences for the cause of peace and the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as relations between East and West as a whole. G. Dadyants, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international correspondent, answers the questions of V. Golynnyy, designer and engineer at the "Lvovpribor" plant.

[Dadyants] The meeting itself in Reykjavik cannot be called a step backward -- it can and must be called a step forward. In Geneva, if you remember, an accord was reached that there must be no nuclear war and that there could be no winners in such a war. Both sides also agreed that they would not seek military superiority. The next step was taken in Reykjavik in the search for a solution to the nuclear disarmament problem. What is more, one can say that this was a turning point in the move toward a nuclear-free world.

In his statements on the results of this meeting, M.S. Gorbachev has provided detailed information and given our appraisal of the events in Reykjavik -- including in his recent interview with Indian journalists. I will only reiterate the main point: Practical accord was reached in the Icelandic capital on an initial 50-percent reduction followed by the total elimination of all Soviet and American offensive strategic weapons by 1996, and also on the total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe and their reduction to 100 units per side in Asia. The far-reaching proposal put forward by the Soviet Union and approved by President R. Reagan opened up the real possibility of reaching agreement on these and other issues of such importance for the cause of peace and security on our planet.

Even G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, who has taken on the unpleasant task of revising the Reykjavik accords, was forced to admit, when addressing the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, that a qualitative change in the very nature of the discussion of disarmament problems had taken place at this meeting. "For the first time," he said, "in the long history of arms control talks, a real possibility emerged of making significant reductions in Soviet and American nuclear weapons." The actual agenda of the meeting and the very word "elimination" mean, to quote Shultz, "a stunning turnabout."

However, Reykjavik cannot be unequivocally evaluated as a success for the cause of peace. This is because, despite the fact that the sides were two steps away from reaching a historic accord, they nevertheless failed to do so. The problem of freeing mankind from nuclear weapons in the full sense of the word came up against the U.S. reluctance to abandon the idea of taking weapons into space. If one were to sum up Reykjavik in one sentence, one could say that it engendered great hopes -- because it showed that the maximum results can be achieved in the minimum time -- but, at the same time, it also caused great disappointment, because it fully highlighted the difficulties still blocking the way to nuclear disarmament. The attitutde taken by the American side since Reykjavik deepens this sense of disappointment still further.

[Golynnyy] Many of us are asking the question: Was President Reagan really sincere when he agreed in Reykjavik to these far-reaching Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons? Or was this simply a maneuver aimed at showing himself in the role of "peacemaker"?

[Dadyants] It seems to me that the question to be asked is not whether President Reagan is sincere or insincere, but whether the forces at present predominating in U.S. politics are those aspiring to confrontation with the USSR and to continuing the arms race or those trying to find a reasonable compromise and a means of reducing tension.

The fact that attempts were made immediately after Reykjavik to disavow what the President had said (they said he had supposedly been "wrongly interpreted," that the U.S. delegation had been in a state of "exhaustion and euphoria" and had consequently accepted the Soviet proposals without considering the "threat" they allegedly pose to U.S. security) shows that the military-industrial complex is adamantly opposed to the very possibility of an accord. [paragraph continues]

Vast resources are tied up in SDI, in particular, and the implementation of this program promises corporations in the military-industrial complex billions of dollars and, in the future, trillions of dollars in profits. They will not voluntarily give up these profits, of course.

The interpretation of the Reykjavik results being urgently circulated in the United States today is very interesting. It claims that the President consented only to the elimination of ballistics missiles and not to the elimination of all strategic weapons. It is this distorted version of the Reykjavik talks that G. Shultz conveyed in Vienna during his meeting with E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister. According to this version, strategic bombers and cruise missiles would remain. This interpretation or, to be more precise, distortion of the Reykavik accords not only has the aim of trying to ensure military superiority over the USSR -- it is also highly advantageous to the military-industrial complex. U.S. corporations have already made enough profit on ballistic missiles, but the profits are only just beginning to come in from cruise missiles, including those deployed on strategic bombers.

[Golynnyy] The U.S. side claims that an accord was not reached in Reykjavik because of the Soviet Union's uncompromising attitude regarding SDI. What is more, the matter is being presented in such a way as to make it seem that an accord is still possible -- the USSR only has to take another step toward the United States and drop its objections to SDI.

[Dadyants] In Reykjavik the Soviet Union moved to meet not only the United States but the West as a whole. For example, we gave up our objections to the improvement of British and French nuclear weapons while the USSR and the United States would be in the process of reducing and then eliminating their strategic weapons and medium-range missiles. We also made concessions with regard to SDI -- we agreed to a 10-year cycle of U.S. laboratory research on this program. It must be taken into account that 10 years is exactly the length of time in which the Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons would be totally eliminated. We proposed to President Reagan that after this period had expired talks be held to decide how to process further.

But Reagan insisted on the immediate U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty and the deployment of space weapons immediately after the expiration of this 10-year period. The USSR naturally could not contemplate this, as it would not only be a question of the fate of the termless ABM Treaty -- it would also mean giving the Americans unilateral military advantages over the Soviet Union. SDI is not a defensive program as the United States claims, it is an aggressive program to develop the most lethal weapons and, what is more, qualitatively new types of such weapons. Accepting U.S. demands under these conditions would mean jeopardizing the security of our country and of our allies.

It is, therefore, not a question of the Soviet Union taking an uncompromising attitude. Our partners in the talks proved unwilling in practice to conclude an agreement which envisaged equal security for both sides. The United States is still prey to the illusion of it being possible to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

[Golynnyy] Why are some West European countries so suspcious of the accord reached in Reykjavik to scrap the "Euromissiles"? They used to be in favor of R. Reagan's "zero option." Can one deduce from this that West European policy is evolving in the wrong direction?

[Dadyants] There are indeed forces in West Europe which, only yesteday, were strongly demanding the elimination of the Soviet SS-20 missiles, but now they do not want the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles to be withdrawn from Europe. A member of M Thatcher's cabinet described the situation as follows: "Suddenly Europe has become attached to its arsenals."

Nevertheless, I would not say that West European policy is evolving in the wrong direction. Europe is still in the vanguard of the detente process. Evidence of this is provided by the accords reached in Stockholm, and the Vienna meeting now in progress. Europe is still capable of accelerating the course of events -- if it give up its old way of political thinking.

[Golynnyy] What, in the present conditions, when the Americans are renouncing the Reykjavik accords, are the prospects for further dialogue between the USSR and the United States? Will the earlier planned visit by M.S. Gorbachev to the United States still take place?

[Dadyants] Dialogue, of course, will continue. The situation in the world is so dangerous that no chance of agreement should be missed.

Of course, the time that has passed since Reykjavik has shown that the U.S. side is taking an unconstructive attitude. All the old garbage of the pre-Reykjavik U.S. proposals -- all the levels and sublevels, limits and sublimits -- which are intended to deadlock the talks has been brought up again in Geneva. Attempts are being made to take individual issues out of the general context -- for example, the idea of resolving the issue of medium-range missiles as something separate from the package of Soviet proposals. In other words, to accept the concessions contained in the package without accepting the package as a whole. The United States has declared a real war on all international treaties restraining the arms race, and especially the SALT II Treaty. In his recent speech at a center for research in the sphere of ethics and social policy Reagan once again tried to stir up a wave of anti-Sovietism in the United States and resorted to crude slander against the Soviet Union. All this is a manifestation of the bankrupt policy of acting from a position of strength.

The contemporary world is rapidly changing, however. It can no longer be what it was before Reykjavik. As B. Craxi, prime minister of Italy, rightly observed, it is now impossible to deviate from and disregard the fundamentals of accords which were so close to being reached and which must form the core of future talks.

This is basically the answer to your second question -- regarding the prospects for a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. No one has called it off [nikto yeye ne otmenyal], but it must be constructive and take into account the fact that going back on what was achieved in Reykjavik is unnacceptable and impermissible.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. IRANIAN ARMS DEALS

Senate Hearings Begin

LD022235 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The growing scandal over the secret deliveries of U.S. weapons to Iran and the handing over of the proceeds to anti-Nicarguan contras has turned into a crisis of confidence for the U.S. President. According to the results of a Harris Service public opinion poll that have been disseminated in New York, 54 per cent of those polled spoke of their mistrust of the President.

In the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, hearings have begun on the White House's secret deals with Iran. President Reagan's former National Security Adviser McFarlane and the recently sacked National Security Agency employee North, on whom they are now trying to heap the entire blame for the illegal operation, have been summoned to give evidence there.

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that participants in the hearings have received the impression that the most high-ranking members of the Reagan Administration did know about the transfer of monies from the Iran deal to the rebels in Nicaragua. President Reagan continues stubbornly to deny that he knew about the contra financing through the supply of arms to Iran.

Carlucci Appointment Viewed

LD022104 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reporting:

Speaking on television today, U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced the appointment of Frank Carlucci, former deputy director of the CIA, and former deputy secretary of defense, as the presidential assistant for national security affairs.

He also gave the consent to the appointment of a special prosecutor to look into the spreading scandal over secret U.S. arms shipments to Iran and the use of the funds from those sales to buy arms for the Nicaraguan contras.

Having agreed to the appointment of a special prosecutor, the White House travelled from the premise that under the laws "amended" after the investigation of the Watergate affair that led to the resignation of President Nixon, a special prosecutor must conduct his inquiries behind closed doors and documents of his investigation cannot be published without the White House's consent.

In addition to that, the attorney general received the right to decide whether the findings of a special prosecutor merit further investigation.

This means that the current Attorney General Edwin Meese, who is President Reagan's close aide and personal friend, will have the possibility to control the actions of a special prosecutor and give them the final evaluation.

Commenting on the President's consent, the CNN television company recalled that six such prosecutors had been appointed in Washington since 1978 to look into unlawful actions in which high-ranking U.S. officials are involved so often.

However, the TV company said, the investigations had not produced any indictments or charges of law-breaking.

Orlov Commentary

LD021845 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov

The scandal that broke out around secret shipments of U.S. arms to Iran and the transfer of part of the receipts from the arms sales in aid to Nicaraguan contras -- just another unlawful operation -- shows no signs of subsiding. On the contrary, it is aggravating the atmosphere in Washington and revealing new facts of duplicity and unabashed misinformation in which the U.S. Administration was implicated.

In this connection, American observers are speaking of the acutest political crisis facing the administration over its six years in power.

Much is also said about feverish attempts at putting out the fire sparked off by the latest adventure.

There is also some speculation about who may become the next scapegoat following the resignation of Vice-Admiral John Poindexter, presidential assistant for national security affairs, and his aide Lt.-Col. Oliver North .

The latter, incidentally, is described as a person who has a wealth of experience in implementing dirty operations, including the invasion of Grenada and the air bombing of Libya.

Perhaps that's why President Ronald Reagan, speaking in an interview to TIME magazine, chose to hail him as a "national hero".

Let us note that it happened after the "hero", just as he was about to leave the staff of the U.S. National Security Council, tried to destroy the more compromising documents related to Irangate.

Praising North as a hero, the U.S. President shows definite consistency in evaluating the actions of those who are engaged in subversive and terrorist operations on a global scale.

Let us recall that addressing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone for the new building of the U.S. intelligence department in 1984, the President said that the CIA and William Casey, its chief, were an inspiring example for fellow-Americans and the entire world.

But, then, Casey's services to the current administration should not be underestimated.

Suffice it to recall that the previous political scandal which went down in history under the name of "Reagangate" threw light on Casey's many-faceted activities back in 1980 when he had managed the election campaign of the current President. His name was closely linked with the disappearance of President Carter's confidential documents from the White House -- the documents which were used for the benefit of the Republican candidate during the election campaign. The scandal around that affair arose in 1983 after many facts of that unsavory operation had come to light. Analogies prompt themselves, because now, just like in 1983, Washington is using all kinds of manipulations to dampen the intensity of the current scandal.

Speaking of the faulty and illegal methods used by U.S. Administration officials during the operation that led to Irangate (and not this operation alone) we should not lose sight of the most important thing. These methods reflect the faulty nature of the neoglobalist and adventurist policy which Washington is pursuing with surprising consistency.

REPORT LISTS 'WATERGATE-STYLE BREAK-INS' IN U.S.

LD031200 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 3 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports: The 'heroes' of the famous 'Watergate scandal', who penetrated the headquarters of the U.S. Democratic Party in 1972 for the purpose of installing listening devices there, have got followers in the years of Ronald Reagan's Presidency.

A public organisation, the Center for Constitutional Rights, has said that over the past two years alone 'unidentifeid persons' secretly penetrated the headquarters of at least twenty-five political and public organisations which oppose the present administration's policy in Central America. Money and valuables remained intact but important documents, which could have been used to expose Washington's subversive activities against Nicaragua and other Central American countries, disappeared practically after each break-in.

The latest of Watergate-style break-ins occurred in Washington last Saturday at the headquarters of the International Centre for the Policy of Development. The centre is headed by Robert White, a prominent critic of the White House policy in Central America, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. The 'housebreakers' did not take anything but documents on the U.S. CIA's secret deliveries of arms to the anti-Nicaraguan contras. Mr White had been thoroughly gathering the documents over a period of many years. In particular, Jack Terrell, a spokesman of the center, said that materials on the flights of 'Southern Air Transport' planes to Central America disappeared. The air company had been specially set up by the CIA for the supply of U.S. arms to the contras.

Similar break-ins were suffered by other public organisations which stand for an end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua. In May, according to the center for constitutional rights, there was a break-in at the headquarters of the New York organisation the North American Congress for Latin America. The housebreakers looked the organisation's major documents through and, judging by everything, photographed them. In June the same happened to the Central American Organisation of New England. Seven such break-ins took place over the past two years in the Boston area alone.

DELHI TV VERSION OF GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

BK251647 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1620 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Interview with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev by Indian journalists Nagvi, Balu, Joglekar, and Avashti in the Kremlin on 23 November — recorded; Gorbachev's answers in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] [Unidentified journalist] It is indeed a rare privilege for us, for Doordarshan, to be here in the office of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU in the Kremlin. I hope I have described it rightly that this is your office. Is this so? Because I was was told that we were going to meet in your study.

[Gorbachev] Well, this is so. This is a working study, working office. This is my working study whenever I am in the Kremlin. This is where I can be found.

[Unidentified journalist] But there are no books here.

[Gorbachev] I can show you I have many books right behind me. [Laughter]

[Unidentified journalist] What life do you ever get time to read light fiction sometime. [sentence as heard]

[Gorbachev] No, I have too little time for that frankly. But still I can read some.

[Unidentified journalist] Which is the last good novel that you read?

[Gorbachev] To tell you frankly, I would name the latest novel by our writer Azmatov. This a very interesting novel, and this novel has been printed in three literary magazines, although the title is rather somber. It is called "The Chopping Block," that is the block where people get their heads chopped off. It is a very interesting novel and it is devoted to the study of some eternal problems -- the fight between the good and the evil. And of course we will talk about this subject too with you. This is a very interesting novel, and this is a major novel in our literary scene I would say, although I am sure that many people would be discussing that novel for a long time to come.

I can tell you that before you come up with your questions on the subjects that you have just listed and, of course, I would be prepared to satisfy your curiosity to the extent of my possibilities, to satisfy your interest and through our views both concerning at the international affairs and also our latest views and assessments on this subject, our points of view, if one may say so, on the Soviet-Indian relations. But I think that I would be making a grave error or misstep if I didn't avail myself of this unique opportunity, I would say, when I see here in this audience the people from television, from radio, from the press of India, and the mass media of India is well represented today. And, of course, I cannot but avail myself of this opportunity and make a brief speech, address, to the Indian people even if you are not in agreement with me, then you would have a hard time telling something different to your people, you won't be able to explain yourself away if you tell something that would be different from what I am telling you now.

First I would like to say that I am awaiting my meeting with India with great interest. It will be my first visit to India. But perhaps that is not the special attitude toward India. In the Indian people we see our old friend and reliable partner. We are satisfied with how our relations are taking shape. I have already had occasion to say, and I wish to say yet again: Relations with India occupy a priority position in our foreign policy. I believe we can say that the foreign policy of the deep friendly feelings that our peoples have for the Indian people.

We, on the other hand, constantly sense in the policies of the Indian Government an aspiration to reflect to deep feelings toward our people that exist in Indian society, in the Indian people. In my opinion these are the most important and durable things for our relations: tradition, friendship, friendship of many years' standing, and cooperation, cooperation in bilateral affairs and in international affairs.

Finally, there is a legal basis for these relations such as the 1971 treaty. Today I would like to say something about the great importance for the development of these relations both in the past and at present -- and I hope this will also be so in the future -- of the constant, intensive and constructive political dialogue in progress between the leaders of our countries.

No doubt Lenin had in mind esteem for the Indian people when he valued highly and when he predicted with special insight India's role in international affairs. This Leninist thought provided fertile soil for our policy and practical actions toward India. Many generations of Soviet and Indian leaders did good work for us and you to be able today to see our relations in such a state.

I want to recall Jawaharlal Nehru. We deeply honor his memory and highly evaluate his contribution to the formation of our relations.

I think that today the Soviet leadership and the Indian leadership headed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, they too understand the responsibility rests upon them for the continuation and for the expansion of those relations. And I also think that this would be not only the most vital interest of our two people but this would also be regarded as a major factor in world politics. The factor that [word indistinct] in favor of progressive, peace stance, humanistic stance in international politics. The very fact is that the Soviet Union and India, representing the world of socialism on the one hand and world of national liberation and the world of development [on the other], have been fruitfully cooperating for many years.

Thus, I am looking forward to my meeting with India. Now I would like to end my short address to Indian listeners, readers and television viewers by cordially greeting them on behalf of all the people of the Soviet Union, and by saying once again that I look forward to my meeting with India.

Now let us get down to work.

[Unidentified Indian journalist] Mr Gorbachev, we followed with great interest your itinerary from Geneva to Reykjavik. These are landmarks of a sort. How do you see the road ahead?

[Gorbachev] You have asked the most important question, about which we are all concerned. I think a year has passed since our meeting in Geneva. And indeed, we can now come up with the certain assessments and evaluations, also mindful of what was done in Reykjavik as a milestone and our efforts to find ways of improving the international situation [word indistinct] peace and cooperation and also mindful of the responsibility that rests on the Soviet Union and also rests on the United States of America. I am convinced now that Geneva was important. I think without Geneva, Reykjavik would not have been possible. This is the first point. I am now convinced that Geneva was very important. Geneva made it possible to restore the interrupted political dialogue between leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. This alone is very important. When there is a dialogue, there is a better understanding of each other's position. When there is a dialogue, the search continues. In any case this is the first positive thing that can be attributed to Geneva.

There were important accords there. I am referring to the final document. In it it was said: Nuclear war is inadmissible, there can be no winners in it. This is a very important political statement. This is a reply to all those who dream or at least concede the possibility of small, limited, local nuclear wars. So, if the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States admit that nuclear war is inadmissible, this is a very important starting point for the formulation of a new policy that corresponds to the nuclear space age.

There was also another important statement there: Neither side would strive for military superiority. So, if one adheres to this accord, too, then in any case both sides have to think not how to achieve military superiority but how, on an equal basis, to deal with disarmament questions and then the problems of the elimination of nuclear arms. So we stress the importance of the Geneva talks and decided on the acceleration of those talks. We also touched on several other problems concerning bilateral relations and I think that Geneva is an important milestone in international affairs.

The Soviet leadership has been faithful to the obligations undertaken in Geneva.

I want to confirm this with same facts. It is important to say something about this, because they have not lost their significance to this day.

After Geneva we extended the moratorium. On 15 January we proposed to the whole world a broad program worked out for 15 years for a stage-by-stage reduction of nucler weapons and thereafter eliminating them by the year 2000. Apart from this, our proposals after Geneva contained very important ideas, in our view, on other issues of the struggle against the arms race as well. I am thinking of Stockholm: We put forward some very important and constructive proposals there. This made it possible to conclude this important forum successfully. We put forward major solutions which seriously moved things forward in preparations concerned with working out accords between the countries on banning and eliminating chemical weapons.

All this was after Geneva.

Finally, in summer of this year major proposals on reducing conventional arms and troops were submitted by us jointly with the other socialist countries, Even what I have cited is sufficient to confirm tht the Soviet leadership acted responsibly after Geneva. But as regards nuclear weapons and the reduction of the nuclear arms race there have been no real shifts. Basically, they have reached deadlock. But we have acted constructively and responsibly in this situation as well. Taking into account the situation that has arisen in Geneva -- the situation of dealock I'll say it again -- I suggested to the President that we meet without delay, leaving all other matters behind. What more important matters can there be, if what we are talking about is the fate of the world and the fare of human civilization!

It was essential to assess everything taking place in Geneva and to give these talks a new impetus in order to shift this whole process, the Geneva process from its standstill.

I must say -- we have evaluated this appropriately -- that President Reagan accepted the proposal. This, too, is important in its own right. We do not wish the Soviet Union alone to take the credit for everything. The meeting would not have taken place if there had not been the agreement and the desire for the meeting on the part of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

After the end of the meeting in Reykjavik -- and you know how it ended -- at the press conference I said: For all the dramatic nature of this meeting, for all its dramatic outcome, this meeting led us into new areas of understanding of issues and, above all, it has shown in a real way that accords, even on these difficult issues are possible. I reaffirmed this now. This constitutes the most important significance of Reykjavik.

I regret that our partners are causing confusion and muddle in people's minds not only in the United States but throughout the world with respect to the results of Reykjavik. This disappoints me. But it appears that the President is not free in making his decisions, nor, indeed, is the present administration.

I said, and I want to repeat it: Let the United States have pause for thought; let it weigh everything; let it make a responsible decision.

All our proposals remain in force. But we want -- and here I want to answer the second part of your question -- as far as the result of Reykjavik are concerned we want to go further, forward. The opportunities for this exist, they have opened up, the whole world has seen this nad the world wants this. But we are being dragged backward. Dragged backward from Reykjavik. The U.S. Administration has even forgotten altogether what was discussed, or rather, gives the appearance that the discussion in Reykjavik was about something else.

But I have to say that in European countries also politicians have been discovered who have taken fright at such a speedy and powerful advance by the Soviet Union and the United States in the search for accords both on strategic missiles and on medium-range missiles. Now they again want to return to the whole thing that spoiled -- well, not spoiled, but at any rate rendered ineffective -- the Geneva talks. As wer understand it, our -- the Soviet Union's, the Soviet leadership's -- main task is to retain the entire positive aspect of Reykjavik, and to complete the building, the bricks, which were deposited in Reykjavik.

[Unidentified journalist] It is claimed in certain circles that SDI is of such great, such crucial significance for the development of American science and technology, that it simply will not be the subject of negotiations. This is not my opinion, but that is what they are asserting and thinking in some influential circles. What is your assessment of this?

[Gorbachev] In general, every new weapon to some extent advances technical equipment and technology. This is, of course, quite elementary. For example, look at the development of jet engine, of jet aircraft, it was a very major stage in the development of technology. Look at the development of radio electronics. This too was a stage in the development of some military weapons but at the same time it meant progress in technology. This, I believe, is elementary. But I want to pose the issue differently. Let us think of the cost which the United States and the world must pay for the technological achievements which the present administration is expecting to gain by opening up a new stage of the arms race in space and by setting out to create [sozdaniye] space weapons which could bring the world to the brink of unpredictable consequences.

Can you, representatives of India, really agree to this? Can Indian people agree with this? We know that they disagree with this possibility. We know the firm position of India as described recently by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Soviet Union too cannot accept this possibility. And I think that all right-thinking mankind cannot agree to such a price for the sake of the achievement by American industry and science of some technological heights.

Is it really impossible to attain these same technological and technical, scientific heights by carrying out a program of the peaceful harnessing of space? I am sure that this is entirely possible. Our latest experiment the Vega project related to the study of the Halley Comet and the planet Venus. I received our scientists here after the completion of their project and they told me what new frontiers in technology were reached by our science and our industry in the course of implementing that project and that experiment. New materials were developed. New achievements were made in radio electronics and electrical technology, in optics, in mathematics, in other fields. These are major achievements -- technical, technological, scientific achievements. That is what we propose, the Soviet Union, and we have put it forward at the United Nations. Let's do it; let's ensure a technological leap forward; let's ensure that we reach new technical and scientific frontiers through the peaceful mastery of space.

We are capable of making a competent judgement about all of this. To a certain extent we are on first-name terms with space; we have been working there for a long time now, and this includes cooperation between ourselves and India.

Well, if this is so, if it is possible to make technological achievements and to reach new frontiers in technology and technical equipment through the peaceful use of space and through mastering it upon a basis of international cooperation, then the question arises: Wherein, then, lies the real interest of the U.S. Administration in SDI, in the SDI project? Here it's not a question of technology at all. This is known by an enormous number of scientists both in the United States and throughout the world.

The U.S. Administration and the military-industrial circles of the United States once again want to overtake us, to break out, to achieve military superiority through space.

All those years that followed World War II America has been pursuing the objective of military superiority. It does not accept strategic parity, equal security. America would like to reach into space to achieve military superiority. As, I think Johnson once said: The nation that holds sway in space will hold sway on earth too. Politicians and representatives of the military-industrial complex are crazy about this. Herein lies the main question. This is something that we cannot agree to. Nor do I think that anyone can agree to it. If they try to present the SDI package in such a way as to make it appear that the United States will get the benefit here, that it will retain its technological and technical superiority over others, that this will bring benefit to the economy and ultimately to the people, then this is deception. In the years 1956-1976, as the Stockholm Peace Institute has indicated, the data from that institute [sentence as heard]. In those years the Government of the United States spent on research and development in the military area $264 billion. And the number of patents, licenses, received was 41,000. Private corporation in the same period in the civilian economy spent $176 billion. But the number patents they obtained was 897,000 for civilian purposes. SDI is a fraud. It is the attempt to deceive the American people -- all other people -- and some have been taken in by that deception. Some have fallen into the trap of that scheme. But it's not just deception but the main obstacle on the path toward those accords to which we were moving in Reykjavik. Now what could be the consequences of this Strategic Defense Initiative? This is indeed the crucial question, the question on whose solution really the further course of the negotiations on nuclear arms will depend, the further course of world development will depend. The question is whether the world is to enter a new stage in the arms race, through space, through SDI or the whole process of the arms race is stopped and the process of disarmament and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Thus, militarily SDI is a new stage in the arms race, it is moving on to new types of weapons, to space weapons. It is clear that this will not reduce international tension but will intensify it even more. To the Americans, they are trying to describe SDI as a kind of insurance policy, as something that will strengthen American security. But that is not true. This will not happen. Security will be diminished. It will be weakened, and this is understandable because the other side will be looking for countermeasures. It will find countermeasures, but that will mean a continuation of the arms race. Of course, in such conditions no reduction can take place. Politically, if the SDI program is implemented, then what sense is there at all in holding talks? Who will agree to easing the task of the military-industrial complex and the adventurists of militarism?

All this will make talks more complicated. SDI destabilizes the strategic situation and will not strengthen confidence, but rather will undermine it still further, will sow suspicions and uncertainty. It is a situation in which precipitate decisions may be made. The role of political leaders is very much in doubt when the arms race in space would be conducted. This is why both the Americans and the whole world community have to weigh everything about where SDI is pushing the world.

Finally, the economic aspect of SDI is of no small importance. SDI is a truly voracious being, a monster. According to U.S. data a minimum of $1 trillion will be spent on it, and according to other data something like $2 trillion. This will hit the United States; this will hit those countries which will be forced also to take part in this race. Ultimately, the problems and needs of the developing world will remain all the same. These are crying needs. It seems to me that the American people themselves, the Soviet people and the world community should reject this plan.

We are not afraid of SDI. We have considered what we have to do if the Americans continue with SDI. But this will not be our choice. The United States is pushing the world towards unpredictable consequences. The world should know this.

We greatly value India's stance. I have to say that the voice of peace-loving India in these last months of the acute struggle for where the world will go is a factor of enormous significance and is something of great value.

We know and value the position of the "Delhi Six." Incidentally, I want to say that we have received all their addresses and have given a reply to them. The Soviet Union shares the alarm of India, of all the "Delhi Six," and is willing to work together in the search for solutions to these urgent problems.

[Unidentified journalist] In your television statement of 22 October and in Mr Shevardnadze's recent statements there was a note of hope -- and optimism despite the U.S. Administration's attempts to depart from Reykjavik and to cause confusion, and despite the complicated situation. But I would say that your tone today was somewhat more disappointed. Am I correct? Today you are angrier, more indignant than even quite recently.

[Gorbachev] By my tone I wanted to convey my alarm. My standpoint remains the same. Like all my colleagues in the Soviet leadership, I am very concerned that the real results of Reykjavik should not in fact be drowned in a flood of all kinds of minor debates of little significance which have the aim not of leading this process on to a direct route toward a better world but of muddling the minds of the world public and of diminishing the results of the meeting. It is this disquiet that determines my tone. But we are incorrigible optimists. We are dedicated to the peace-loving line and will do a great deal more in order for this process to be preserved and to promote it. However, as they say, a bridge has to be built from both sides.

[Unidentified journalist] You speak of the need for new thinking and for fresh approaches in international politics. We study these statements of yours with great interest. For instance, your speech in Vladivostok. How is this manifested in the USSR's policies in Asia?

[Gorbachev] An interesting question, an important one of great significance. Our new thinking as we understand it, is based on the realities of the present age. We are all in the same boat. The nuclear space age has faced all of us, not just some individual countries, with the problem of the preservation and the survival of mankind.

This is our common problem. In connection with this, in our foreign policy we appeal to the whole international community. This is our common task: to protect human civilization from nuclear catastrophe.

Or take ecological problems. They have now assumed their full significance. These are also problems that can be solved only on the basis of the cooperation of all countries. The problems of poverty, underdevelopment, backwardness, moreover, affect whole continents of the earth. They cannot remain ignored and unsolved. So, it appears that although all of us are different, although all of us have their own convictions, their own ideologies, all of us recognize different political systems, have varied religious convictions, but still all these being so all of us are very much dependent on each other today. So today our thinking should be different.

We should work actively to find new approaches in building international relations. This is crucial. I think that without the active participation in the process of construction of new international relations and by the peoples and countries of such a vast continent as Asia, this is unrealistic. For Asia consists of India, China and the Soviet Union and billions of people, many peoples and states.

Incidentally, after exchanging opinions with Mr Rajiv Ghandi, with whom I have talked on these themes on two occasions, it seems to me that between us there is this understanding: that however difficult this process is in Asia, and it is certainly not easy -- nothing must be oversimplified. One must not imagine it is an easy stroll. It is necessary to develop on this continent the search for new solutions along the whole front. We tried to express our own ideas about this in the Vladivostok speech. We are now intensifying political dialogue with a large number of countries of the Asiatic region. Of course, we count on the great contribution of India and also on cooperation with it in these matters. We are conveying our ideas concerning the Asian process also to China, and we have a dialogue with small and medium-sized states.

We recognize the right of all countries to an independent choice, to determine their fate, political system and state structure. This has to be the starting point. And in this respect we reject every attempted interference in the life of the countries, in the processes that are taking place in those countries. Some countries have long ago embarked on the road of progressive changes and continue along that road, and this is their right. Others are just beginning to move along that road and we know that this is very difficult because this involves interference from the outsides, also internal struggle. We support the right of the people to solve for themselves their own national problems and no one can deny this right to any nation or any country. And we strive to see that our foreign policy in the Asian region is built on these principles. At the moment we are taking steps to increase and expand economic cooperation and cultural ties, to make them dynamic. I think we have expanded relations and our ties with many states both in the Pacific and in the Asian region. Of course, there are regional problems. We want a political solution and settlement to be found for them. On the whole, in my opinion, this will be a very difficult and long progress, but it is necessary. And I want to tell you once again that the way things would start moving in Asia will depend to a large extent on the overall direction international development would start moving. And I think that in Delhi we could have far more detailed discussions on [word indistinct] once we have an exchange of views with the prime minister.

[Unidentified journalist] Mr General Secretary, we are conducting this interview with you on the eve of your visit to Delhi. Could you now dwell on Indian-Soviet relations? How would you evaluate Indian-Soviet relations and their development since the time of Jawahalal Nehru? How do they affect world politics in the present-day situation?

[Gorbachev] To some extent I have already touched on this question in the beginning of my message to the Indian people. But I am ready to add to what has already been said: It is a subject which constantly preoccupies us and which is at the focus of our foreign policy activity.

Actually, relations between the Soviet Union and India are of immense value in themselves, not only for our two peoples, but for the whole world as well. I have said that we are pleased with these relations. In fact, we have a very active political dialogue that is very rich in content, in the spirit of deep mutual understanding. This has been characteristic of the whole period beginning with Jawahalal Nehru. I am very pleased that such an active dialogue, rich in content, is continuing at the moment between the present leaders of the Soviet Union and India.

I think that we have reason for saying today that our cooperation in the sphere of economics and trade is also an important sphere of Soviet-Indian relations. At the moment I don't want to go into figures and specifics. But over all these years following the declaration of India's independence we have been cooperating, and cooperating fruitfully, in the sphere of economics. Dozens of enterprises are living monuments to this cooperation and the best argument in favor of its effectiveness. Thanks to them, India is today resolving many tasks facing the country. Prospects are now opening up for cooperation in the power-engineering sphere. And I also view this as a factor which could be very highly (?effective) in the most strict sense of this word. We also have prospects of emphasis for cooperation in the area of most advanced industrial development. Major programs in the sphere of information and computer technology and machine-building are being implemented in the USSR. This will also expand opportunities for cooperation with India. Yes, we will also decide a thing or two in this respect during my visit. I shall not divulge anything now for the time being.

We have always treated with great respect the struggle of the Indian people for their self-rule and independence, have supported their peace-loving policy and have always shared their cares for the strengthening of the defense capability of your country.

Our scientific and technological links, cultural contacts and tourism are developing widely. This brings people together and gives them broad opportunity to pool experience and share their cultures.

Certain problems have arisen in trade turnover and trade, but now both the Soviet and Indian sides are acting constructively and the trade turnover will increase. And this is a subject that we are going to discuss further at a greater detail in Delhi. New prospects are arising now for introducing new forms of economic cooperation.

I think our cooperation, and Soviet-Indian relations in general, have a good future. For us there is no question of how to build relations with India. We see India as our great friend, and we value its enormous contribution to the world process in all spheres. And we are prepared to continue to actively cooperate with your country.

[Unidentified journalist] Mr General Secretary, I should like to dwell on the Soviet-Indian Friendship Treaty, which was signed 15 years ago. Do you view this treaty as important in the light of the present-day international situation?

[Gorbachev] Yes, I think this treaty and its significance extend beynd the bounds of Soviet-Indian relations.

Of course, when we signed the treaty of friendship with your country we were thinking primarily of the interests of the Soviet Union and India. That is quite understandable. But at the same time, the development of cooperation on the basis of this treaty and the boundaries we have reached during implementation of the provisions of this important document give us the possibility to say today that these relations -- and that means the Soviet-Indian cooperation treaty itself -- are a good example for other countries. Now, when we are talking about the search for ways to improve the international situation, and about the strengthening of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, such an example of cooperation, such an example of relations between states is a great asset common to all mankind.

We have been cooperating very fruitfully for so many years, and neither have we lost our independence because of this cooperation, nor has India lost or given up any of its independence in any way. But we have gained a lot. The most important thing is that our relations have become a powerful factor of international politics.

The treaty: this is not history, this is also the present day, this is the living practice of our days, of our time. This is how I would describe the situation in reply to your question.

[Unidentified journalist] You have spoken of Soviet-Indian relations. But I would like to know what you propose to offer for closer economic and scientific cooperation between our two countries?

[Gorbachev] Let you and me reserve this question for Delhi. When we have discussed everything with Mr Gandhi we shall come and tell you what we have agreed, what to do next. We shall not anticipate our talks. It will be all the more interesting for you if both sides state simultaneously what we have agreed on. I hope you will be at the press conference, and let us agree here with you that you will pose this question.

[Unidentified journalist] At the 27th CPSU Congress you spoke of the intention of the Soviet to leave Afghanistan. Then in Vladivostok you announced the withdrawal of a certain part of the Soviet troops. How do you see the situation in Afghanistan at this moment in time?

[Gorbachev] I shall immediately say that we have always had good and friendly relations with Afghanistan under all regimes and under all governments. These are being maintained now, too.

There are two points of principle from the basis of our attitude toward Afghanistan now as in the past: This is a neighboring country with which we have 2,500 kms of common border. Of course, one must always live on good terms with one's neighbors. That is elementary. Second, these people, implementing their own choice, have embarked on the path of reform. They have the right to do this. Neither you nor we can refuse them that. Otherwise, we would call in question, would have to call in question, the outcome of the fight of the Indian people before its independence and would have to call in question the outcome of the October Revolution in our country. We regard this as our fundamental principles. We do not make a secret of those principles. We are talking quite frankly about those principles. We have no bases in Afghanistan. We have no mineral deposits that we are exploiting there or sources of raw materials [words indistinct]. We have a long, big history of good neighborly relations with that country, and under the kings and the former governments too we maintained normal relations with that country.

I see no reason to change our attitude toward Afghanista, when it has taken the path of reform. Events there are not developing simply. Both we and you know the reasons, I think. And we had a very (?active) exchange of views with Mrs Indira Gandhi and her government and with the present Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. We responded to a call for help, and on a temporary basis upon a request of the government, we sent our troops there. So that to some extent it will be in a position to a response to a call for help coming from a people which is friendly to us. As I see it, they have a very difficult struggle ahead, very long road to cover ahead before they are able to take the country on the road of contemporary development. We understand the problems that the Afghan people are faced with. I think that the Afghan people could have a found a way of solving national problems in a much more easier way if it were not for outside interference. And in that situation we responded to a call for help. But, of course, we have no intention to stay there forever. And I don't think that the Afghan people or the Afghan Government would accept that either. At present the current regime is doing a lot to broaden the social basis in society. It is proceeding now with serious agrarian reforms. It is now addressing its cultural problems. That is, as we see it, the current regime is acting to meet the interests of the toiling masses, the people. And this is not bad. But some find this not to their liking.

We are in favor of a political settlement surrounding Afghanistan. The Afghan Government is similarly disposed. It keeps up contacts with us and exchanges opinions. What is being done under the UN aegis -- I have in mind the mission of UN Under Secretary General Cordovez -- is a realistic process. It can come to a successful conclusion and result in a political settlement, if, of course, both Pakistan and the United States are in favor of a political settlement. As soon as some progress takes place in a settlement, immediately measures are taken by them to frustrate it. Nevertheless I think that the day is not far off when the question of a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan will be solved. This will also mean, at the same time, a solution of the question of the withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan.

We are in favor of a nonaligned, independent Afghanistan. I want to say once again: We have no expansionist designs with regard to Afghanistan. This must be absolutely clear to the whole world. I hope that both the Indian Government and the Indian people have an understanding of our position recording Afghanistan, both today and in the future.

[Unidentified journalist] Tremendous interest is now being displayed throughout the world in the changes which you are carrying out in the Soviet Union. In a number of statements you have described these changes as being tantamount to revolution. Do you think you could go into more detail on this?

As a rider to this fairly broad question, I should like to say the following: Yesterday I learned that the Supreme Soviet has adopted a law on individual labor activity. On what level does your current economic policy differ from the new economic policy conducted by Lenin? To what degree do you derive a model from it?

[Gorbachev] Socialism brought our country up to a level at which it now is. This is a modern country, which has solved many questions on the basis of socialist transformations, a country possessing tremendous potential to continue successfully its progress, to develop its economy, to solve social questions and questions on relations between nationalities, to have a reliable defense and make a contribution to the building of international relations.

We are content with our territory. It is sufficient for us, although we have none to spare either. We have a very united people, with a very developed sense of patriotism and pride, because what has been done in the country today has been done by the people. When Lenin made the October Revolution a lot of vicious words were heard in the world. How are general laborers and women from the kitchen -- how can they govern the country, some asked. It turned out that they can govern the country.

But we are dissatisfied with what we have. Primarily because we can do more. Why? We have created a mighty economic potential. We have a mighty science, perhaps the mightiest in the world.

I have no wish to boast, but that is not even my view but that which prevails in the world. We have a good cadre potential. We believe that a new major set, a leap forward, might be taken through the use of these possibilities and the possibilities of the socialist planned economy, which provides enough room for implementing the necessary maneuver in the interests of structural policy and scientific and technical progress, in determining the right porportions and priorities, in developing the social sphere of the society, that is, by using the socialist system. I think that we became a little too relaxed. Elements of complacency and inertia emerged.

Indeed, socialism guarantees the right to work. So everyone has work in the Soviet Union. We have had success, although we have had also some difficulties in tackling the housing problem, in tackling other problems as public health and the (?education), problems of social insurance, social welfare. That makes our people confident of today and of their future. But the continuation of those positive qualities of our society is the fact that sometimes we see the elements of complacency.

We assessed it all at our congress. That was the right thing to do. Dissatisfaction with what we have, with the way our economy, our political institution and socialist democracy functioned, dissatisfaction with the atmosphere in collectives, were already felt in society itself.

Our main idea is through scientific and technical progress, in association with planned economy, and through democratization of society, to set it in motion, to ensure that society reaches new frontiers.

Very serious programs in the sphere of scientific-technical progress have already been compiled and are being implemented in our country. They embrace all industries. We give priority to engineering and computer technology and are changing structure policy. But the way we include man, the working man, in this process will be of crucial importance for the fate of our plans and of our policy; that is the main thing. In the economic structure we want to do this through financial autonomy, through the self-management of production collectives, through extending the selection of leading cadres by means of elections, and through the new economic mechanism. A new law about the enterprise is nearing completion. We will submit it to nationwide discussion. The way the economy is to function in the present conditions will be laid down in it. The main direction here is the democratization of production life, the greater independence of labor collectives and their greater responsibility.

This approach is being welcomed by the Soviet people. The process is already under way.

Furthermore, we want the political system, including the organs of local soviet power, social organizations, the trade unions, the Komosoml, women's organizations and others to function more effectively.

We are also thinking of putting the human factor into operation by means of greatly altering social policy in the interests of the working people. I would say that now the strengthening of social policy is now for us the key to solving many issues in society.

I must say that restructuring is not progressing smoothly. The most important obstacle is in [people's] thinking. What is needed is the restructuring of a mentality that has taken whole years to take shape. We are creating such economic, social, political and ideological preconditions that enables us to hope that here the process will prevail in the final analysis. We will ensure the restructuring of all spheres of society.

We attach considerable importance to questions of improving the intellectual sphere, cultural sphere and the moral atmosphere in the society. Our people have a very strong sense of justice and feel strongly about the consistent observation of the values of socialism.

This is why we are waging an uncompromising struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena, against abuses by officials, against criminal phenomena, immoral conduct, and particularly against the violation of discipline, order, and against phenomena such as hard drinking.

All society is taking an active part in this. That which is new is waging a struggle against that which is old. It is taking place under the party's leadership. The work within the party itself is being perfected and restructured. Moreover, we pose the issue as follows: The entire restructuring and all processes in society have to start from the party. We now make much greater demands on Communists. Some have been satisfied with the situation as it was in the country, satisfied primarily with their position. Now we remind everyone about their duty to the people. This is immensely important. The restructuring will need time and efforts. But I can say today very confidently that we have taken the right road. We are being supported increasingly by the people, and this process will be logically completed. This will enable us to move forward our entire society to be perfected qualitatively in the economic area, in the social sphere, in the spiritual sphere, and in terms of our moral atmosphere, and this is evident even now.

All that serves socialism we welcome, and we create prerequisites for the utilization of all the possibilities embodied in our system. We will also utilize more effectively all instruments of the planned economy, material stimuli and social factors and possibilities linked with the perfection of commodity-money relations. It is in this context that we adopted a law on individual labor activity. All this is in the framework of socialism. We shall go along this road. We do not waver. I think this will have vast consequences not only for our country but, taking into account its role in the world, for the whole world as well. It is natural that when we are putting forward and implementing such plans, we are interested in peace. We are also interested in cooperation, in cooperating with socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the capitalist countries. We are open for cooperation with all of them. [Addressing a journalist] You have a question I understand.

[Unidentified journalist] Yes, I should like to ask a question about a very important region -- the Near East. Have you any new peace initiatives for this region?

[Gorbachev] I think that the Near East is a common concern of the whole world. I want to emphasize that: a common concern. In my opinion, there has been no progress here for the reason that certain states have sought to settle the Near East situation in their own way. We now see that the policy of all kinds of roundabout maneuvers and separate deals has led to nothing good.

I think that there is now a growing understanding among the international community that it is necessary to bring this process on to an international level. I would stress the constructive nature of our proposal about the need to start preparatory work through the Security Council and through the preparatory committee with the aim of convening an international conference on the Near East. I believe there is a greater understanding now of the reality and effectiveness of such a course. I think that the preparatory stage for such a conference would make it possible to resolve many problems on the basis of bilateral contacts and exchanges, multilateral exchanges to develop serious proposals, substantial proposals, that will be in the interests of all peoples of this important and explosive region.

[Unidentified journalist] Sir, we have taken so much of your time. We have taken a great deal of your time and, in fact, I would like to extract from you a promise that your bureaucrats will let us meet you again because we had promised them that we shall confine the conversation to 1 hour and we have doubled the quota.

[Gorbachev] Yes, this kind of doubling the quota is good.

[Unidentified journalist] Sir, I hope that it will be the beginning of a process. This is a beginning of your equation with the Indian media [as received] and we shall have other opportunities, and I promise the officials that I shall keep it shorter.

[Gorbachev] I am glad we met and that I have had the chance to share my thoughts with the Indian public in answering your questions. I believe this is a useful -- shall we say -- exercise on the eve of my visit to India. So, until we meet in Delhi. Thank you.

GORBACHEV, GANDHI SIGN DELHI DECLARATION

PM031129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

["Delhi Declaration on the Principles of a Nuclear-Free and Nonviolent World" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Today humanity stands at a crucial turning point in history. Nuclear weapons threaten to annihilate not only all that man has created through the ages, but man himself and even life on earth. In the nuclear age, humanity must evolve a new political thinking, a new concept of the world that would provide credible guarantees for humanity's survival. People want to live in a safer and a more just world. Humanity deserves a better fate than being a hostage to nuclear terror and despair. It is necessary to change the existing world situation and to build a nuclear-weapon free world, free of violence and hatred, fear and suspicion.

The world we have inherited belongs to present and future generations and this demands that primacy be given to universally accepted human values. The right of every nation and every person to life, freedom, peace and the pursuit of happiness must be recognized. The use of threat of use of force must be abandoned. The right of every people to make their own social, political and ideological choices must be respected. Policies that seek to establish the domination by some over others must be renounced. The expansion of nuclear arsenals and the development of space weapons undermine the universally accepted conviction that a nuclear war should never be fought and can never be won.

On behalf of the more than one billion men, women and children of our two friendly countries who account for one-fifth of mankind, we call upon the peoples and leaders of all countries to take urgent action that would lead to a world free of weapons of mass destruction, a world without war.

Conscious of our common responsibility for the destinies of our two nations and of mankind, we hereby set forth the following principles for building a nuclear-weapon free and nonviolent world.

1. Peaceful coexistence must become the universal norm of international relations:

In the nuclear age it is necessary that international relations are restructured so that confrontation is replaced by cooperation, and conflict situations resolved through peaceful political means, not through military means.

2. Human life must be recognized as the supreme value:

It is only man's creative genius that makes progress and development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment.

3. Nonviolence should be the basis of community life:

Philosophies and policies based on violence and intimidation, inequality and oppression, and discrimination on the basis of race, religion or color, are immoral and impermissible. They spread intolerance, destroy man's noble aspirations, and negate all human values.

4. Mutual understanding and trust must replace fear and suspicion:

Mistrust, fear and suspicion between nations and peoples distort perceptions of the real world. They engender tensions and, in the final analysis, harm the entire international community.

5. The right of every state to political and economic independence must be recognized and respected:

A new world order must be built to ensure economic justice and equal political security for all nations. An end to the arms race is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of such an order.

6. Resources being spent on armaments must be channelled towards social and economic development:

Only disarmament can release the enormous additional resources needed for combatting economic backwardness and poverty.

7. Conditions must be guaranteed for the individual's harmonious development:

All nations must work together to solve urgent humanitarian problems and cooperate in the areas of culture, the arts, science, education and medicine for the all-round development of the individual. A world without nuclear weapons and violence would open up vast opportunities for this.

8. Mankind's material and intellectual potential must be used to solve global problems:

Solutions must be found to global problems such as shortage of food, the growth of populations, illiteracy and environmental degradation through the efficient and appropriate uses of the resources of the earth. The world's oceans, the ocean floor as well as outer space are the common heritage of mankind. A termination of the arms race would create better conditions for this purpose [solving global problems].

9. The "balance of terror" must give way to comprehensive international security:

The world is one and its security is indivisible. East and west, north and south regardless of social systems, ideologies, religion or race must join together in a common commitment to disarmament and development.

International security can be guaranteed through the adoption of integrated measures in the field of nuclear disarmament using all available and agreed measures of verification, and confidence building; just political settlement of regional conflicts, through peaceful negotiations; and cooperation in the political, economic and humanitarian spheres.

10. A nuclear-weapon free and non-violent world requires specific and immediate action for disarmament:

It can be achieved through agreements on:

— Complete destruction of nuclear arsenals before the end of this century;
— Barring of all weapons from outer space, which is the common heritage of mankind;
— Banning of all nuclear weapons test;
— Prohibition of the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction;
— Banning of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles;
— Reducing the levels of conventional arms and armed forces.

Pending the elimination of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union and India propose that an international convention banning the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should be concluded immediately. This would constitute a major concrete step towards complete nuclear disarmament.

Building a nuclear-weapon free and non-violent world requires revolutionary transformation of outlook and the education of people and nations for peace, mutual respect and tolerance. The propaganda of war, hatred, and violence should be forbidden and the stereotyped perception of other nations and peoples as enemies should be discarded.

Wisdom lies in preventing the accumulation and aggravation of global problems which, if not solved today require even greater sacrifices tomorrow.

The danger that threatens manking is grave. But mankind has the power to prevent a catastrophe, and to pave the way to a nuclear-weapon free civilization. The gathering strength of the coalition for peace embracing the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of Six countries and all peace-loving countries, political parties and public organisations gives us reason for hope, and optimism. The time for decisive and urgent action is now.

[signed] M. Gorbachev
General Secretary of the
CPSU Central Committee

R. Gandhi
Prime Minister of the
Republic of India

[dated] New Delhi, 27 November 1986

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GANDHI USSR EMBASSY SPEECH

PM011235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS account of speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at dinner given by M.S. Gorbachev in his honor at the USSR Embassy in Delhi 27 November, published under the general heading "In Honor of India's Prime Minister"]

[Text] General Secretary Gorbachev, Mrs Gorbacheva!
Esteemed ministers of the Soviet Union!
Your Excellencies!
Ladies and gentlemen!

Although we signed the agreement on holding the Indian Festival in the Soviet Union and the Soviet Festival in India only today, our people have in fact already been celebrating a festival of Indo-Soviet friendship over the last 3 days.

You have seen how cordially India's people welcomed you and Mrs Raisa Gorbacheva. They consider you and Soviet people to be their friends — cordial and reliable friends.

Our two countries are vast states with the greatest imaginable diversity of climate, language, and culture. Both our countries have made a great contribution to human civilization through the wisdom and works of our philosophers, thinkers, artists, scientists, and statesmen. Our countries have given the world two of the most eminent figures of the 20th century -- Lenin and Mahatma Gandhi.

It is good for us, and it is good for the whole world that close relations of trust and cooperation for the sake of peace have been established between us. The joint declaration which we signed this morning reflects the unbreakable determination of both our peoples to apply tireless efforts for the sake of nonviolence and peace.

Jawaharlal Nehru had a passionate desire for peace. Today we have an equally passionate desire for it. Peace was the subject of our talks these last 3 days. I attach colossal importance to this exchange of opinions. I can assure those present that every minute we spent together and every word we spoke were imbued with thoughts of how to strengthen the atmosphere of peace and friendship all over the world, how to ease tension, and how to counter militarism.

Our talks on a broad range of questions raised our bilateral relations to a qualitatively higher level. We will advance much faster in trade and economic relations, in science and technology, in the sphere of culture, and in our joint efforts for the sake of peace. We are fully determined to utilize to the full the vast potential of our mutually advantageous cooperation. We will develop cooperation by new methods. We will make sure that bureaucratic stumbling blocks and rigidity do not curb the driving force of growth. We are opening up a new chapter in our long history of cooperation, a chapter which will bring happiness and satisfaction to millions of people.

You were perfectly right in noting yesterday that there are not enough hours in the day for the work which we have to do. The billion people living in India and the Soviet Union desire peace for themselves and for the whole of mankind. All countries desire stability and the development of cooperation. Freedom from fear and poverty is a universal need.

It is a great honor and joy for us to welcome you in our land. This time your visit was almost completely taken up by talks. India's people and I impatiently await the pleasant opportunity to welcome you again and show more of India to you.

I wish you and Mrs Gorbacheva good health and success. I wish the great Soviet people peace, progress, and prosperity. May Indo-Soviet friendship flourish and serve the great cause of peace throughout the world.

GERASIMOV EVALUATES GORBACHEV INDIA VISIT

LD010949 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Nov 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello Comrades! Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's official friendly visit to India has undoubtedly been the main event of recent days. In evaluating the results of the visit, three levesl can be determined: the practical, the diplomatic, and the philosophical.

In the practical sphere, which concerns our trade and economic relations, it is appropriate, as it is currently appropriate on many other accounts, to use the word "acceleration." The volume of Soviet-Indian trade is already inspiring. The Tver merchant Afanasiy Nikitin would have been content. And moreover, 60 percent of Indian exports to our country are industrial goods, which speaks of the successes of the country's economic development, with Soviet aid. But we also secure a stable market for Indian traditional goods, such as tea.

In the recent period difficulties have arisen in commerce in connection with the sharp fall in oil prices -- difficulties for us, since the same volume of Indian imports to our country have to be paid for with a considerably greater volume of Soviet exports to them. And in this, a considerable share falls to the cheaper oil. A sharp acceleration is now envisaged for the future. Our trade will rise by 2.5 times.

The largest agreement in the history of our relations has been signed for economic and technical cooperation -- this means a greater volume than such impressive, well-known landmarks of joint construction as Bhilai, Bokaro, Korba, Ramshai, Durgapur and Hardoi. Incidentally, all of these construction projects need modernization -- time is flying, and the equipment supplied by us is getting old. As Rajiv Gandhi said, having completed the phase of industrialization, India is passing on to the next phase, that of technical modernization. And we are giving India large credits for new construction projects. The decisions taken are very important, and the task now is to implement them. The joint statement stresses the need for the timely fulfilment of mutual obligations.

And now to the diplomatic plane of the visit. Our views of the world coincide on many matters. Our relations demonstrate to the world the possibility and the benefit of peaceful co-existence. On behalf of one fifth of mankind, our countries have addressed to the world the Delhi Declaration, based on the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence. There are 10 of these principles; if they are followed, they will lead to a civilization without nuclear weapons.

The speeches of the leaders of the two countries, during their meeting in Delhi, mentioned that we must free ourselves of stereotyped solutions, that the situation demands a new philosophy in international relations, and that it is precisely in the relations between the Soviet Union and India that much of the new political thinking is manifested. Note was made of the search, common to our cultures, for the meaning of life -- of which Lev Tolstoy and Mahatma Gandhi wrote. The Delhi Declaration speaks of the priority of values common to all mankind; they are these -- life, freedom, peace, and the aspiration to happiness.

In our age of universal nuclear danger the interests of the survival of mankind must be placed higher than any others. And this is the natural approach, in the literal sense of the world "natural," because in nature -- and we, people, are a part of nature -- in nature each species strives first and foremost for self-preservation. For example, predators are sufficiently strong to kill their own kind, but they almost never do this. Predators probably have an instinctive braking mechanism aimed at the preservation of the species. Man has weak hands, but a strong head, and he has shown considerable imagination in the field of inventing instruments for the destruction of his own kind, having now reached the possibility of total self-destruction. Man has uncovered the deep secrets of inorganic nature, primarily in the context in nuclear physics. He has been confronted with the danger that this nature -- inanimate, but dangerous when liberated -- will destroy the living. And then only the inanimate will remain, because matter, as distinct from our life, does not disappear but is simply transformed.

And so, the Soviet Union and India proclaim the following in the Delhi Declaration: Mankind is worthy of a better fate than to be a hostage to nuclear horror and despair, and it possesses great resources to prevent such a catastrophe. The Delhi Declaration appeals for decisive and immediate actions for the sake of peace.

MOSCOW TV COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO INDIA

LD022335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Recently I had the opportunity of unexpectedly realizing in what remarkable times we live. On Friday morning I was one of the participants in the press conference in Delhi; yet that same day, sitting at home in Moscow that evening, I watched it on television. Scientific and technological progress has reduced distances and made the world interlinked and interdependent as never before. But it has also engendered a common threat to all. The realities of the nuclear age demand a new political way of thinking, and the Delhi Declaration, which was signed as a result of the Soviet-Indian summit talks, is a model of this kind of innovative approach to the problems of peace and security.

For every people, universal peace starts on its own doorstep, so it is natural that the participants in the Delhi talks paid great attention to stability and security in Asia and in the expanses of the Indian and Pacific oceans adjoining Asia. Both participants are major Asian states and each for its own part is making efforts to unravel knots of conflict and to take away the acute nature of military confrontation in the region.

The principles of Pancasila, Bandung, and nonalignment which were mentioned in Vladivostok create, in the words of the Indian prime minister, the theoretical and political framework for analysis of the complex and distinctive problems of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. Rajiv Gandhi's words about the Vladivostok speech aroused widespread reaction: The influential newspaper TIMES OF INDIA prefaced it with this headline: The Prime Minister Reacts Positively to Asian Security Plan.

The thing is, until recently the Indian mass media frequently misinterpreted this idea and were inclined to give the word security a military hue, saying India wants to join some kind of Asian-Pacific Ocean pact. Public statements made during the visit leave no place for such interpretations of the term "Asian security." It was stressed that the Soviet Union does not have a ready-made recipe for solving the problems of this vast and greatly populated part of the planet, so the essence of the Vladivostok initiative is an invitation to make a joint search.

We are not talking about the mechanical transfer of the European experience onto Asian soil, but about putting into practice the principles elaborated by the peoples of Asia long before Helsinki. The formula for security for all Asia must be the fruit of joint efforts and must be acceptable to all, and I think that the visit by the Soviet leader to India has brought sufficient clarity to this issue.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH ON RESULTS OF PDPA PLENUM

LD222000 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul November 22 TASS — A press conference of Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), on the results of a recent plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee has been held in Kabul.

The Afghan leader pointed to the measures taken by the Party to broaden the social basis of the revolutionary power.

"By virtue of the fact that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) still remains the target of the aggression and undeclared war", Najib emphasised, "the PDPA and the country's government will continue to give unflagging attention to matters aimed at reliably protecting the borders from being penetrated by counter-revolutionary bands, will intensify work among border tribes, and will carry on the dialogue with compatriots who had been drawn through deception into subversive activities".

He said the plenary meeting, which had been held in an atmosphere of unity, principledness and businesslike efficiency, had confirmed the course towards national reconciliation, towards the solution of all issues in a peaceful political way, and towards progressive development of Afghan society.

TALYZIN RECEIVES SRV LEADER DONG SI NGUYEN

LD290055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Talyzin today received Dong Si Nguyen, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. During the friendly conversation, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

KURKOTKIN VISITS SRV, MEETS VAN TIEN DUNG

PM011657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report and TASS report under the general heading: "Visit to SRV"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, has left on an official friendly visit to the SRV at the invitation of Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and SRV national defense minister.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin was seen off at the airport by the following: Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General I.M. Golushko; and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers.

The sendoff party included Major General Nguyen Don Tu, military attache at the SRV Embassy in the USSR.

Hanoi, 25 Nov (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, who is on an official friendly visit here, was received by Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and SRV national defense minister.

During the meeting Army General Van Tien Dung stressed that the visit will make an important contribution to further strengthening friendship and combat solidarity and developing all-around cooperation between the USSR and SRV Armed Forces.

TASS REPORTS CHEBRIKOV ARRIVAL IN SFRY

LD021516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TASS) -- Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, arrived here today on an official friendly visit. He was met at Belgrade airport by Dobroslav Culafic, SFRY federal secretary for internal affairs, and by other officials. Viktor Chebrikov and those accompanying him visited the memorial complex to J. Broz Tito and laid flowers.

Soviet-Yugoslav talks, in which the delegations headed by Viktor Chebrikov and Dobroslav Culafic are taking part, started today.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS SOLIDARITY ICFTU MEMBERSHIP

PM021603 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Anti-Polish Action"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 November -- TRYBUNA LUDU publishes today an expose of the latest anti-Polish action taken by reactionary circles in the West: the admission of the disbanded "Solidarity" to the splittist trade union centers -- the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] and the World Confederation of Labor [WCL].

The American labor union organ ALF-CIO NEWS, the newspaper writes, has reported the simultaneous admission of the former "Solidarity" to the two trade union associations with headquarters in Brussels. This fact merits attention from several standpoints.

It has a particularly propagandist aspect. One aim of the associations' action is to maintain at any price the impression that the former "Solidarity" continues to exist and operate, although everyone is well aware that it does not exist or operate as a trade union organization. There is a certain group of people who are engaged in political propaganda activity, supported from outside by methods which are in breach of the fundamental principles governing relations among sovereign states. It is well known that the AFL-CIO is the dominating influence in ther ICFTU. The AFL-CIO has not only supported antistate actions by the leadership of the former "Solidarity," particularly financially, but has also coordinated international action in the West aimed at using this organization to undermine Poland's state structure. The AFL-CIO's actions from this standpoint have nothing at all to do with trade union action. They have merely been a continuation of the activity of the U.S. Administration, which is manifestly interfering in Poland's internal affairs.

The admission of the former "Solidarity" into the two Brussels-based trade union associations has nothing to do with trade union activity, TRYBUNA LUDU points out.

IRANIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH OFFICIAL IN BAKU 1 DEC

LD021850 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 2, IRNA -- Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and President of Azerbaijan, Suleyman Tatliyev said Monday that the Islamic Republic of Iran is now dealing fateful blows on imperialism.

Tatliyev made the remark in a meeting with Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union Naser Nayrani-Nobari in Baku Monday where he also announced his country's willingness to further expand her relations with Iran. The Soviet official furthermore expressed hope that visit of Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of Tehran-Moscow economic delegation Konstantin Katushev to Tehran next week would create [words indistinct] the Iranian ambassador said that Iran is willing to further expand her friendly relations with its northern neighbor.

Nobari reiterated that the Islamic Republic has dealt the deadliest blows on imperialism and said that Iran will shortly end the Iraqi-imposed war victoriously in a bid to foil the biggest plot hatched by the imperialism against it.

IZVESTIYA HITS IRANIAN SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

PM012055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Kozhevnikov "International Notes": "Whose Purpose Does This Serve?"]

[Text] The events I am going to talk about occurred not so long ago in the western regions of the DRA, in Herat Province. Several dushman bands had been active there for quite some time. They terrorized the local population, murdered activists, and set fire to schools and hospitals. As a result of operations to liquidate the counterrevolutionary groups, successfully carried out by units of the Afghan Army and DRA security forces, some bandits were killed and the remainder were captured. Among the latter was a certain Abdol (Gaffur), a member of the dushman organization known as Jami'at-e Eslami. During interrogation the arrested bandit revealed that he had gone to Iran on a number of occasions to seek weapons, and that he had obtained them from persons with links to the Iranian authorities. As Abdol (Gaffur) stated, the dushmans received orders concerning upcoming "punitive actions" on the territory of Afghanistan from that same Iran.

Commenting on these facts, the BAKHTAR agency emphasized that they represent yet another confirmation of the anti-Afghan thrust of Tehran's policy and testify to Iran's participation in the undeclared war against its neighboring independent state. In rendering support to the bandits, supplying them with weapons, and siting camps for Afghan counterrevolutionaries on its own territory, the Iranian Government bears full responsibility for the bloody crimes perpetrated by the dushmans.

Other known facts also confirm that Iran is carrying out flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. In this year alone, the Iranian Air Force and ground forces have carried out over 60 acts of aggression against the DRA.

Despite strong protests from Afghanistan, the Iranian mass media, with Tehran's blessing, not only are not ceasing but are inflating still further the slanderous propaganda campaign against the DRA. [paragraph continues]

An active part in this campaign is also being played by various anti-Afghan press publications -- which number about 80 in Iran and Pakistan alone. As has been stated by the former chief editor of two such publications, Sayyed Mohammad Shah, who recently came over to the side of the people's power, their financing is effected by Western special services, primarily the CIA. So-called "advisers" from the U.S. espionage (agency) render assistance in preparing false materials about the "victories" of the dushmans infiltrating Afghanistan from Iran and Pakistan, and also articles distorting the progressive transformations being pursued by the DRA leadership.

Not so long ago there came to light examples of Tehran's overt interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan -- such as the illegal crossing of the Afghan border by a group of Iranian "clergy" with the aim of assisting the counterrevolutionaries. While expatiating about their concern for Afghans who have ended up in Iran, the Iranian authorities are pursuing their forced mobilization of these Afghans into the Army for participation in military operations against Iraq and are erecting various obstacles to the return home of Afghan citizens. At the same time, Iran's ruling circles are intensifying their control over the anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary groups entrenched on Iranian territory. In particular, Tehran has made the decision that responsibility for the activities of the so-called dushman "committees" rests with Iran's Ministry of the Interior.

In Iran, there has recently been a noticeable increase in statements of an anti-Soviet nature. The pretext for this hostile campaign is provided by the USSR's principled course toward developing and strengthening the ties of friendship with the Afghan people, and toward rendering them all-round support in the work of building a new life. The Iranian ruling circles seek to denigrate Soviet policy toward the DRA and to distort the essence of the USSR's international assistance to Afghanistan. Thus, Ayatollah Montazeri, speaking on Qom at the beginning of November, made flagrant attacks on the Soviet Union and attempted to distort the intent of such an important step toward the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan as the return home of six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet troops which is in the DRA at the request of the Afghan Government. These statements were picked up by the Iranian mass media. It is perfectly clear that such actions do not promote the spirit of good-neighborliness between the USSR and the Islamic Republic of Iran

The question arises: What goals are the Iranian leadership pursuing by implementing such a policy? By participating in subversive activity agains the DRA, Iran has thereby aligned itself with the United States and its allies. As THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote the other day, John Poindexter, who until a week ago was the U.S. President's national security advisor, admitted that one of the aims of the secret operation to deliver U.S. arms to Iran was the creation of a new channel (!) "for their supply to the Afghan rebels." According to the newspaper, some of the weapons forwarded to Iran from Israel were intended for the dushmans. Specifically, the Iranians agreed to pass on the the dushmans about 100 of the 2,008 TOW antitank projectiles received from the United States.

And this is not all. The French television company Antenne-2 has reported that some of the money which Iran paid the United States for the weapons was used to assist the Nicaraguan "contras." The Iranian Government -- this company's correspondent claimed -- transferred money for the U.S. weapons directly into the "contras'" Swiss bank accounts. Tehran also transferred substantial amounts, he emphasized, to CIA accounts.

Thus, the conclusion is clear: The United States, the Israeli Zionists, and other reactionary forces benefit from the course of the present leadership of Iran, which pays lip service to its anti-imperialist goals but which in fact is aiding the forces of imperialism to wage the undeclared war against the DRA.

U.S. MANEUVERS IN HONDURAS ANOTHER 'PROVOCATION'

LD021012 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Managua December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The United States has launched another dangerous provocation against the Sandinista people's revolution: The U.S. military has started manoeuvres involving artillery in El Paraiso department in the east of Honduras. The U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa has had to confirm this fact. U.S. troops are being introduced into areas of El Paraiso occupied by the Somocista forces. Journalists say that their destination is the Honduran community Danli, chosen by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as a target for a provocative attack of the contras.

The Nicaraguan Government has drawn world public attention on more than one occasion to the fact that an "attack" of Danli by the contra gangs in the guise of the Sandinista forces may be used by the Reagan administration as a pretext for a major armed action against Nicaragua.

The CIA and the Pentagon are simultaneously expanding the military training of counterrevolutionary gangs, including in the territory of the United States itself. The newspaper BARRICADA says that U.S. military advisers are training contras in terror and murder techniques in special camps in at least three states, Florida, Georgia and Texas. The extensive financing and training of the Somocistas shows that the U.S. plans for an outright act of aggression in Nicaragua are being followed in practice, BARRICADA says.

CASTRO DISCUSSES PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT, PAYMENT

LD011239 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Havana December 1 TASS — Our revolution and our people take the greatest pride in the fact that we are developing as a working people, without which it is impossible to build socialism. A statement to this effect has been made by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers. He was addressing a debate at the current special session of the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. He pointed to the pressing need for a further perfection of production management and the system of payment for work. Today it is one of the most important and complex tasks facing the party and the country. The Cuban leader urged the delegates to the session to pay paramount attention to the causes of blunders and shortcomings in order to rectify them.

MENTESHASHVILI REPORTS ON SUPREME SOVIET DECREES

PM020959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

["On the Ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Decrees. Report By T.N. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" -- PRAVDA headline; report delivered at 19 November afternoon joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

I am instructed to report to you on the decrees which have been adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium since the fifth session and which, in accordance with the constitution, are subject to ratification by the Supreme Soviet. There are 35 decrees in all. As you can see from the materials you have in front of you, they relate to various aspects of state, economic, and sociocultural building. The texts of the decrees have been published. I think that I need only dwell briefly, therefore, on their general features.

On 19 August a decree was published reorganizing the system of bodies managing the construction complex. The USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs became the union republic State Construction Committee as a permanent organ of the USSR Government. It is vested with extensive powers to direct the construction effort in the country. Comrade Yuriy Petrovich Batalin has been confirmed as chairman of the committee. New All-Union construction ministries for major regions have been formed on the basis of the former construction ministries. An All-Union Ministry of the Nuclear Power Industry has also been set up since the fifth session.

The relevant changes are to be made to the Law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

Also submitted for your consideration are Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on the procedure for naming border posts for state and public figures, on the establishment of a common holiday for workers in agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and on additional grounds for paying insurance compensation to kolkhozes in the event of natural calamities. There is also a decree slightly modifying the procedure for exacting maintenance for underage children.

The preparation and adoption of these legislative acts is an integral part of the work carried out by the Supreme Soviet Presidium on implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. In the period under review, as well as legislation, the Presidium and the chambers' standing commissions focused attention on questions of economic and social development, the conduct of the foreign policy course of the party and the state, and the strengthening of monitoring of subordinate bodies. Deputies have been given detailed information on all this.

At present soviets' efforts are geared to fulfilling the well known Central Committee resolution and the joint CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government resolution on increasing the role and enhancing the responsibility of soviets for accelerating socioeconomic development. We are aware that a great deal of hard work needs to be done to implement them. And the session has been right to point this out.

Comrade Deputies, as you know, during the period under review the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the recommendation of the USSR Council of Ministers, has appointed comrades to or relieved them of government posts. The relevant decrees are also presented for your ratification.

Comrade Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev was appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and at the same time relieved of the post of minister of the fish industry.

In view of his retirement on health grounds, Comrade Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov was relieved of the post of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

You are also aware that Comrade Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk has been elected president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In view of this he has been relieved of the posts of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

There have been some other appointments and discharges. You have been supplied with the texts of the decrees and drafts of the corresponding USSR laws and resolutions.

The Presidium expresses confidence that the Supreme Soviet will endorse these proposals. Esteemed Deputies, you are invited to consider them and adopt them. [applause]

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

Maslennikov Report

LD021412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation opened today in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. [passage omitted] Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee delivered a report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR for 1987 and the progress of plan fulfilment in 1986.

He noted that the first year of the 12th 5-year Plan that is coming to a close now is an important stage in the deep restructuring in all areas of the country's life. Intensive work and further improvement to management methods are already giving the first tangible results. Over 11 months the plan for marketing industrial production has been fulfilled by 101 percent. The social program is being implemented consistently. Comrade Maslennikov dwelled on the main features of the plan for 1987. He said in particular:

[Begin Maslennikov recording] The forthcoming year is crucial in the restructuring being conducted in the management system. All the republic's industry, the agro-industrial complex, transport, communications, and public services will work in new conditions of management. A radical restructuring of the economic mechanism in construction and trade will begin. Enterprises and associations are being transferred to complete financial autonomy, commercial viability and self-financing. In the plan for next year measures are envisaged which will facilitate the practical transferral to economic methods of leadership, and the overcoming of approaches stressing production volume and expenditure in planning. The use of stable economic quotas is being expanded. The quantity or indices that are approved by instruction has been reduced significantly.

All this will facilitate a growth in the independence of labor collectives.

The fundamental feature of next year is the further development of socialist self-management by the people, through enhancing the rights and responsibilities of local soviets of people's deputies in resolving matters relating to state and public life in the relevant territories. Directed at this is the well-known decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, which opens up new possibilities for a more complex combination of territorial and industrial based principles in management, and makes it possible to resolve better matters relating to the everyday life of Soviet people.

One important feature of the plan for 1987 is its direction towards fulfilling the directives of the 27th Party Congress, consolidating the development of positive changes and tendencies which became manifest in 1986, and ensuring high stability in the growth of our economy. The task for next year follow integrally from the tasks of the 12th 5-year Plan and correspond to them, are distinctive for their essential intensity, and make it possible to achieve the average yearly growth rates envisaged in the 5-year plan. The national income produced and the volume of industrial production will grow by 4.3 percent, as opposed to 4 percent in the current year. It is planned to achieve the whole of the increase in the national income, without increasing the number of those employed in industries of material production, through a growth in labor productivity. [end recording]

Comrade Maslennikov went on to dwell in detail on the development of major complexes in the national economy. A basis for the accelerated development of the economy, he said, is a qualitative change for the national economy's industrial base, in which a crucial role belongs to machine-building. It is planned to increase the overall volume of output from machine-building and metal-working by 7.8 percent. A typical feature of the plan is intensifying its social orientation. In the plan all types of resources allotted to enhancing the living standards of the people are being increased, which will make it possible to speed up in comparison with the plan targets of the 5-year plan the resolving of a number of urgent social problems. The average monthly wage of blue and white collar workers, collective farmers will rise substantially. The payments and privileges form social services funds will increase. A priority rate of development is mapped out for the consumer, tourist and excursion services, physical culture and sport facilities, and financially autonomous medical treatment institutions. [passage omitted]

After the report the debates began. The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work.

State Plan, Budget Discussed

LD030056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The RSFSR state plan for economic and social development and the republic's budget for 1987 are being discussed by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. It opened today in Moscow in the Great Kremlin Palace. [passage omitted]

As a result of implementation of the measures planned for the development of the agro-industrial complex, the volume of agricultural gross output will increase by 8.2 percent compared with 1985 and labor productivity will increase by 10.8 percent.

A broad program of social development and further raising the standard of living of the people has been drawn up. The average monthly wage for workers and personnel and labor payments for kolkhoz workers will increase, and the payments of benefits from social consumption funds will increase. Next year it is planned to build 63 million square meters of housing. [passage omitted]

Then the deputies went on to discuss the reports. The session will continue its work on 3 December.

Evening Session Ends

LD021540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The evening meeting at the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has just ended in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development and the budget of the republic for the coming year were put forward for the deputies' examination. In examining the program for the further development of the republic's economy, those who spoke focused attention on new approaches to the solution of the cardinal problems of development, and spoke of the need to search for effective paths which would secure the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Much attention was devoted by the deputies to issues connected with the utmost mobilization of reserves, and with stengthening planning production discipline. An important role in all of this, stressed those who spoke, belongs to the soviets of people's deputies, which are called upon to support everything new, and actively to influence the course of restructing. The session will continue its work tomorrow. The deputies are to discuss the activity of the commissions on health, social security and sport of the PSFSR Supreme Soviet, and also to confirm the decrees of the Presidium of the supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

Law Adopted

LD031129 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Next year the national income of the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic, will grow by 4.3 percent.

This is provided for by law on the state economic and social development plan of the republic for 1987.

The law, adopted at the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet session which ended in the Kremlin today, envisages a further course towards the reorganisation of economic machinery and management system in industry and agriculture, the transition of enterprises to self-accounting, self-repayment and self-financing.

It is also planned to increase all types of resources being allocated for raising the living standard of the people. The population's incomes are to increase by 2.6 percent.

The aggregate amount of the expenditures of the state budget of the Russian Federation is fixed at 107,800 million roubles.

The parliament of the Russian Federation has endorsed decrees and passed appropriate laws and resolutions.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION 27 NOV

AU011734 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Nov 86 pp 2-3

["Information Announcement on a Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] On 27 November at 1000, the fourth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation began its proceedings. A session of the Soviet of the Elders, held shortly before, examined the agenda and the organization of the session proceedings.

Participating in the session proceedings were V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.A. Masol, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

Deputy P.G. Kostyuk, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman, opened the session.

Following a report delivered on behalf of the Credentials Commission by its chairman, deputy P.K. Musiyenko, the Supreme Soviet unanimously resolved to recognize the credentials of deputies G.V. Dzis; V.P. Salo; V.I. Stus; and Ye.R. Chulakov, elected for Zolotonoshskiy constituency No. 610 in Cherkassy Oblast; Tatarbunarskiy constituency No. 452 in Odessa Oblast; Kagarlykskiy constituency No. 316 in Kiev Oblast; and Fastovskiy constituency No. 308 in Kiev Oblast, respectively.

The following agenda was approved:

1. The state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1987, and the progress made in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1986.

2. The state budget of the Ukrainian SSR for 1987, and the fulfillment of the 1985 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR.

3. The tasks of the Ukrainian SSR soviets of people's deputies in implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to further raise the role of people's deputies and to increase the responsibility of the soviets as they accelerate socioeconomic development in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

4. The approval of the decrees passed by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Gosplan Chairman, delivered a report on the first item on the agenda.

Deputy V.P. Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance, delivered a report on second item.

The floor was then offered to deputy B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and to deputy V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council.

After an intermission, the chair was taken by deputy V.N. Chumachenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy chairman. The floor was offered to deputy V.G. Malomuzh, chairman of the Planning and Budgetary Commission, to deliver a joint report on behalf of the commission.

Those participating in the discussion on the first and the second items on the agenda were deputies: N.M. Snigirev, Odessa Obkom second secretary: I.A. Kisel, steel caster at the G.I. Petrovskiy metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk; V.K. Spitsyn, Donetsk Gorispolkom chairman; A.G. Blazhchuk, chairman of the Yu. Fedkovich kolkhoz in Vyzhnitskiy Rayon, Chernovtsy Oblast; V.F. Sklyarov, Ukrainian minister of power and electrification; Ye. A. Kalinina, opthamologist in the polyclinic ward of the Berdyansk children's hospital in Zaporozhye Oblast; F.I. Titarenko, general director of the Donbassantratsit anthracite mining association in Voroshilovgrad Oblast; and M.V. Grishko, Chernigov Oblispolkom chairman.

The discussion of the first and second items on the agenda continued at the afternoon session presided over by deputy I.S. Plyushch, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy chairman. The speakers were the following deputies: A.I. Chernikova, plasterers and painters brigade leader under the construction administration at the South Ukrainian AES; A.N. Tkachenko, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial committee and Ukrainian minister; Yu. A. Beloded, electrowelders brigade leader at the Kolomyya farm machinery production association in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast; V.G. Fedorov, Volyn Oblispolkom chairman; L.V. Mikolenko, assistant machine operator at the Gorodishche sugar refinery named after the 25th CPSU Congress in Cherkassy Oblast; V.I. Zheliba, chief of a mechanized detachment at the Dolinskiy sovkhoz in Chaplinskiy Rayon, Kherson Oblast; and Ye. M. Shcherbay, assembly worker at the Mukachevo instruments plant in Zakarpatskaya Oblast.

Deputy V.A. Masol delivered the concluding speech on the first item.

The deputies unanimously passed the law on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1987. The Supreme Soviet also adopted a decision on the progress made in fulfilling the 1986 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR.

Deputy V.P. Kozeruk delivered the concluding speech on the second item.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet unanimously passed the law on the 1987 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR, and adopted a decision approving the report on the fulfillment of the state 1985 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR.

The deputies examined the inquiry addressed by deputy L.I. Golovatenko to the Ukrainian Minister of construction on the progress made in complying with the electors' orders concerning the construction of a bakery in Feodosiya, Crimean Oblast, and listened to the reply given by minister V.P. Salo to this question. The Supreme Soviet took note of the minister's announcement that the aforeside enterprise would be built within the terms set.

D.P. Galkin, Ukrainian minister of ferrous metallurgy, replied to deputy V.N Kalish's inquiry. Having taken note of the minister's announcement, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet pointed out in its decision that the work carried out by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to significantly reduce the air pollution caused by the Zaporozhye steel combine has been very poor, and obligated the minister in October 1987 to submit a report on the measures adopted.

On 28 November the fourth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet continued its proceedings.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD022342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR began today. The deputies were told about drafts of the state plan for economic and social development and the budget of the republic for 1987, about progress in fulfilling the plan for the first year of the 12th 5-year plan, and about fulfillment of the budget for 1985. Tasks connected with fulfillment of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures for further heightening the role and strengthening the responsibility of soviets of people's deputies for speeding up social and economic development in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU congress were discussed.

Taking part in the session was Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

CHERKASSY OBKOM INVESTIGATES RAILROAD ACCIDENT

PM021652 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[Report from "News From Party Organizations" column by TASS and PRAVDA correspondents: "Severely Punished"]

[Text] The Cherkassy Party Obkom Bureau discussed the causes of a collision between two passenger trains in the region of Koristovka station on 6 November this year. Investigation showed that the accident took place as a result of criminal negligence and the crossing of a stop signal by a locomotive team from the Taras Shevchenko depot. The leadership of the Shevchenko section of the railroad did not satisfactorily organize measures to step up traffic safety in transport. Engineer A. Galushchenko, through whose fault the accident took place, was permitted to convey passengers on insufficient grounds, after a long break from driving trains. The party committee and section leadership are restructuring their work too slowly and failing to display persistence in improving the collective's activity.

The Cherkassy Party Obkom severely reprimanded N. Pavlik, chief of the Shevchenko railroad section, with an entry on his record. He was relieved of his post. A. Rendorenko, secretary of the unit party committee, was severely reprimanded with an entry on his record, and also relieved of his post. V. Bibik, first secretary of Smela party gorkom, was reprimanded by the bureau.

A. Zhigir, chief of the Shevchenko locomotive depot, was expelled from the party and fired. V. Medvedev, secretary of the depot party committee, was severely reprimanded with an entry on his record.

NEW EDITOR ZALYGIN OUTLINES PLANS FOR NOVYY MIR

PM211231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with NOVYY MIR Editor S.P. Zalygin by G. Melikyants, published under the rubric "Viewpoint": "Sergey Zalygin: The Reader Will Judge" -- no place or date of interview given; first paragraph is unattributed introduction]

[Text] Outstanding Soviet writer Sergey Pavlovich Zalygin recently took the helm at the journal NOVYY MIR. This conversation is about the journal's plans and some aspects of literary life.

[Melikyants] There has always been keen interest in NOVYY MIR. This interest is that much greater now, when readers expect so much from literature: How will it react to the changes taking place in life, and what stance will it take in the contemporary social process? A specific question in this context: What does the editorial board have in store for us today?

[Zalygin] Let me say this at once: I took over a well organized setup, with the next five issues of the journal already prepared. This does not mean, of course, that no restructuring at all is needed at the journal. Of course it is needed. As it is needed, incidentally, everywhere in our life.

Take for example the sections on current affairs and literary criticism (in other words, current affairs by another name, only in the literary sphere). They are far below the demands of the time and reflect inadequately the time and its problems. Even the position of literature itself in life is not completely and accurately defined. Take the Issyk-Kul forum, for example: Could this idea have been implemented even 2-3 years ago? And would it have been possible for writers to play the role they played in the spheres of the natural and cultural ecology? Did any writers' congress ever attract such public attention as the Eighth USSR Writers Congress?

[Melikyants] Incidentally, Sergey Pavlovich, a new organ -- the USSR Writers Union Secretariat Bureau -- was formed after the congress. You are a member of that bureau. Has anything been done since June, when it was established?

[Zalygin] Frankly speaking, I have yet to see the practical work for which this bureau was established. Its main task is to advance our literature and to perceive and support the leading trends of the literary process. We also have, so to speak, operational business. To influence cadre questions, for example: the various appointments and transfers and the composition of editorial boards of literary publications, because it is very important to make no mistake as to what will be entrusted to whom. We could probably produce recommendations on, for example, series publications and the issue of collected works. Finally, one of the important concerns is the improvement of copyright law and the implementation of its norms which are in force today. But the main point is to create a truly creative atmosphere within our union. In the quest for a new image of itself society makes intensive use of literature, and consequently of the Writers Union. But the union itself still remains a rather immovable organization, its image seems to have frozen and does not change sufficiently. So far, the consequences are still hardly noticeable, but give it a year or two and we will remember and start talking about omissions....

Our society is urgently seeking means to express its opinion its problems and aspirations, and where are these means to be found if not in art, if not primarily in literature? It seems to me that primarily such genres as current affairs and literary criticism must react to these new conditions and demands. [paragraph continues]

Hitherto our literary criticism has been following a convenient (from its own viewpoint) path: Some sort of slogan is promoted, like "The Writer and the Time," or "The Formation of Character," or "Inculcating Morality" for example, and then a dozen or so novels and novellas are reviewed from the viewpoint of their compliance with this slogan. I think that this is neither a scientific nor a literary method; it is pretend-criticism rather than literary criticism. Why indeed should a writer comply with a literary critic's design rather than his own? This is all the more peculiar in view of the fact that the writer's design is at times much broader than the demands made by some critics.

I also think that our literary criticism (and this also applies to NOVYY MIR) almost completely ignores the aesthetics of works of art. In other words, it speaks about subject matter, sociology, and relevance to the problems of the national economy: All this is to the point, but where is the soul of the work of art -- its aesthetics? Not a word is uttered about the soul ....

[Melikyants] Let us get back to the journal. NOVYY MIR, being a somewhat academic publication, has always striven to print major prose works, expecting them to be of value both today and in 10 years' time....

[Zalygin] We can promise the readers that our journal will remain the same. The first two issues in 1987 will launch Daniil Granin's novel "Boffin" [Zubr], which is an almost documentary work about a scientist's life and activity and his difficult fate. A novella by Leningrader Sergey Bazunov is of interest among works by modern authors. Its style is somewhat reminiscent of Sanit-Exupery. Its title is "The Seafarer" [Moreplavatel] and it is subtitled "Commentaries to an Unwritten Tale" [Kommentarii k Nenapisannomu Rasskazu]. Our prose turns more and more deeply to the global problems of life, to the macrocosm, so to speak, and we have ceased noticing the objective world of our daily life. We have a careless attitude to material things -- buy them, use them awhile throw them away.... We have no idea about the value of water or energy, and yet they are also parts of the world surrounding us.... This essay-novella was recommended to me by Academician Likhachev, who has also written a foreword to it.

I have only just finished reading a novella by Aleksandr Trifonovich Tvardovskiy, on which he worked in 1932-33 and which he himself described as unsuccessful in the sense that he did not manage to complete it. Wonderful writing. I thought that I knew Tvardovskiy well, but when I finished reading it I realized anew why he was such a brilliant poet: Because he was a brilliant prose writer! We are grateful to Mariya Illarionovna Tvardovskaya for letting us have the novella. She also prepared the text and comments on it. So, on the whole, we do have prose material for 1987. And serious material at that.

[Melikyants] You said once that the novel about today would hardly be written right now, in the present. Is this why you mistrust premature writers? Is this why you are so strict toward any haste? Nevertheless, do the journal's projects include any prose writing about contemporary events?

[Zalygin] We do, of course, cover the contemporary subject -- in Ales Adamovich's antiwar novel, in Andrey Bitov's novella which depicts an orginal human character, in a short piece by Vladimir Makanin which he has called "Losses" [Utraty] and in which the distant past is intertwined with the present, and in new works promised to the journal by Ch. Aytmatov, V. Astafyev, V. Belov, and V. Rasputin. As for current affairs, for the time being I have undertaken the performance of this task personally: The first issue will carry an article written by me on ecological problems.

The poetry section projects are yet to be finalized....

[Melikyants] It is interesting that, apart from your immediate predecessor Vladimir Karpov, all of the journal's editors have been poets -- Simonov (even though he did write novels and novellas), Tvardovskiy, Narovchatov. And now prose writers are again becoming editors....

[Zalygin] Tvardovskiy, I recall, had a passion for publishing poetry, and he made his own demands of it. I think that a prose writer will not lower the standards regarding poetry....

[Melikyants] And how about articles on the arts? About screen and stage presentations, for example. In other words, about the life of literature in other branches of the arts. Does the journal intend to enter this sphere?

[Zalygin] We dream about it. The journal must perform not only a cultural and educational function, but also a literary and world-philosophical one. We must talk about world philosophy through literature or of literature in the light of world philosophy, of the philosophical problems of our time. Not in an abstract fashion, but through the practical work of writers.

[Melikyants] It was said at the conference of social science department heads that it is necessary to score major intellectual victories and advance substantially in the interpretation of the new phenomena and processes in life.

[Zalygin] This is absolutely mandatory as regards literature too. It is particularly necessary to clarify what is to be considered a discovery in literature and art and what is merely going around in circles. Take, for example, the aesthetics of Soviet prose from the sixties and seventies: The time has come to sum up the results of this period in the development of our literature. Where does it differ aesthetically from the prose of, say, the fifties or the postwar years? How great is our loss when we lose aesthetic criteria! And how great is the resulting gain by the notorious "gray" literature which is produced not only by inexperienced writers but also by writers who are, in some way, highly experienced....

And how important it is for us to look at what is happening in our theater and cinematography! For what must be 10-15 years now in many cases our theater has managed without playwrights, even though playwrights are now engaged in quite active work. A new trend has emerged -- stage prose -- in which directors bypass the playwright and translate prose into the language of the theater for themselves and for their group. And yet we have never seen a play translated into prose. Here we have a one-way movement. But a very interesting movement.

[Melikyants] The following was also emphasized at the conference: Whenever the spiritual impulse is enfeebled in man and socity, there is an inevitable intensification of consumerist attitudes and acquisitiveness, and the inner world becomes poorer. Do the editorial board's projects include works with a meaning in tune with the moral problems of our life?

[Zalygin] A genuine work always performs this actual moral task. I think that this is primarily a matter of current affairs. I want to draw attention to a piece by teacher Irina Chervakova. Her work has never been printed. Absorbed by the problems of bringing up children and adolescents, she left Moscow for Krasnoyarsk Kray, where she worked for several years in a school for children whose life had gone wrong, so to speak. Her piece goes far beyond the framework of this school and these children; it is about our spiritual life. [paragraph continues]

This is a really good item. But how does a good item differ from a bad one? A bad item is nothing but padding.

And what is inspiration, what is creative impulse? Ultimately, it is speed of thinking, urgency of thought, concentration, and conciseness. When this concentration is lacking in a work, it is not a work of art even though it uses the right words, covers topical problems, and everything is done "properly."

[Melikyants] Do you think that NOVYY MIR has its own readers? What are they like?

[Zalygin] I think that our reader is primarily a serious person, interested in the complex problems of life and art. We are read by people who love to read. Regardless of whether they are workers, engineers, physicians, or scientists. They cannot be put off by the difficulties and complexities of reading. One the contrary, they are keen to overcome the difficulties of perception, they want to ponder together with the author, agreeing or disagreeing with him.

Here is a letter from yesterday's mailbag. Written by a miner. One can sense that he is no professional, but he is perfectly clearly aware of literature's social role. Intelligence in our country depends not on a person's origins but on his education and self-education. Various specialized vocations have their professional journals. Ours is a literary-artistic and sociopolitical journal.

[Melikyants] There is still a group of readers who demand a special -- what shall we say -- approach, special subjects and heroes. These are the young people.

[Zalygin] I am convinced that all the problems perturbing the so-called mature readers perturb young people equally as much. At times they draw from our works conclusions which are far more profound than those drawn even by people from the older generation. They are not tired of contacts, they are not tired of their own experience: They have only just started seeking it. But how nice it would be if a young writer would write about young people! So far we have not seen such a work.

[Melikyants] The personality of a literary journal's editor probably leaves its imprint. Would you like to have your "own" journal -- your own in the sense of using it to pursue your own line in literature, to uphold that line which you perceive as your party and social duty and which is, at the same time, a personal line, developed over many years?

[Zalygin] Our literature is voluminous and diverse, that is true. But it is not enough -- our literature must also be new. Primarily, of course, in the sense of contemporary subjects and problems. Take the subject of science for example -- what an enormous and contradictory importance it has acquired now! This must be written about, it must perceived. If this perception demands new literary forms, this means that such forms must be sought and created. Any new form must be really necessary -- and then it is justified.

I personally have a passion for books about science, about scientists, but science fiction leaves me cold, as do thrillers. The main question for me is: How do tradition and classicism exist and evolve in modern literature? I am convinced that there can be no culture without traditions.

[Melikyants] NOVYY MIR has published foreign authors, although not often. What will be the situation now?

[Zalygin] We are preparing works by Boell and Kesey, and we would like to publish something from the modern Hungarian literature: They have some very good prose writing.

[Melikyants] And what would you say about writers from the fraternal republics?

[Zalygin] We are an All-Union journal and, therefore, we cannot miss out any part of the entire Soviet literature. NOVYY MIR has published Bykov, Aytmatov, Chiladze, Gonchar, Matevosyan... But here we have the following finer point. I have already had telephone calls from one republic: It has been a long time, I was told, since anyone of ours was published?! But we do not publish republican representatives, we publish works which have become a solid fact of the multinational Soviet literature. We will seek these solid items.

[Melikyants] How do you see NOVYY MIR among the other journals of its kind?

[Zalygin] Here it is all down to the authors -- who approaches which journal. We will not be able to talk about results before at least the end of next year. During this period many journals will publish new items, and the reader will judge what is interesting.

[Melikyants] And what is Zalygin the writer working on now?

[Zalygin] Zalygin the writer is working on the journal NOVYY MIR.

[Melikyants] Even so, what are your plans?

[Zalygin] Now I am basically working on current affairs; I have written more than 20 articles in 1 year. There are also two new short stories -- satires. I am not writing a novel; I have put that off....

VACCINATION CARRIED OUT AGAINST A-1 FLU VIRUS

LD021138 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- As a result of mass vaccination of the population we have had lately no such devastating flu epidemics as in the past and, I am sure, are not going to have them ever again, Mikhail Narkevich, deputy chief of the General Quarantinable Infections Board, the Health Ministry of the USSR, said in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper TRUD.

But flu cases do occur, he said. A variety of flu virus, A-1 type, was brought to the Soviet Union from the southern hemisphere towards the end of spring, but it became active only now when suitable conditions appeared for this. This agent is well known to Soviet doctors. It was ravaging the country in 1947-57. This means that those above thirty have sufficiently effective immune defences against it. They do not contract the disease or have a milder form of it. Moreover, we had completed the vaccination of over 50 million people before the flu onset.

In the campaign against flu district doctors are being helped by more narrow specialists, staff members of research medical institutions and senior students of medical colleges, Mikhail Narkevich said. Additional transportation facilities have been provided for the visiting doctor service, drug stores put on a round-the-clock schedule and, wherever necessary, certain institutions placed under quarantine.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS MEETING OF KOLKHOZ COUNCILS

LD300017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The All-Russian meeting of the representatives of the kolkhoz councils from the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts: On the dais are Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Murakhovskiy, first deputy of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; Skiba, first deputy chief of agriculture and food industry department of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; front-ranking workers of production; and winners of socialist competiton. The report on the tasks of the kolkhozes to raise the output of agricultural production by intensively applying technology and improving the management methods was delivered by Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee. A measure was adopted that envisages concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings. New members were also elected to the All-Russian kolkhozes' council as well as delegates for the All-Union meeting of the representatives of kolkhozes' councils.

Murakhovskiy, Nikonov Speak

LD020016 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by V. Golubev over video]

[Excerpts] An All-Union meeting of representatives of kolkhoz councils of the union republics was held today in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Union in Moscow today. Our country has more than 26,000 kolkhozes which produce almost half of the gross agricultural produce.

The rapporteur, Comrade Murakhovskiy, chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, pointed out that matters in the agro-industrial complex are turning out for the better. This year the harvest of grain crops, potatoes and vegetables is increasing. Animal husbandry produce has risen by 5 - 7 percent. These are undoubtedly the first results of restructuring. Unfortunately, however, this work is still proceeding slowly. Many kolkhozes are not fulfilling plans and are acting weakly in introducing financial autonomy and collective contracting. There is a great deal of dependence, with farms living off credits. More than 2,000 kolkhozes will end, in fact, with losses. Not everything is well with the agro-industrial complex, either. [passage omitted]

Restructuring opens many paths for rapid movement forward. But this is not only feared but is renounced because of [word indistinct]. This was referred to by Comrade Nikonov in his speech. A new composition of the All-Union Council of Kolkhozes was elected at the meeting.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1803 EARTH SATELLITE REPORTED

LD021423 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1803, next in the series.

The satellite is fitted out with scientific equipment designated for continued exploration of outer space.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:
-- Initial period of revolution is 116 minutes,
-- Maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) is 1,502 kilometres,
-- Inclination of the orbit is 82.6 degrees,

Apart from scientific instruments, the satellite carries on board a radiosystem for precise measurement of the orbit's elements and a radiotelemetric system to transmit to the earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment installed in the satellite operates normally.

The coordination and computer centre processes the incoming information.

MARCHUK INTERVIEWED ON NEW SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

LD270307 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; L. Savitskiy video report]

[Text] A traveling session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium began work in Vladivostok today. This is the first time that a forum of scientists of such high rank is being held in Vladivostok. Taking part in it are the leadership and members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, academicians and secretaries of its departments, presidents of the academies of union republics, and leaders of scientific centers of ministries and departments. [video shows rostrum with statue of Lenin behind it; shown seated are Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, K.V. Frolov, and "G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Marchuk] Well, you know when Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was in the Far East and spoke in Vladivostok, he set a task of raising the necessary potential and the importance of this kray in the socioeconomic development of our country. Naturally this sets a task for scientists. Today we will be discussing the question of preparing for the establishment of a Far East Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, with approximately the same structure as the Siberian Department. After that we will then be looking at the question of setting up and establishing a Urals Scientific Center of the academy, or a Urals Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This has great prospects for the Department of the Far East Region, the Urals Region, and for the RSFSR as a whole, insofar as these three departments will be serving the most dynamic oblasts and regions of the Russian Federation in the east of our country.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS MISSILE TROOPS DAY

PM301535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the hero-city of Moscow's working people and servicemen from the capital's garrison to mark Missile Troops and Artillery Day was held 19 November in the Central Academy Theater of the Soviet Army.

The meeting's presidium included: Yu.D. Maslyukov, deput chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers O.D. Baklanov and P.V. Finogenov; F.A. Tabeyev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister; I.A. Larin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section; N.A. Shakhov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section; Lieutenant General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and also Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, marshals of various categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, missile troops and artillery veterans, defense industry workers, and designers.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by A.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The missile troops and artillerymen were cordially welcomed by V.I. Sokolov, leader of a team of mechanics from the Sokolnicheskiy Freight Car Repair Plant, V.L. Lapygin, Hero of Socialist Labor and doctor of technical sciences, and I.N. Nikitin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The meeting was addressed by Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, commander of the Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

LEADER AT COMMEMORATION OF MSU ZHUKOV'S BIRTH

LD011620 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1521 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS) -- The name of Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov is widely known in the USSR. An eminent commander, a true son of the party and the people, he embodies the Soviet school of military art. This was spoken of at an evening which took place here dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgiy Zhukov.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, first deputy USSR Minister of defense; Army General Petr Lushev, first deputy USSR minister of defense; Admiral Aleksey Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; generals, admirals, and officers and the representatives of party, state, and public organizations. In a report by Army General Ivan Tretyak, deputy USSR minister of defense and in speeches, it was noted that the commanding talent of Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov was particularly clearly revealed in the bitter years of the Great Patriotic War. The Communist Party and the high command directed him toward the most difficult sections of the struggle with the fascist aggressors. The services of the military leader were highly celebrated by the party and state: he was distinguished with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union four times. His life is a remarkable example of selfless service to the socialist motherland.